DAY — 03 SEAT NUMBER

2018	II	23	1100	J-209	(M)

MARATHI (02)

Time : 3 Hrs. (7 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

प्र. १. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका विषयावर सुमारे ३०० शब्दांत निबंध लिहा : [१०]

(१) सौरशक्ती - एक वरदान

(२) माझे आवडते शिक्षक

(३) आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्याच्या पत्नीचे मनोगत

(४) परीक्षा नसत्या तर .....

प्र. २. (अ) खालील काव्यवेच्याचे रसग्रहण करा : (६)[१०]

'अनामवीरा'

अनामवीरा जिथे जाहला तुझा जीवनान्त
स्तंभ तिथे ना कुणी बांधला, पेटली ना वात
धगधगत्या समराच्या ज्वाला या देशाकाशी
जळावयास्तव संसारातून उठोनिया जाशी
मूकपणाने तमी लोपती संध्येच्या रेषा
मरणामध्ये विलीन होसी, ना भय ना आशा
जनभक्तीचे तुझ्यावरी नच उधाणले भाव
रियासतीवर नसे नोंदले कुणी तुझे नाव
जरी न गातील भाट डफावर तुझे यशोगान
सफल जाहले तुझेच हे रे तुझेच बलिदान

काळोखातुनि विजयाचा ये पहाटचा तारा
प्रणाम माझा पहिला तुजला मृत्युंजयवीरा

— कुसुमाग्रज

किंवा

(अ) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका विषयावर सुमारे १५ ते २० ओळींत संवादलेखन करा :

(१) शेतमालाच्या हमी भावाची मागणी करणाऱ्या दोन शेतकऱ्यांमधील **संवाद.**

(२) दंगलग्रस्त भागात अडकलेल्या शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांतील संवाद.

(३) अभ्यासाच्या नियोजनाबाबत शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांच्यामधील **संवाद.**

(ब) **खालील प्रश्नांच्या उत्तरांचे योग्य पर्याय निवडून लिहा :** (४)

(१) खालील नामासाठी योग्य विशेषण वापरा :

अन्न -

(अ) अथांग (ब) महाप्रचंड

(क) सात्त्विक (ड) विध्वंसक

(२) खालील शब्दाला समानार्थी शब्द निवडा :

व्याधी -

(अ) आजार (ब) औषध

(क) निदान (ड) उपचार

(३) गटात न बसणारा शब्द ओळखा :

(१) दिवा -

(अ) दीप (ब) तेज

(क) निरांजन (ड) पणती

(२) शेजारी-पाजारी -

(अ) तेल-बिल (ब) मरण-बिरण

(क) माणसं-बिणसं (ड) उद्या-परवा

प्र. ३. खालील प्रश्नांच्या उत्तरांचे योग्य पर्याय ओळखून लिहा :

(अ) खालील पर्यायांतून निर्दोष शब्द ओळखा : (२)

(१) (य) शूचिभूत (र) शुचिर्भूत

(ल) शुचिर्भुत (व) शुचीर्भूत

(२) (य) पुर्नविवाह (र) पूर्नविवाह

(ल) पूनर्विवाह (व) पुनर्विवाह

(ब) खालील वाक्प्रचारांच्या अर्थाचा योग्य पर्याय ओळखा : (२)

(१) ठणठणाट असणे -

(य) अभाव असणे (र) सुकून जाणे

(ल) सरून जाणे (व) गोठून जाणे

(२) अप्रूप वाटणे -

(य) पुरस्कार वाटणे (र) पलायन करणे

(ल) नवल वाटणे (व) खरे वाटणे

(क) **(१)** खालील वाक्याचे नकारार्थी रूपांतर ओळखा : (१)

वाक्य : तुम्ही कोणाचेही भले चिंतावे.

पर्याय :

(य) तुम्ही कुणाचे वाईट चिंतणार आहात का?

(र) तुम्ही कुणाचेही वाईट चिंतू नका.

(ल) छे! छे! तुम्ही कुणाचे वाईट चिंतणार!

(२) खालील वाक्याचे प्रश्नार्थी रूपांतर ओळखा : (१)

वाक्य : मुलाची करमणूक कर.

पर्याय :

(य) मुलाची करमणूक करशील का?

(र) मुलाची करमणूक करायला हवी.

(ल) मुलाची करमणूक करावी.

(ड) खालील वाक्यांत कोणती विरामचिन्हे वापरता येतील, त्याकरिता योग्य पर्याय निवडा : (२)

(१) **वाक्य :** पिकलं पान झाल्यावर का होईना फ्रामरोझला त्याचे नंदनवन भेटलेले आहे

पर्याय :

(य) प्रश्नचिन्ह, पूर्णविराम

(र) उद्‌गारवाचकचिन्ह, प्रश्नचिन्ह

(ल) स्वल्पविराम, पूर्णविराम

(व) स्वल्पविराम, प्रश्नचिन्ह

(२) **वाक्य :** त्या पोराला कुठल्याही प्रकारे अपाय झाला तर मी तुला मोडीत काढीन

पर्याय :

(य) प्रश्नचिन्ह, उद्‌गारचिन्ह

(र) स्वल्पविराम, पूर्णविराम

(ल) स्वल्पविराम, प्रश्नचिन्ह

(व) दुहेरी अवतरणचिन्ह, उद्‌गारवाचकचिन्ह

(इ) खालील विधानात / काव्यपंक्तीत कोणता रस प्रामुख्याने आढळतो, त्यासाठी योग्य पर्याय निवडा : (२)

(१) एका घड्याळासाठी प्राण गमावलेल्या त्या डोग्रा जवानाच्या मृत देहाकडे आम्ही असहाय्यतेने पाहत राहिलो.

(य) रौद्ररस (र) शृंगाररस

(ल) शांतरस (व) करुणरस

(२) समरपुरचे वारकरी हो समरदेवता बोलविते.

(य) बीभत्सरस (र) हास्यरस

(ल) वीररस (व) शृंगाररस

(फ) खालील पारिभाषिक शब्दांसाठी योग्य अर्थाचा पर्याय लिहा : (२)

(१) Gift deed -

(य) दानपत्र (र) सन्मानपत्र

(ल) कमलपत्र (व) ताम्रपत्र

(२) Cashier -

(य) राजपाल (र) द्वारपाल

(ल) रोखपाल (व) धनवान

प्र. ४. (अ) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर सुमारे ८० शब्दांत लिहा : (४) [७]

(१) 'विनोद : एक वाङ्मयप्रकार' या पाठाच्या आधारे 'विडंबन' या विनोद-प्रकाराचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा.

(२) तुकाराम लांडगेने सांगितलेली सोनाराकडे येणाऱ्या भुताची गोष्ट तुमच्या भाषेत थोडक्यात लिहा.

(३) 'दहावीची (अ)पूर्वतयारी' या पाठात परीक्षेच्या वेळी वीज जाण्याची शक्यता असल्यामुळे आई-वडिलांनी मानसीकडून कोणकोणते सराव करून घेतले?

(ब) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही तीन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी 'एका' वाक्यात लिहा : (३)

(१) विनोदाचे सामान्यपणे कोणकोणते प्रकार मानले जातात?

(२) भुताच्या गोष्टी केव्हा ऐकायच्या असतात?

(३) धोतऱ्यापासून कोण-कोण दूर पळाले?

(४) मानसीच्या थोरल्या भावाचे नाव काय होते?

(५) 'चांफा' या विडंबनात्मक कवितेचे कवी कोण?

प्र. ५. (अ) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी सुमारे ८० शब्दांत लिहा : (८) [१२]

(१) महत्त्वाकांक्षेच्या पोटात पराभव दडलेला असतो, असे लेखक रवींद्र पिंगे का म्हणतात?

(२) मुलांना स्वप्न पाहण्याचा सल्ला डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम यांनी कसा दिला?

(३) ललिताची व्यक्तिरेखा 'माझ्या आयुष्याची गोष्ट' या पाठातून कशी रेखाटली आहे?

(४) लेखक ले. कर्नल श्याम चव्हाण यांच्या नजरेसमोर आई-वडील, बहीण-भाऊ केव्हा उभे राहिले?

(ब) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी 'एका' वाक्यात लिहा : (४)

(१) 'ज्याचं त्याचं नंदनवन' हा पाठ कोणत्या पुस्तकातून घेतला आहे?

(२) बालपणी आपण कोणाला आदर्श मानतो?

(३) हिराची आई कशी बोलत होती?

(४) ले. कर्नल श्याम चव्हाण यांच्या मनात आत्महत्येचा विचार का आला?

(५) बाबुरावांनी यंत्रमानव कोणत्या कंपनीतून आणला होता?

(६) उन्नीकृष्णन यांच्या पत्नीने कोणाला आपली मुले बनविले होते?

प्र. ६. (अ) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी सुमारे ८० शब्दांत लिहा : (८)[११]

(१) महात्मा जोतीराव फुले यांनी मानवताधर्माची शिकवण कशी दिली आहे?

(२) कवयित्री शांता शेळके यांनी स्त्रीशक्तीचे महत्त्व कसे विशद केले आहे?

(३) कवी फ. मु. शिंदे यांच्या कवितेतील दुष्काळाचे वर्णन करा.

(४) कवी लोकनाथ यशवंत यांनी आपले छोटे नगर वसवू असे का म्हटले आहे?

(ब) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही तीन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी 'एका' वाक्यात लिहा : (३)

(१) संत नामदेवांच्या मते प्रापंचिकाने द्रव्य कशाप्रमाणे मानावे?

(२) किती जणी मिळून ओव्या गात आहेत, असे जनाबाई म्हणतात.

(३) धरित्रीच्या कुशीत कोण निजले आहे?

(४) 'या जन्माला फुटे न भाषा' या कवितेचे कवी कोण?

(५) कबुतरे पंखावर काय तोलतात?

प्र. ७. (अ) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी सुमारे ८० शब्दांत लिहा : (८)[१८]

(१) 'अग्रलेख' म्हणजे काय? अग्रलेखाचे कोणतेही 'दोन' प्रकार वैशिष्ट्यांसह लिहा.

(२) आकाशवाणीवरील भाषण लिहिताना कोणत्या मुद्द्यांचा विचार करावा लागतो?

(३) दूरचित्रवाणीवरील सूत्रसंचालकाच्या अंगी कोणकोणते गुण असावेत?

(४) महाजालावर एखादे संकेतस्थळ सुरू करण्यासाठी पूर्वतयारी कशी करावी लागते?

(ब) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही सहा प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्रत्येकी 'एका' वाक्यात लिहा : (६)

(१) आकाशवाणीवरून प्रसारित होणाऱ्या कार्यक्रमांच्या क्रमवार यादीस काय म्हणतात?

(२) स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात 'केसरी' वर्तमानपत्र कोणी सुरू केले?

(३) दूरदर्शनचे 'ब्रीदवाक्य' कोणते आहे?

(४) 'लेख' म्हणजे काय?

(५) आकाशवाणीची मर्यादा कोणती?

(६) १९२० मध्ये दूरचित्रवाणीवरील प्रथम प्रक्षेपण कोणत्या देशात झाले?

(७) जाहिरात ही कितवी कला मानतात?

(८) 'मार्कअप' कशाला म्हणतात?

(९) 'सोशल नेटवर्किंग'साठी मराठी भाषेतील प्रतिशब्द सांगा.

(क) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका विषयावर मुलाखतपूर्व तयारी म्हणून ६ ते ८ प्रश्नांची प्रश्नावली तयार करा : (४)

(१) स्वातंत्र्यसैनिकाची मुलाखत.

(२) अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन समितीच्या कार्यकर्त्याची मुलाखत.

(३) महाराष्ट्र दिनानिमित्त कामगार संघटनेच्या अध्यक्षाची मुलाखत.

◆◆◆

DAY — 01 SEAT NUMBER | | | | | | |

Question Paper Set **A**

2018 | II | 21 | 1100 | **J-201/A** | (E)

ENGLISH - (01)

Time : 3 Hrs. (16 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

SECTION - A

(Reading Skill, Grammar, Vocabulary, Note-making and Summary)

Q. 1. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[15] (11)**

Prominent among the urges that inspire and drive a person in life, is the urge to be a somebody. It is quite human, especially in the early stages of life, to want to do something to win laurels and admiration of all around. There's a pitfall though – the very process of becoming a somebody may subtly reduce you to a nobody.

American poet Emily Dickinson, who lived in obscurity, has an interesting poem on this theme. "I'm nobody!" she declares, with apparent pride.

"Who are you?

Are you nobody, too?"

Why should anybody be happy about being nobody? The poem explains :

"How dreary to be somebody!

How public, like a frog

To tell your name the livelong day

To an admiring bog!"

The word 'bog' is significant. When you become a somebody, you invite adulation : this then begins to bog you down. The moment you think you have arrived, you begin to stagnate, or, worse, your downslide begins. An endless list of writers, artists, sportsmen, politicians..... fit this pattern of personal history.

To sustain your development in absolute terms, to become a true somebody, it is important to remain a temporal nobody. Even if destiny makes you a temporal somebody, you should be able to see yourself as merely an agent of a superior power; no more. This requires an exercise of will. You have to constantly watch out and talk to yourself morning and evening.

(1) What is the main idea of the extract? (1)

(2) Why is it important for one to remain a temporal nobody? How? (2)

(3) What does Emily Dickinson declare with pride? Why? (2)

(4) What would you like to be in your life – Somebody or nobody? Why? (2)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed :

(i) This requires an exercise of will.
(Rewrite it using the Simple Future tense.) (1)

(ii) You have to constantly watch out and talk to yourself.
(Rewrite it using another modal auxiliary showing 'compulsion'.) (1)

(iii) You begin to stagnate.
(Rewrite it using the noun form of the word underlined.) (1)

(6) Find out the words from the extract which mean –

(i) danger (½)

(ii) praise (½)

(B) Grammar :

Do as directed : **(4)**

(i) He wanted to become _____ artist and live in _____ Himalayas.
(Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles.) (1)

(ii) She was able to talk _____ the group _____ her experience.
(Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.) (1)

(iii) "Why are you crying?" said the woman to a little boy.
"I want a balloon," he said.
(Change it into Indirect Speech.) (2)

Q. 2. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[15] (11)**

But even in a poverty-free world where every man and woman would earn enough to take care of themselves and

their family, there would still be situations of temporary poverty due to a sudden catastrophe or misfortune, a bankruptcy or business downturn leading to failure, or some personal disease or disaster.

A poverty-free world might see a whole group of families, locations, or even regions devastated by some shared disasters, such as floods, fires, cyclones, riots, earthquakes or other disasters. But such temporary problems could be taken care of by the market mechanism through insurance and other self-paying programmes, assisted of course by social-consciousness-driven enterprises.

There would always remain differences in lifestyle between people at the bottom of society and those at the top income levels. Yet that difference would be the difference between the middle-class and luxury class, just as on trains in Europe today you have only first-class and second-class carriages, whereas in nineteenth century there were third-class and even fourth-class carriages – sometimes with no windows and just hay strewn on the floor.

Can we really create a poverty-free world? A world without third-class or fourth-class citizens, a world without a hungry, illiterate, barefoot under-class?

(1) What is the extract about? (1)

(2) How will the poverty-free world take care of natural disasters? (2)

(3) According to the writer, what would 'the world without poverty' be like? (2)

(4) What can we do to help the poor in our society? (2)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed :

(i) Temporary problems could be taken care of by market mechanism.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'Market mechanism.....') (1)

(ii) In the nineteenth century, there were third-class carriages.

(Form a Wh-question to get the underlined part as an answer.) (1)

(iii) There would still be situations of temporary poverty.

(Rewrite it using 'can'.) (1)

(6) What do the following words in the extract mean –

(i) devastated (½)

(ii) hay (½)

(B) Note-making :

Read the following extract carefully and present the information in the form of notes with the help of the given clues : **(4)**

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first Vice President and second President of India. He was a teacher, a philosopher and an author. He had introduced the thinking of Western idealist philosophers like Plato, Plontinus, Bergson into Indian thought.

He was born on 5th of September, 1888 in a poor Brahmin family. As his father could not afford his education expenses, Radhakrishnan supported most of his education through scholarships. He completed his B.A. and M.A. with majors in philosophy. He went on to become a professor of philosophy. He showed that Indian Philosophy, once translated into standard academic jargon, is worthy of being called philosophy by Western standards. He thus, placed Indian Philosophy on world map.

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan had established a strong relationship with the Soviet Union when he was appointed as the ambassador to the Soviet Union.

He has been honoured with many awards for his achievements nationally and internationally. He was honoured with the Bharat Ratna in 1954. He is also acknowledged with the Templeton Prize, Peace Prize of German Book Trade, Order of Merit and many other honours.

Title	: Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
Birth	: 5th September, 1888
Qualifications	: B.A. _____
Introduced thinking of	: _____, _____ and _____ into Indian thought.
Work	: Translated _____ into standard _____
Ambassador	: _____

Honours : National _____

International _____

_____ Order of Merit

Q. 3. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[15]** **(11)**

Kalpana Chawla was extremely proud of her birth-place and made every effort to bring it into the lime-light. During space flights she would proudly point it out to her fellow-astronauts. Once, during the second flight she remembered her closest friend, Daisy Chawla, who died in a road accident. In fact, despite her celebrity status, she took pains to track down her former teachers, classmates and friends in India and showed a keen desire to stay in touch with them. Her affectionate and humble nature won the hearts of all who came in contact with her.

Although Kalpana had a strong desire to go to Mars, fly over its canyons and die in space, she was equally concerned about the well-being of the earth. She always urged young people to listen to the sounds of nature and take care of our fragile planet. During her space trips, she took many breathtaking photographs of the earth for various terrestrial studies later on the ground. When she was in space, she always felt a sense of connection with everyone on the earth.

It was Kalpana's cherished desire to visit India again. But that was not to be. A few months after her tragic death,

Harrison visited India. He went to her school and college, met her family, teachers and friends and scattered her ashes over the Himalayas.

(1) What is the extract about? (1)

(2) How was Kalpana connected with India and Indians? (2)

(3) How was Kalpana concerned about the well-being of the earth? (2)

(4) What would you like to do for India? (2)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed :

(i) She took many breathtaking photographs of the earth.

(Rewrite it using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.) (1)

(ii) He scattered her ashes over the Himalayas.

(Rewrite it beginning with 'Her ashes.....') (1)

(iii) Kalpana was extremely proud of her birth-place and made every effort to bring it into limelight.

(Rewrite it using 'not only ..... but also'.) (1)

(6) Give the antonyms from the extract for –

(i) collected (½)

(ii) forgot (½)

(B) Summary :

Write a summary of the above extract with the help of the following points and suggest a suitable title : **(4)**

Points : Kalpana's affection towards India and Indians – her humble nature – her love for the earth – Harrison's visit to India.

SECTION - B

(Poetry)

Q. 4. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **(4)** **[8]**

By this time, I felt very small
And now my tears began to fall.
I quietly went and knelt by her bed;
"Wake up, little girl, wake up," I said.
"Are these the flowers you picked for me?"

She smiled, "I found'em, out by the tree.
I picked'em because they're pretty like you.
I knew you would like'em, especially the blue."

I said, "Daughter, I'm sorry for the way I acted today;
I shouldn't have yelled at you that way."

(1) Why did the mother go to her daughter's room? (1)

(2) How can the mother be a friend to her daughter? (1)

(3) Name and explain the figure of speech in the following line :
"..... they're pretty like you". (1)

(4) What is the effect of dialogues in the poem? (1)

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **(4)**

And then they came to its massive trunk
Fifty men with axes chopped and chopped
The great tree revealed its rings of two hundred years
We watched in terror and fascination this slaughter

As a raw mythology revealed to us its age
Soon afterwards we left Baroda for Bombay
Where there are no trees except the one
Which grows and seethes in one's dreams, its aerial roots
Looking for ground to strike.

(1) What did the rings of the trunk of the tree reveal about its age? (1)

(2) According to you, how do trees help the mankind? (1)

(3) Give an example of 'Repetition' from the extract. (1)

(4) The poem has picturesque expressions. They make the poem lively. Pick out such expressions from the extract. (1)

SECTION - C

(Rapid Reading and Composition)

Q. 5. (A) Read the following extract and rewrite it from the point of view of the mother : (4) **[8]**

[**You may begin with :** My son never saw the skeleton in the cupboard.....]

Yes, there was a skeleton in the cupboard, and although I never saw it, I played a small part in the events that followed its discovery. I was fifteen that year, and I was back in my boarding school in Simla after spending the long winter holidays in Dehradun. My mother was still managing the old Green's hotel in Dehra – a hotel that was soon to disappear and become part of Dehra's unrecorded history. It was called Green's not because it purported to the spread

of any greenery (its neglected garden was chocked with lantana), but because it had been started by an Englishman, Mr Green, back in 1920, just after the Great War had ended in Europe. Mr Green had died at the outset of the Second World War. He had just sold the hotel and was on his way back to England when the ship on which he was travelling was torpedoed by a German submarine. Mr Green went down with the ship.

The hotel had already been in decline, and the new owner, a Sikh businessman from Ludhiana, had done his best to keep it going. But post-War and post-Independence, Dehra was going through a lean period. My stepfather's motor workshop was also going through a lean period – a crisis, in fact — and my mother was glad to take the job of running the small hotel while he took a job in Delhi.

She wrote to me about once a month, giving me news of the hotel, some of its more interesting guests, the pictures that were showing in town.

(B) Read the following extract and convert it into a dialogue between Charles and Oliver in about 120 words : (4)

[**You may begin with :** Charles : Hi Orlando! I am a famous wrestler.....]

Frederick had a very famous wrestler, called Charles, in his court. He was champion of the country, and had fought many brave and strong young men. Now, Orlando was a fine wrestler, too, and decided to try his strength against Charles. Charles came to see Oliver about this, asking him to persuade Orlando to give up his idea.

'I am a professional wrestler, sir,' Charles explained to Oliver, 'and I must always fight to win, in order to keep my reputation. Anyone who fights me runs the risk of being badly hurt. Please warn your younger brother, and persuade him to change his mind.'

But the wicked Oliver thought this was a good opportunity to get rid of Orlando, so he told Charles all kinds of lies about the young man. He pretended that Orlando was bad and ungrateful, and deserved any punishment which Charles could give him. 'I would rather you broke his neck than his finger,' Oliver said, 'and you have my permission to do what you like with the boy.'

So Charles promised to do his best to kill Orlando. 'If he comes to the fight tomorrow, I'll give him his payment,' Charles said. 'If he can walk away after I have finished with him, I'll never wrestle again.'

OR

(B) Read the following extract and extend it by adding an imaginary paragraph of your own in about 120 words :

Eventually I made my way to England where I was sponsored by a Jewish charity, put up in a hostel with other boys who had survived the Holocaust and trained in electronics. Then I came to America, where my brother Sam had already moved. I served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, and returned to New York City after two years. By August 1957, I'd opened my own electronics repair shop. I was starting to settle in.

One day, my friend Sid who I knew from England called me. "I've got a date. She's got a Polish friend. Let's double date."

A blind date? Nah, that wasn't for me.

But Sid kept pestering me, and a few days later we headed up to the Bronx to pick up his date and her friend Roma.

SECTION - D

(Written Communication)

Q. 6. (A) Letter Writing : **[12]**

Write any ONE of the following letters : (4)

(1) Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement with the help of the given C. V. (Resume) :

Required
A Purchase Officer
Qualifications :
Degree / Diploma in Electrical Engineering, able to do independent correspondence, computer literate and having an experience in similar field.
Apply to :
The Managing Director;
Cosmos Ltd.; 72-E Industrial Area;
Andheri (E); Mumbai – 400093.

C.V. (Resume)

Name : Aruna Anil Shinde

Address : B1-104, Rose Parade, S. B. Road, Nagpur.

Educational Qualifications :

Degree/ Diploma	Year of passing	University/ Board	Percentage	Class
SSC	2007	Nagpur	72%	First
HSC	2009	Nagpur	76%	Distinction
B.E. (Electrical)	2013	Nagpur University	78%	Distinction

Other qualifications : Successfully completed Computer Diploma from NIIT, Nagpur – 2014.

Work Experience : Worked as the Purchase Officer in Login Private Ltd., Nagpur.

Interest/Hobbies : Reading, music, swimming, chess.

Languages Known : English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati.

OR

(2) Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper drawing attention towards noise pollution in your locality. Suggest some solutions.

(B) Write on any ONE of the following items : (4)

(1) Write a short tourist's leaflet about any Hill Station that you know with the help of the following points :

- How to reach there
- Accommodation facilities
- What to see

- Shopping attractions
- Anything special about the place.

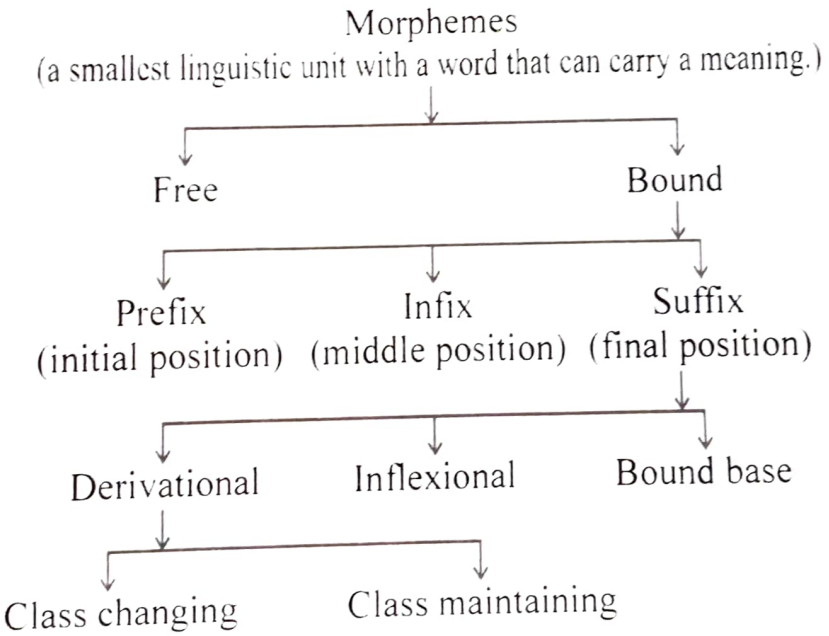
OR

(2) Imagine that your college arranged a Cleanliness Drive in which your Principal, a social activist, a local MLA, doctors, teachers and students participated on a large scale. The event was a grand success as it made people aware of cleanliness and social hygiene. Prepare a short report for your college magazine with the help of the following points :

Venue, chief guest, inauguration, unique participation, and conclusion.

(C) Write on any ONE of the following items : (4)

(1) Read the following tree diagram about 'Morphemes' and write a short paragraph on it.



OR

(2) Prepare a paragraph with an appropriate title to be used for the Counter-View Section on the following topic in about 120 words :

"Facebook is a user-friendly device."

You may take help of the following points included in the View Section :

View Section
Facebook is an excellent networking site • Everybody can network successfully through facebook • Facebook allows information with people far and wide • Facebook allows users to create a profile page which interrelates with friends and relatives.

Q. 7. Answer the following questions as per instructions : [7]

(A) Framing Questions :

On the occasion of 'Annual Sports Prize Distribution' programme a well-known sports personality is invited in your college as a chief guest. As a sports secretary you have got an opportunity to interview him/her. Frame a set of 8-10 questions regarding his/her achievements, inspirations, best moment and prizes he/she has won. (4)

(B) Speech Writing :

Imagine that your college has organised an 'elocution competition' and the topic for competition is 'Save Trees, Trees Save'. Prepare a short speech with the help of the points given below :

Providers of human needs, ecological balance, rainshowers, etc. (3)

◆◆◆

13

DAY — 01 SEAT NUMBER

Question Paper Set **D**

2018 | II | 21 | 1100 | **J-201/D** | (E)

ENGLISH - (01)

Time : 3 Hrs. (16 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

SECTION - A

(Reading Skill, Grammar, Vocabulary, Note-making and Summary)

Q. 1. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[15]**

(11)

That day Reuben found two sacks, which he took to the rambling wooden factory and sold to the man in charge of packing nails. The boy's hand tightly clutched the small five-cent pieces as he ran the two kilometres home.

Near his house stood the ancient barn that housed the family's goats and chickens. Reuben found a rusty baking-soda tin and dropped his coins inside. Then he climbed into the loft of the barn and hid the can beneath a pile of sweet-smelling hay.

It was supper time when Reuben got home. His father sat at the big kitchen table, working on a fishing net. Dora was at the black kitchen range, ready to serve dinner as Reuben took his place at the table.

He looked at his mother and smiled. Sunlight from the window gilded her shoulder-length blond hair. Five foot three, slim and beautiful, she was the centre of the home, the glue that held it together.

Her chores were never-ending. Sewing clothes for her family on the old Singer treadle machine, cooking meals and baking bread, planting a vegetable garden, milking the goats and scrubbing soiled clothes on a washboard. But she was happy. Her family and their well-being were her highest priority.

Every day after chores and school, Reuben scoured the town, collecting the burlap nail bags. On the day the two-room schoolhouse closed for the summer, no student was more delighted than Reuben. Now he would have more time to devote to his mission.

(1) What is the main theme of the extract? (1)

(2) Where did Reuben keep his savings? Why? (2)

(3) Describe Reuben's mother and her daily chores. (2)

(4) What would you like to present to your mother on Mother's Day? Why? (2)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed :

(i) He looked at his mother and smiled.
(Rewrite it as a Simple Sentence.) (1)

(ii) Her family and their well-being were her highest priority.
(Rewrite it in the Positive Degree.) (1)

(iii) She was the centre of the home.
(Make it a Rhetorical Question.) (1)

(6) Find out the words from the extract which mean –

(i) dried grass (½)

(ii) routine tasks (½)

(B) Grammar :

Do as directed : **(4)**

(i) He wanted to become _____ artist and live in _____ Himalayas.

(Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles.) (1)

(ii) She was able to talk _____ the group _____ her experience.

(Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.) (1)

(iii) "Why are you crying?" said the woman to a little boy.

"I want a balloon," he said.

(Change it into Indirect Speech.) (2)

Q. 2. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[15] (11)**

But even in a poverty-free world where every man and woman would earn enough to take care of themselves and their family, there would still be situations of temporary poverty due to a sudden catastrophe or misfortune, a bankruptcy or business downturn leading to failure, or some personal disease or disaster.

A poverty-free world might see a whole group of families, locations, or even regions devastated by some shared disasters, such as floods, fire, cyclones, riots, earthquakes or other disasters. But such temporary problems

could be taken care of by the market mechanism through insurance and other self-paying programmes, assisted of course by social-consciousness-driven enterprises.

There would always remain differences in lifestyle between people at the bottom of society and those at the top income levels. Yet that difference would be the difference between the middle - class and luxury class, just as on trains in Europe today you have only first-class and second-class carriages, whereas in nineteenth century there were third-class and even fourth-class carriages – sometimes with no windows and just hay strewn on the floor.

Can we really create a poverty-free world? A world without third-class or fourth-class citizens, a world without a hungry, illiterate, barefoot under-class?

(1) What is the extract about? (1)

(2) How will the poverty-free world take care of natural disasters? (2)

(3) According to the writer, what would 'the world without poverty' be like? (2)

(4) What can we do to help the poor in our society? (2)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed :

(i) Temporary problems could be taken care of by market mechanism.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'Market mechanism.....') (1)

(ii) <u>In the nineteenth century</u>, there were third-class carriages.

(Form a Wh-question to get the underlined part as an answer.) (1)

(iii) There would still be situations of temporary poverty.

(Rewrite it using 'can'.) (1)

(6) What do the following words in the extract mean –

(i) devastated (½)

(ii) hay (½)

(B) Note-making :

Read the following extract carefully and present the information in the form of notes with the help of the given clues : **(4)**

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first Vice President and second President of India. He was a teacher, a philosopher and an author. He had introduced the thinking of Western idealist philosophers like Plato, Plontinus, Bergson into Indian thought.

He was born on 5th of September, 1888 in a poor Brahmin family. As his father could not afford his education expenses, Radhakrishnan supported most of his education through scholarships. He completed his B.A. and M.A. with majors in philosophy. He went on to become a professor of philosophy. He showed that Indian Philosophy, once translated into standard academic jargon, is worthy of being called philosophy by Western standards. He thus, placed Indian Philosophy on world map.

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan had established a strong relationship with the Soviet Union when he was appointed as the ambassador to the Soviet Union.

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Title	: Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
Birth	: 5th September, 1888
Qualifications	: B.A. _____
Introduced thinking of	: _____, _____ and _____ into Indian thought.
Work	: Translated _____ into standard _____
Ambassador	: _____
Honours	: National _____ International _____ _____ Order of Merit

Q. 3. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[15] (11)**

Kalpana Chawla was extremely proud of her birth-place and made every effort to bring it into the lime-light. During space flights she would proudly point it out to her fellow-astronauts. Once, during the second flight she remembered her closest friend, Daisy Chawla, who died in a road accident. In fact, despite her celebrity status, she took pains to track down her former teachers, classmates and friends in India and showed a keen desire to stay in touch with them. Her affectionate and humble nature won the hearts of all who came in contact with her.

Although Kalpana had a strong desire to go to Mars, fly over its canyons and die in space, she was equally concerned about the well-being of the earth. She always urged young people to listen to the sounds of nature and take care of our fragile planet. During her space trips, she took many breathtaking photographs of the earth for various terrestrial studies later on the ground. When she was in space, she always felt a sense of connection with everyone on earth.

It was Kalpana's cherished desire to visit India again. But that was not to be. A few months after her tragic death, Harrison visited India. He went to her school and college, met her family, teachers and friends and scattered her ashes over the Himalayas.

(1) What is the extract about? (1)

(2) How was Kalpana connected with India and Indians? (2)

(3) How was Kalpana concerned about the well-being of the earth? (2)

(4) What would you like to do for India? (2)

(5) Rewrite the following sentences in the ways instructed :

(i) She took many breathtaking photographs of the earth.

(Rewrite it using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.) (1)

(ii) He scattered her ashes over the Himalayas.

(Rewrite it beginning with 'Her ashes.....') (1)

(iii) Kalpana was extremely proud of her birth-place and made every effort to bring it into limelight.

(Rewrite it using 'not only ..... but also'.) (1)

(e) Give the antonyms from the extract for –

(i) collected (½)

(ii) forgot (½)

(B) **Summary :**

Write a summary of the above extract with the help of the following points and suggest a suitable title : **(4)**

Points : Kalpana's affection towards India and Indians – her humble nature – her love for the earth – Harrison's visit to India.

SECTION - B

(Poetry)

Q. 4. (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **[8]** **(4)**

We, heroes and poor devils;
the feeble, the braggarts; the unfinished,
and capable of everything impossible
as long as it's not seen or heard
Don Juans, women and men, who come and go
with the fleeting passage of a runner
or of a shy hotel for travellers.
And we with our small vanities,
our controlled hunger for climbing
and getting as far as everybody else has gotten
because it seems that is the way of the world.

(1) Who are heroes and what are they capable of ? (1)

(2) According to you, what difficulties do the middle-class people face? (1)

(3) Name and explain the figure of speech in the following line :

... Women and men, who come and go. (1)

(4) Pick out the line from the extract, which shows the overambitious nature of the middle-class people. (1)

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below : **(4)**

All the rest of her children, she said,
are on the nuclear
blacklist of the dead,
all the rest, unless
the whole world understands –
that peace is a woman.

A thousand candles then lit
in her starry eyes, and I saw angels
bearing a moonlit message :

Peace is indeed a pregnant woman
Peace is a mother.

(1) What is the situation of the children in absence of peace? (1)

(2) Why should we avoid wars? (1)

(3) Name and explain the figure of speech in the following line :

that peace is a woman. (1)

(4) What message does the poet give through this poem? (1)

SECTION - C

(Rapid Reading and Composition)

Q. 5. (A) Read the following extract and rewrite it from the point of view of Roma : (4) |8|

[**You may begin with :** Herman and I shared the backseat of Sid's car.....]

We piled back into Sid's car, Roma and I sharing the backseat. As European Jews who had survived the war, we were aware that much had been left unsaid between us. She broached the subject, "Where were you during the war?" she asked softly.

"The camps," I said, the terrible memories still vivid, the irreparable loss, I had tried to forget. But you can never forget.

She nodded, "My family was hiding on a farm in Germany, not far from Berlin," She told me. "My father knew a priest, and he got us Aryan papers."

I imagined how she must have suffered too, fear, a constant companion. And yet here we were both survivors, in a new world.

"There was a camp next to the farm." Roma continued. "I saw a boy there and I would throw him apples every day."

What an amazing coincidence that she had helped some other boy. "What did he look like?" I asked.

"He was tall, skinny and hungry. I must have seen him every day for six months."

My heart was racing. I couldn't believe it. This couldn't be. "Did he tell you one day not to come back because he was leaving Schlieben?".

Roma looked at me in amazement. "Yes!"

"That was me!"

I was ready to burst with joy and awe, flooded with emotions. I couldn't believe it! My angel.

"I'm not letting you go." I said to Roma. And in the back of the car on that blind date, I proposed to her. I didn't want to wait.

(B) Read the following extract and convert it into a continuous write-up in about 120 words : (4)

[**You may begin with :** Mrs Green was asking to come in .....]

"May I come in?" asked the pink lady.

"Please come in," said my mother, "Do sit down. Do you require a room?"

"Not today, thank you. I'm staying with Padre Dutt. He insisted on putting me up. But I may want a room for a day or two – just for old times' sake".

"You've stayed here before."

"A long time ago. I'm Mrs Green, you know. The missing Mrs Green. The one for whom you put up that handsome tombstone in the cemetery. I was very touched by it. And I'm glad you didn't add 'Beloved Wife of Henry Green', because I didn't love him any more than he loved me."

"Then - then - you aren't the skeleton?" stammered my mother.

"Do I look like a skeleton?"

"No!" we said together.

"But we heard you disappeared," I said, "and when we found that skeleton —"

"You put two and two together."

"Well it was Miss Kellner who convinced us," said my mother. "And you did disappear mysteriously. You were missing for years. And everyone knew Mr Green was a philanderer."

"Couldn't wait to get away from him," said the pink lady. "Couldn't stand him any more. He was a lady-killer, but not a real killer."

"But your father came looking for you. Didn't you get in touch with him?"

"My father and I were never very close. Mother died when I was very young, and the only relative I had was a cousin in West Africa. So that's where I went - Sierra Leone!"

OR

(B) Read the following extract and extend it by adding an imaginary paragraph of your own in about 120 words :

Then two little boys came out of the garden; one of them had a large sharp knife, like that with which the girl had cut the tulips. They came straight towards the little daisy, which could not understand what they wanted.

"Here is a fine piece of turf for the lark," said one of

the boys, and began to cut out a square round the daisy, so that it remained in the centre of the grass.

"Pluck the flower off" said the other boy, and the daisy trembled for fear, for to be pulled off meant death to it; and it wished so much to live, as it was to go with the square of turf into the poor captive lark's cage.

"No let it stay," said the other boy," it looks so pretty."

And so it stayed, and was brought into the lark's cage.

SECTION - D

(Written Communication)

Q. 6. (A) Letter Writing : **[12]**

Write any ONE of the following letters : (4)

(1) Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement with the help of the given C. V. (Resume):

Required
A Purchase Officer
Qualifications :
Degree / Diploma in Electrical Engineering, able to do independent correspondence, computer literate and having an experience in similar field.
Apply to :
The Managing Director;
Cosmos Ltd.; 72-E Industrial Area;
Andheri (E); Mumbai – 400093.

C.V. (Resume)

Name : Aruna Anil Shinde

Address : B1-104, Rose Parade, S. B. Road, Nagpur.

Educational Qualifications :

Degree/ Diploma	Year of passing	University/ Board	Percentage	Class
SSC	2007	Nagpur	72%	First
HSC	2009	Nagpur	76%	Distinction
B.E. (Electrical)	2013	Nagpur University	78%	Distinction

Other qualifications : Successfully completed Computer Diploma from NIIT, Nagpur – 2014.

Work Experience : Worked as the Purchase Officer in Login Private Ltd., Nagpur.

Interest/Hobbies : Reading, music, swimming, chess.

Languages Known : English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati.

OR

(2) Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper drawing attention to the noise pollution in your locality. Suggest some solutions.

(B) Write on any ONE of the following items : (4)

(1) Write a short tourist's leaflet about any Hill Station that you know with the help of the following points :

- How to reach there
- Accommodation facilities
- What to see

- Shopping attractions
- Anything special about the place.

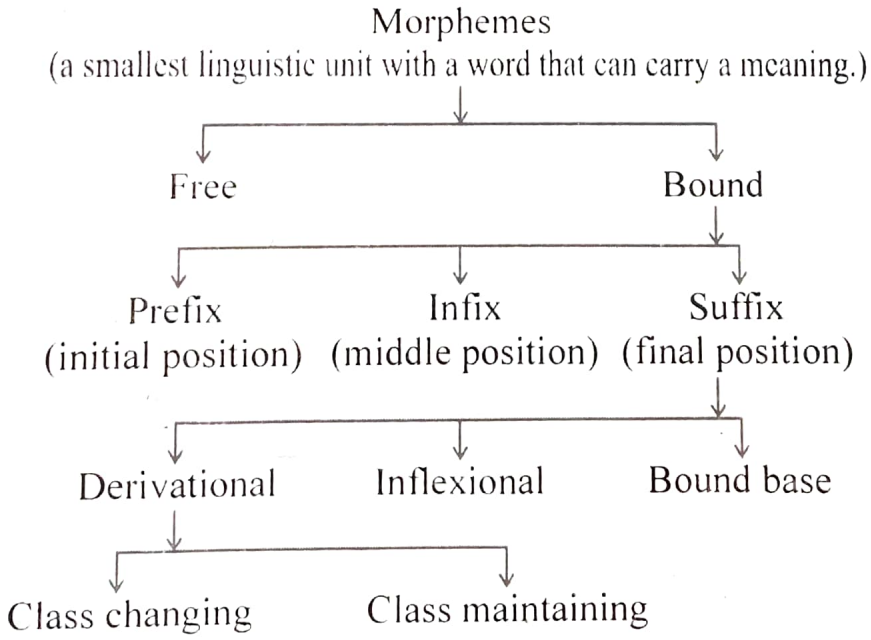
OR

(2) Imagine that your college arranged a Cleanliness Drive in which your Principal, social activist, the local MLA, doctors, teachers and students participated on a large scale. The event was a grand success as it made people aware of cleanliness and social hygiene. Prepare a short report for your college magazine with the help of the following points :

Venue, chief guest, inauguration, unique participation, and conclusion.

(C) Write on any ONE of the following items : (4)

(1) Read the following tree diagram about 'Morphemes' and write a short paragraph on it.



OR

(2) Prepare a paragraph with an appropriate title to be used for the Counter-View Section on the following topic in about 120 words :

"Facebook is a user-friendly device."

You may take help of the following points included in the View Section :

View Section
Facebook is an excellent networking site • Everybody can network successfully through facebook • Facebook allows information with people far and wide • Facebook allows users to create a profile page which interrelates with friends and relatives.

Q. 7. Answer the following questions as per instructions : [7

(A) Framing Questions :

On the occasion of 'Annual Sports Prize Distribution' programme a well-known sports personality is invited in your college as a chief guest. As a sports secretary you have got an opportunity to interview him/her. Frame a set of 8-10 questions regarding his/her achievements, inspirations, best moment and prizes he/she has won. (4)

(B) Speech Writing :

Imagine that your college has organised an 'elocution competition' and the topic for competition is 'Save Trees, Trees Save'. Prepare a short speech with the help of the points given below :

Providers of human needs, ecological balance, rainshowers, etc. (3)

◆◆◆

21

DAY — 10 SEAT NUMBER | | | | | | |

2018	III	06	1100	J - 277	(E)

BOOK KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY (50)

Time : 3 Hrs. (11 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

Q. 1. Attempt any THREE of the following sub-questions : **[15]**

(A) Answer the following questions in only 'one' sentence each : (5)

(1) What is 'trial balance'?

(2) What is 'entrance fees'?

(3) What is 'qualified acceptance'?

(4) When is gain ratio required to be calculated?

(5) What is the formula for calculating gross profit ratio?

(B) Write a word / term / phrase as a substitute for each of the following statements : (5)

(1) The assets which are not recorded in the books of accounts.

(2) The excess of total assets over total liabilities.

(3) The person in whose favour the bill is transferred.

(4) The proportion in which the continuing partners are benefitted due to retirement of a partner.

(5) The system of accounting normally suitable for a small business organization.

(C) Select the most appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the statements : (5)

(1) When shares are forfeited, share capital account is _____.

(a) debited (b) credited

(c) adjusted (d) none of these

(2) A bill is drawn on 23rd October, 2016 payable after 3 months, the due date of the bill will be _____.

(a) 25th January, 2017 (b) 26th January, 2017

(c) 24th January, 2017 (d) 25th January, 2016

(3) The capital balances are ascertained by preparing _____.

(a) Statement of Affairs (b) Cash Account

(c) Drawings Account (d) Debtor's Account

(4) If any unrecorded liability is paid on dissolution of the firm _____ is debited.

(a) Cash/Bank Account

(b) Realization Account

(c) Partners' Capital Account

(d) Partners' Loan Account

(5) Return outwards are deducted from _____.

(a) purchases (b) sales

(c) capital (d) debtors

(D) State whether the following statements are True or False : (5

(1) Closing stock is always valued at market price.

(2) Retirement of bill means payment of the bill before due date.

(3) Share forfeited balance is transferred to Capital Reserve Account.

(4) Gross profit depends upon net sales.

(5) The inland bill which is drawn and payable in the same country.

(E) Prepare a format of a Bill of Exchange from the following information : (5)

Mr. Akash Sane, 42, 'Sagar', Bandar Road, Ratnagiri, draws a three months bill on Mrs. Megha Kale, Vishram Baag, Sangli, for ₹ 16,500 on 1st December 2016, which was accepted on 4th December, 2016, for ₹ 15,000 only by Mrs. Megha Kale.

Q. 2. Miss Kalpana started her business with a capital of ₹ 1,30,000 on 1st April, 2015. Her financial position on 31st March 2016 was as follows : **[8]** (8)

	Amount (₹)
Cash	9,120
Stock	10,250
Bills payable	12,880
Creditors	17,180
Debtors	31,000
Prepaid insurance	550
Bills receivable	29,120
Premises	85,800
Vehicles	40,200

Additional information :

(1) Miss Kalpana brought additional capital of ₹20,000 on 30th September, 2015.

(2) Interest on capital is to be allowed at 5% p.a.

(3) She withdrew ₹10,000 for personal use.

(4) Reserve for doubtful debts is to be provided at 2½% after writing off bad debts of ₹ 1,000.

(5) Depreciate vehicles at 10% p.a. and premises at 5% p.a.

(6) Creditors were overvalued by ₹ 2,180.

Prepare :

(1) Closing Statement of Affairs as on 31.03.2016.

(2) Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31.03.2016.

OR

(A) State and explain any 'four objectives' of analysis of financial statement from a business concern's point of view. (4)

(B) What are the different cash inflows and cash outflows of investing activities? (4)

Q. 3. The Balance Sheet of Meena and Heena who shared the profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 is as under :

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2016

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital :		Leasehold property	20,000
Meena	1,34,000	Livestock	6,600
Heena	1,20,000	Loose tools	90,200

Creditors	53,800	Stock		86,800
Rent outstanding	10,000	Debtors	48,000	
Reserve fund	7,200	Less : R.D.D.	2,000	46,000
		Bank		75,400
	3,25,000			**3,25,000**

On 1st April, 2016 Seema was admitted as $\frac{1}{4}$th partner on the following terms :

(1) Seema should bring in ₹1,20,000 towards her capital.

(2) Firm's goodwill is valued at ₹1,44,000 and Seema agreed to bring her share in the firm's goodwill by a cheque.

(3) Reserve for doubtful debts should be maintained at 7·5% on debtors.

(4) Increase live stock by ₹4,400 and write off loose tools by 20%.

(5) Outstanding rent ₹ 9,040 is paid in full settlement.

Prepare :

(1) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

(2) Partners' Capital Account

(3) Balance Sheet of the new firm

OR

Ashish, Satish and Manish were partners in a business sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1 respectively.

Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2016 was as follows :

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2016

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital accounts :		Plant and machinery	70,000
Ashish	80,000	Stock	50,000
Satish	60,000	Debtors	40,000
Manish	50,000	Cash	60,000
Creditors	10,000		
Reserve fund	20,000		
	2,20,000		**2,20,000**

Manish died on 1st October, 2016 and the partnership deed provided that :

(1) The deceased partner to be given his share of profit upto the date of death on the basis of the profit of the previous year.

(2) His share of goodwill will be calculated on the basis of two years' purchase of average profit of the last four years.

The net profits for the last four years were :

First year : ₹ 1,40,000. Second year : ₹ 1,10,000.

Third year : ₹ 90,000. Fourth year : ₹ 60,000.

(3) Plant and machinery to be valued at ₹ 80,000. Reserve for doubtful debts of ₹ 4,000 to be created.

(4) The drawings of Manish upto the date of death amounted to ₹ 40,000.

(5) Interest on capital is to be allowed at 10% p. a. and interest on drawings is charged at 6% p. a.

Prepare :

(1) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account.

(2) Manish's Capital Account.

(3) Working of Manish's share in profit and goodwill.

Q. 4. Sayali sold goods on credit to Manali for ₹40,000. Sayali draws a bill on Manali for 4 months for the amount due. Manali accepted the bill and returned it to Sayali. After a month, Sayali discounted the bill with her bank at 12% p.a. **[10]**

On the due date, bank informed that the bill is dishonoured and bank paid the noting charges ₹300. Manali requested Sayali to renew the bill. Sayali agreed on conditions that Manali should pay ₹20,000 in cash along with noting charges and accept a new bill for the balance amount with interest at 15% p.a. for 3 months.

These arrangements were carried through. Before the due date Manali was declared insolvent and only 40% of the amount due could be recovered from her private estate as final dividend.

Give Journal Entries in the books of Sayali.

Q. 5. Ashwin, Bhavin and Pravin carried on business. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2016 was as under : **[10]**

Balance Sheet as on
31st March, 2016

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry creditors	42,000	Plant and machinery	40,000
Bhavin's loan	10,000	Investment	16,000

				60,000
Reserve fund	40,000	Stock		
Capital accounts :		Debtors	36,000	
Ashwin	40,000	Less : R.D.D.	2,000	34,000
Bhavin	20,000	Bank		10,000
Pravin	8,000			
	1,60,000			**1,60,000**

On the above date, the firm was dissolved, and the assets realised were as under :

(1) Investment ₹ 10,000, Stock ₹ 48,000, and Debtors ₹ 30,000.

(2) Plant and machinery were taken over by Ashwin at book value.

(3) Sundry creditors and Bhavin's loan were paid in full.

(4) Realisation expenses incurred ₹ 2,000.

Prepare :

(1) Realisation Account

(2) Partners' Capital Account

(3) Bank Account

OR

Aniket Ltd. issued 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each payable as follows :

On application	₹ 20
On allotment	₹ 30
On first call	₹ 30
On second call	₹ 20

The company received applications for 50,000 equity shares.

Allotment of shares was made on pro-rata basis. Excess application money were adjusted to allotment. Share allotment

and calls were made and also received, except Mr. Sanish who was holding 1000 shares failed to pay both the calls. His shares were forfeited after the second call.

Record the above transactions in the books of Aniket Ltd.

Q. 6. From the following Receipts and Payments Account of A. S. C. College of Commerce, Ramanand Nagar, for the year ending 31st March, 2016 and additional information, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2016 and Balance Sheet as on that date. [12]

Receipts and Payments Account
for the year ended on 31 March, 2016

Dr. Cr.

Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payments	Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d		By Salaries	67,000
Cash in hand	7,950	By Electricity	26,200
Cash at bank	50,800	By Books	41,300
To Life membership fees	20,500	By Furniture	45,000
To Donations	1,90,000	By Stationery	18,200
To Tuition fees	1,30,000	By Fixed deposits	2,00,000
To Term fees	1,00,000	By Balance c/d	
To Admission fees	40,000	Cash	1,450
		Bank	50,950
	4,49,250		4,49,250

Additional information :

(1)

Particulars	01.04.2015 Amount (₹)	31.03.2016 Amount (₹)
Furniture	40,000	75,000
Building fund	1,50,000	–
Fixed deposits	1,60,000	–
Capital fund	1,20,750	–

(2) 50% of donations are received for building fund.

(3) Life membership fees are to be capitalised.

(4) Tuition fees includes ₹ 12,000 received for the last year.

(5) Outstanding tuition fees for the current year amounted to ₹ 4,200.

Q. 7. Given below is the Trial Balance of M/s. Shailesh and Nilesh as on 31st March, 2016. You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016 and Balance Sheet as on that date : **[15]**

Trial Balance

as on 31.03.2016

Debit Balances	Amount (₹)	Credit Balances	Amount (₹)
Opening stock	88,000	Capital accounts :	
Purchases	1,76,000	Shailesh	1,20,000
Wages	23,500	Nilesh	1,20,000
Salaries (10 months)	18,000	Sundry creditors	1,03,000
Office expenses	8,000	Bank overdraft	60,000

Bank charges	2,600	Sales	3,08,000
Machinery	90,000	Current accounts :	
Land and building	1,30,000	Shailesh	5,000
Bad debts	4,000	Nilesh	4,000
Sundry debtors	82,000		
Electricity charges	9,900		
Furniture	43,000		
8% Debentures (1.10.2015)	40,000		
Drawings :			
Shailesh	3,000		
Nilesh	2,000		
	7,20,000		**7,20,000**

Adjustments :

(1) Stock on 31st March, 2016 was valued at market price of ₹ 84,000, which was 20% above its cost price.

(2) Depreciate machinery at 10% p.a.

(3) Create reserve for bad and doubtful debts at 5% on sundry debtors.

(4) Provide interest on capital at 8% p.a.

(5) Machinery includes purchase of machinery for ₹ 40,000 on 1st January, 2016.

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27

DAY — 12 SEAT NUMBER

2018	III	09	1100	J - 310	(M)

ECONOMICS (49)

Time : 3 Hrs. (4 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

सूचना : *(१) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.*

(२) आवश्यक त्या ठिकाणी नीट कोष्टके / आकृत्या काढा.

(३) उजव्या बाजूचे अंक प्रश्नांचे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

(४) सर्व मुख्य प्रश्नांची उत्तरे नवीन पानांवर लिहावीत.

प्र. १. (अ) कंसांतील योग्य पर्याय निवडून विधाने पूर्ण करा : (५) **[१६]**

(१) सूक्ष्म (micro) व समग्र (macro) अर्थशास्त्र या शब्दांचा सर्वप्रथम वापर ----- यांनी केला.
(ॲडॅम स्मिथ / रॉबिन्स / रॅगनर फ्रीश / प्रा. मार्शल)

(२) ----- उपभोग शून्य असू शकत नाही.
(प्रेरित / स्वायत्त / सरकारी / खाजगी)

(३) आर्थिक मंदीच्या कालखंडात ----- अंदाजपत्रक उपयुक्त असते.
(समतोल / शिलकी / तुटीचे / शून्य)

(४) मिठाची मागणी ----- असते.
(लवचिक / अलवचिक / अनंत लवचिक / एकक लवचिक)

(५) ------- हे व्यापारी बँकेचे प्राथमिक कार्य आहे.
(रोख्यांची खरेदी-विक्री / ठेवी स्वीकारणे / सुरक्षा कप्पा / पतपत्रे देणे)

(ब) खालील 'अ' व 'ब' गटांतील शब्दांच्या योग्य जोड्या जुळवा : (५)

'अ' गट	'ब' गट
(अ) मागणी आणि किंमत	(१) मजुरी
(ब) पूर्ण लवचिक पुरवठा	(२) उभा पुरवठा वक्र
(क) भूमी	(३) हस्तांतरित उत्पन्न
(ड) बेकारी भत्ता	(४) आडवा पुरवठा वक्र
(इ) भारतीय रिझर्व बँक	(५) व्यस्त (inverse) संबंध
	(६) खंड (rent)
	(७) १९३५
	(८) प्रत्यक्ष संबंध

(क) खालील विधाने 'बरोबर' आहेत की 'चूक' ते लिहा : (६)

(१) मागणीच्या लवचिकतेची संकल्पना अर्थमंत्र्यांना उपयुक्त असते.

(२) नाशवंत वस्तूचा पुरवठा अलवचिक असतो.

(३) पूर्ण स्पर्धेच्या बाजारात वस्तूची किंमत मागणी व पुरवठ्याच्या संतुलनाने ठरते.

(४) गौण नाणी (token coins) म्हणजे अशी नाणी ज्यांचे दर्शनी मूल्य (face value) त्यांच्या अंतर्गत (intrinsic) मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त असते.

(५) व्यापारी बँका पतनियंत्रणाचे कार्य करतात.

(६) मध्यवर्ती बँकसुद्धा व्यापारी बँकेप्रमाणेच व्यवसाय करते.

प्र. २. **(अ)** खालील व्याख्या लिहा 'किंवा' संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा (कोणत्याही <u>तीन</u>) : (६) **[१२]**

(१) वैयक्तिक आर्थिक घटक

(२) सीमांत उपयोगिता

(३) मागणीची लवचिकता

(४) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न

(५) प्रभावी (effective) मागणी

(६) अंदाजपत्रक

(ब) कारणे द्या 'किंवा' विधाने स्पष्ट करा (कोणतीही तीन) : (६)

(१) कृषी उत्पादनाचा (commodity) पुरवठा सापेक्षत: (relatively) अलवचिक असतो.

(२) मक्तेदार वस्तूंच्या पुरवठ्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवू शकतो.

(३) भूमीचा पुरवठा अलवचिक असतो.

(४) समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र हे सूक्ष्मलक्षी अर्थशास्त्रापेक्षा वेगळे आहे.

(५) सरकारची बँक म्हणून मध्यवर्ती बँक सरकारचा निधी (funds) हस्तांतरित करते.

(६) सूक्ष्मलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र हे मूल्य सिद्धांत म्हणूनही ओळखले जाते.

प्र. ३. (अ) खालील फरक स्पष्ट करा (कोणतेही तीन) : (६) [१२]

(१) इच्छा व मागणी

(२) विभाजन (slicing) पद्धत व राशी (lumping) पद्धत

(३) कागदी (paper) पैसा व धातूंची (metallic) नाणी

(४) पत (credit) नियंत्रणाची संख्यात्मक (quantitative) व गुणात्मक (qualitative) साधने

(५) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न मोजण्याची उत्पादन (output) पद्धत व उत्पन्न (income) पद्धत

(६) सरासरी प्राप्ती व सरासरी खर्च

(ब) संक्षिप्त टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन) : (६)

(१) सूक्ष्मलक्षी अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यास विषय

(२) मागणीची किंमत लवचिकता मापनाची भूमिती (geometric) पद्धत

(३) पूर्ण स्पर्धेतील किंमत निश्चिती

(४) श्रमाची वैशिष्ट्ये

प्र. ४. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतीही तीन) : [१२]

(१) एकूण उपयोगिता व सीमांत उपयोगिता यांतील संबंध स्पष्ट करा.

(२) मक्तेदारीयुक्त स्पर्धेची (monopolistic competition) वैशिष्ट्ये सांगा.

(३) समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्राची वैशिष्ट्ये काय आहेत?

(४) गुंतवणूक खर्चाचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

(५) व्यापारी बँकांकडून कोणकोणत्या प्रकारची कर्जे दिली जातात?

(६) सरकारचा विकास खर्च आणि विकासेतर खर्च स्पष्ट करा.

प्र. ५. खालील विधानांशी आपण सहमत 'आहात' किंवा 'नाहीत' ते सकारण स्पष्ट करा (कोणतीही तीन) :

(१) घटत्या सीमांत उपयोगितेचा सिद्धांत अनेक गृहीतकांवर (assumptions) आधारित आहे.

(२) मागणीचे अनेक प्रकार आहेत.

(३) पुरवठ्याच्या नियमाला अपवाद नाहीत.

(४) वस्तुविनिमय पद्धतीत (barter system) अनेक अडचणी होत्या.

(५) चलनी नोटा निर्मितीचा एकाधिकार मध्यवर्ती बँकेकडे असतो.

(६) अधिकर्ष (overdraft) सवलत चालू (current) खातेदारांना दिली जात नाही.

प्र. ६. खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतीही दोन) :

(१) मागणीचा नियम गृहीतांसह स्पष्ट करा.

(२) मागणीची किंमत लवचिकता म्हणजे काय? मागणीच्या किंमत लवचिकतेचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

(३) जे. एम. केन्सचा 'उपभोगासंबधीचा मानसशास्त्रीय नियम' सांगा व स्पष्ट करा.

(४) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न मोजण्याची उत्पादन पद्धती (output method) स्पष्ट करा.

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29

DAY — 12 SEAT NUMBER

2018	III	09	1100	J - 309	(E)

ECONOMICS (49)

Time : 3 Hrs. (4 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

Note : *(1) All questions are compulsory.*

(2) Draw neat tables / diagrams wherever necessary.

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(4) Write answers to all main questions on new pages.

Q. 1. (A) Fill in the blanks using proper alternatives given in the brackets : **[16]** (5)

(1) The terms 'micro' and 'macro' economics were first used by _____.
(Adam Smith / Robbins / Ragner Frisch / Prof. Marshall)

(2) _____ consumption can not be zero.
(Induced / Autonomous / Government / Private)

(3) During depression _____ budget is preferable.
(balanced / surplus / deficit / zero)

(4) The demand for salt is _____.
(elastic / inelastic / infinite elastic / unitary elastic)

(5) _____ is a primary function of commercial bank.
(Purchase and sell securities / Accept deposits / Safe deposit vault / Letter of credit)

(B) Match the following words from group 'A' and 'B' : (5)

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(a) Demand and price	(1) Wages
(b) Perfectly elastic supply	(2) Vertical supply curve
(c) Land	(3) Transfer income
(d) Unemployment allowance	(4) Horizontal supply curve
(e) Reserve Bank of India	(5) Inverse relation
	(6) Rent
	(7) 1935
	(8) Direct relation

(C) State whether the following statements are True or False : (6)

(1) Concept of 'elasticity of demand' is useful for the finance minister.

(2) Supply of perishable goods is inelastic.

(3) Under perfect competition price is determined by equilibrium of demand and supply.

(4) Token coins are such coins whose face value is greater than their intrinsic value.

(5) Credit control is the function of commercial banks.

(6) Central bank also performs commercial banking business.

Q. 2. (A) Define or explain the following concepts (Any THREE) : (6) **[12]**

(1) Individual economic unit

(2) Marginal utility

(3) Elasticity of demand

30

(4) National income

(5) Effective demand

(6) Budget

(B) Give reasons or explain the following statements (Any THREE) : (6)

(1) The supply of agricultural commodity is relatively inelastic.

(2) A monopolist can control the supply of goods.

(3) The supply of land is inelastic.

(4) Macro economics is different from micro economics.

(5) As a banker for the government, the central bank transfers government funds.

(6) Micro economics is also known as price theory.

Q. 3. (A) Distinguish between the following (Any THREE) : (6) **[12]**

(1) Desire and Demand

(2) Slicing method and Lumping method

(3) Paper money and Metallic coins

(4) Quantitative and Qualitative measures of credit control

(5) Output method and Income method of measuring national income

(6) Average revenue and Average cost

(B) Write short notes (Any TWO) : (6)

(1) Subject matter of micro economics.

(2) Geometric method of measuring price elasticity of demand.

(3) Price determination under perfect competition.

(4) Features of labour.

Q. 4. Answer the following questions (Any THREE) : [12]

(1) Explain the relationship between 'total utility' and 'marginal utility'.

(2) What are the features of monopolistic competition?

(3) What are the features of macro economics?

(4) Explain the types of investment expenditure.

(5) What are the different types of loans provided by commercial banks?

(6) Explain the development and non-development expenditures of government.

Q. 5. State with reasons whether you 'agree' or 'disagree' with the following statements (Any THREE) : [12]

(1) Law of diminishing marginal utility depends upon various assumptions.

(2) There are many types of demands.

(3) There are no exceptions to the law of supply.

(4) Barter system had many difficulties.

(5) Central bank has the sole power of issuing currency notes.

(6) Overdraft facility is not provided to the current account holders.

Q. 6. Write explanatory answers (Any TWO) : [16]

(1) Explain the law of demand with its assumptions.

(2) What is price elasticity of demand? Explain the types of price elasticity of demand.

(3) State and explain J.M. Keynes's 'psychological law of consumption'.

(4) Explain the output method of measuring national income.

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31

DAY — 05 SEAT NUMBER | | | | | | |

2018	II	26	1100	J-231	(M)

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE (52)

Time : 3 Hrs. (4 Pages) **Max. Marks : 80**

सूचना : *(१) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.*

(२) उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

(३) डावीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे क्रमांक दर्शवितात.

(४) प्रत्येक प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराचा प्रारंभ नवीन पानावर करावा.

प्र. १. (अ) खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायांपैकी योग्य पर्याय निवडून संपूर्ण वाक्ये पुन्हा लिहा : (५) **[१५]**

(१) भाग वाटपाला दिलेला नकार (refusal) --------- पत्राद्वारे कळविला जातो.

(अ) दिलगिरी (ब) वाटप

(क) हप्ता मागणी

(२) जर ₹ १०० अंकित मूल्याचा भाग ₹ १०० ला विकला, तर असा भाग ------ विकला असे म्हणता येईल.

(अ) वाढावा घेऊन (ब) दर्शनी मूल्यास

(क) कसर देऊन

(३) मालकाच्या संपत्तीचे महत्तमीकरण (maximization) म्हणजेच भागांच्या ------- महत्तमीकरण होणे होय.

(अ) दर्शनी मूल्याचे (ब) विक्री मूल्याचे

(क) बाजार मूल्याचे

(४) न दिलेला (unpaid) व मागणी न केलेला लाभांश ------ वर्षेपर्यंत न दिल्यास 'गुंतवणूकदार शिक्षण व सुरक्षा निधी' खात्याकडे वर्ग केला जातो.

(अ) तीन (ब) सात

(क) सहा

(५) भाग भांडवल असलेल्या कंपनीने ------ भाग निर्गमित केलेच पाहिजेत.

(अ) समहक्क (ब) अग्रहक्क

(क) हक्क

(ब) गट 'अ' व गट 'ब' यांतील शब्दांच्या योग्य जोड्या जुळवा : (५)

गट 'अ'	गट 'ब'
(अ) लाभांश	(१) परतफेडीबाबत सुरक्षितता
(ब) वित्तीय आराखडा	(२) १८७५
(क) सुरक्षित कर्जरोखे	(३) भागधारकांच्या गुंतवणुकीवरील मोबदला
(ड) अमेरिकन ठेव पावती (A.D.R.)	(४) १८५७
(इ) मुंबई भाग बाजाराची स्थापना	(५) व्यवसायिक निधीचे व्यवस्थापन
	(६) मुदतपूर्तीनंतर परतफेड
	(७) कर्जरोखा प्रमाणपत्र धारक
	(८) वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाची आगाऊ योजना
	(९) अमेरिकाव्यतिरिक्त इतर कोणत्याही देशामध्ये स्वीकारली जाते.
	(१०) अमेरिकेत स्वीकारली जाते

(क) खालील प्रत्येक विधानासाठी फक्त 'एक' शब्द / शब्दसमूह / संज्ञा लिहा : (५)

(१) ज्या बाजारामध्ये अल्प मुदतीचा निधी कर्जाऊ दिला जातो व घेतला जातो.

(२) विद्यमान समहक्क (equity) भागधारकांना भेट (gift) म्हणून दिले जाणारे भाग.

(३) ज्या बंधपत्राचे (bond) व्याजाचे दर संपूर्ण मुदत संपेपर्यंत स्थिर राहतात.

(४) गुंतवणूकदार व डिपॉझिटरी यांच्यामध्ये मध्यस्थ म्हणून काम करणारी संस्था.

(५) सभासदांना लाभांश वाटपासाठी वापरला जाणारा दस्तऐवज.

प्र. २. खालील फरक स्पष्ट करा (कोणतेही तीन) : **[१५]**

(१) भौतिकीकरण (dematerialization) व अभौतिकीकरण (rematerialization)

(२) भागांचे हस्तांतरण (transfer) व भागांचे संक्रमण (transmission)

(३) प्राथमिक बाजार व दुय्यम बाजार

(४) भाग व कर्जरोखे

(५) अंतरिम लाभांश व अंतिम लाभांश

प्र. ३. खालील विषयांवर टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही तीन) : **[१५]**

(१) भाग अधिपत्र (warrant)

(२) वित्त नियोजनाचे महत्त्व

(३) प्राथमिक सार्वजनिक भाग विक्रीचा प्रस्ताव (I. P. O.)

(४) जागतिक ठेव पावती (G. D. R.)

(५) वाटप न केलेल्या / मागणी न केलेल्या लाभांशासंबंधीच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदी.

प्र. ४. खालील विधाने 'बरोबर' आहेत की 'चूक' ते सकारण स्पष्ट करा (कोणतीही तीन) : **[१५]**

(१) वित्तीय बाजाराचे देशाच्या आर्थिक वाढ व विकासामध्ये योगदान असते.

(२) बंधपत्रधारक हे कंपनीचे मालक असतात.

(३) ठेवीच्या नूतनीकरणासाठी ठेवीदाराची संमती आवश्यक असते.

(४) भाग प्रमाणपत्र हा वाहक (bearer) दस्तऐवज आहे.

(५) कर्जरोख्यांची परतफेड कंपनी कधीच करत नाही.

प्र. ५. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही दोन) : **[१०]**

(१) कर्जरोखेधारकांचे कंपनीमधील स्थान विशद करा.

(२) कंपनीच्या ठेवीदारास ठेव ठेवल्याबद्दल आभार पत्र तयार करा.

(३) स्थिर भांडवलाच्या आवश्यकतेवर परिणाम करणारे घटक लिहा.

(४) कर्जरोख्यांच्या परतफेडीची माहिती कर्जरोखेधारकास देणारे पत्र तयार करा.

प्र. ६. 'अग्रहक्क' (preference) भागांची व्याख्या लिहा. अग्रहक्क भागांचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा. **[१०]**

किंवा

अर्जदाराला भागवाटप केले असल्याचे कळविणारे पत्र लिहा.

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33

DAY — 05 SEAT NUMBER

2018	II	26	1100	J - 230	(E)

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE (52)

Time : 3 Hrs. **(4 Pages)** **Max. Marks : 80**

Note : *(1) All questions are compulsory.*
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks for the questions.
(3) Figures to the left indicate question numbers.
(4) Answer to every question must be started on a new page.

Q. 1. **(A)** Select the proper option from the options given below and rewrite the sentences : **[15]** (5)

(1) Refusal to allot shares is conveyed through _____.

(a) regret letter (b) allotment letter
(c) call letter

(2) If a share of ₹100 is issued at ₹ 100, it is said to be issued at _____ .

(a) premium (b) par
(c) discount

(3) Wealth maximization of owner means maximization of _____ of shares.

(a) face value (b) issue value
(c) market value

(4) Unpaid/Unclaimed dividend shall be transferred to 'Investors' Education and Protection Fund' on expiry of _____ years.

(a) three (b) seven (c) six

(5) A company with share capital must issue _____ shares.

(a) equity (b) preference

(c) right

(B) Match the correct pairs of words from group 'A' and group 'B' : (5)

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(a) Dividend	(1) Security about repayment
(b) Financial plan	(2) 1875
(c) Secured debentures	(3) Return on investment of shareholders
(d) American depository receipt	(4) 1857
(e) Establishment of Bombay Stock Exchange	(5) Management of business funds
	(6) Repaid on maturity
	(7) Debenture certificate holder
	(8) Advance programming of financial management
	(9) Receipt is traded in a country other than USA
	(10) Receipt is traded in USA

(C) Write a word / term / phrase which can substitute each of the following statements : (5)

(1) A market where short term funds are borrowed and lent.

(2) The shares which are issued to existing equity shareholders as a gift.

(3) The bonds on which rate of interest remains constant throughout the life of the bond.

(4) The organization which acts as intermediary between investors and depository.

(5) Documents used for payment of dividend to members.

Q. 2. Distinguish between the following (Any THREE) : **[15]**

(1) Dematerialization and Rematerialization

(2) Transfer of shares and Transmission of shares

(3) Primary market and Secondary market

(4) Shares and Debentures

(5) Interim dividend and Final dividend

Q. 3. Write notes on the following (Any THREE) : **[15]**

(1) Share warrant

(2) Importance of financial planning

(3) Initial public offer (IPO)

(4) Global depository receipt

(5) Provisions regarding unpaid / unclaimed dividend

Q. 4. State, with reasons, whether the following statements are True or False (Any THREE) : **[15]**

(1) The financial market contributes towards the nation's economic growth and development.

(2) The bond holders are owners of the company.

(3) Depositor's approval is must for renewal of deposit.

(4) A share certificate is a bearer document.

(5) Debentures are never redeemed by the company.

Q. 5. Answer the following (Any TWO) : [10]

(1) State the position of debenture holders in a company.

(2) Draft a letter of thanks to the depositor of a company.

(3) What are the factors affecting requirement of fixed capital?

(4) Draft a letter to a debenture holder informing him about redemption of debentures.

Q. 6. Define 'preference shares'. Explain various types of preference shares. [10]

OR

Draft a letter of allotment of shares to the applicant.

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DAY — 07 SEAT NUMBER

2018	II	28	1100	J - 250	(M)

ORGANISATION OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT (51)

Time : 3 Hrs. (4 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

सूचना : (१) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.

(२) उजव्या बाजूस दिलेले अंक प्रश्नांचे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

(३) डाव्या बाजूस दिलेले अंक प्रश्नांचे क्रमांक दर्शवितात.

(४) प्रत्येक प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराची सुरुवात नवीन पानावर करावी.

प्र. १. (अ) खालील संभाव्य पर्यायांमधून योग्य पर्याय निवडा व पूर्ण विधाने पुन्हा लिहा : (५) [१५]

(१) बँकिंग व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या भागीदारी संस्थेत जास्तीत जास्त ----- भागीदार असतात.

(अ) दहा

(ब) वीस

(क) सात

(२) करदेय गुदामे ------- स्थापित झालेली असतात.

(अ) रेलवे स्टेशन जवळ

(ब) खेड्यांच्या आसपास

(क) बंदरांजवळ

(३) गुंतवणुकीची सुरक्षितता राखणे ही व्यवसायाची ----- जबाबदारी आहे.

(अ) समाजाप्रती

(ब) गुंतवणुकदारांप्रती

(क) कर्मचाऱ्यांप्रती

(४) राज्य आयोगाच्या अध्यक्षपदी -------- असतात.

(अ) जिल्हा न्यायालयाचे न्यायाधीश

(ब) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे न्यायाधीश

(क) उच्च न्यायालयाचे न्यायाधीश

(५) व्यवस्थापनाची तत्त्वे ----- प्रभाव टाकतात.

(अ) मानवी वर्तणुकीवर

(ब) संघटनांवर

(क) सरकारवर

(ब) योग्य जोड्या जुळवा : (५)

'अ' गट	'ब' गट
(अ) भारतीय कंपनी कायदा	(१) वाहतुकीचे सर्वांत स्वस्त साधन
(ब) हवाई वाहतूक	(२) प्रत्यक्ष मनुष्यांशी संबंधित
(क) एच टी टी पी	(३) व्यवस्थापनाबरोबर तडजोड/ मध्यस्थी
(ड) कामगार संघटना	(४) १९५६
(इ) निर्देशन	(५) हायपर ट्रान्सफर टेक्स्ट प्रोटोकॉल
	(६) १९३२
	(७) माणसांकरिता प्रत्यक्षपणे संबंधित नसते.
	(८) सर्वांत खर्चिक वाहतूक
	(९) एन्क्रिप्शन (encryption)
	(१०) कर्जफेडीची ताकद व प्रतिष्ठा राखणे

(क) खालील विधानांसाठी प्रत्येकी 'एक' योग्य शब्द, शब्दसमूह किंवा संज्ञा लिहा : (५)

(१) जो भागीदार भागीदारी संस्थेला फक्त आपले नाव देतो.

(२) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स चलनाचा हा एक प्रकार फक्त सायबरस्पेसमध्येच उपलब्ध आहे.

(३) ग्राहकांच्या तक्रारी निवारण्यासाठी स्थापन झालेली यंत्रणा जी एक कोटी रुपयांपेक्षा जास्त रकमांच्या तक्रारी हाताळू शकते.

(४) आधुनिक व्यवस्थापनाचा जनक.

(५) एक अंतिम कार्य जिथे कामगिरीच्या योजनेनुसार मूल्यमापन केले जाते.

प्र. २. खालील फरक स्पष्ट करा (कोणतेही तीन) : **[१५]**

(१) अविभक्त हिंदू कुटुंब व्यवसाय व संयुक्त भांडवली संस्था

(२) जिल्हा मंच व राज्य आयोग

(३) अग्नी विमा व सागरी विमा

(४) भागीदारी संस्था व सहकारी संस्था

(५) संघटन (organizing) व नियुक्तीकरण (staffing)

प्र. ३. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही तीनवर संक्षिप्त टिपा लिहा : **[१५]**

(१) सहकारी संस्थेची वैशिष्ट्ये

(२) इ-व्यवसायाचे (e-business) फायदे

(३) शासनाप्रती व्यवसाय संघटनेच्या सामाजिक जबाबदाऱ्या

(४) ग्राहक संरक्षणाचे महत्त्व

(५) समन्वयाचे (co-ordinating) महत्त्व

प्र. ४. खालील विधाने 'बरोबर' की 'चूक' ते सकारण लिहा (कोणतीही तीन) : **[१५]**

(१) भागीदारी संस्थेमध्ये भागीदारांची जबाबदारी अमर्यादित असते.

(२) व्यावसायिक संघटनांना विविध प्रकारच्या सामाजिक जबाबदाऱ्या नसतात.

(३) लोक अदालत म्हणजेच 'लोकांचे न्यायालय' होय.

(४) टेलरच्या मते कर्मचाऱ्यांची निवड शास्त्रशुद्ध असली पाहिजे व त्यांना प्रशिक्षण दिले पाहिजे.

(५) व्यवस्थापकीय प्रक्रियेमध्ये नियोजनाची महत्त्वाची भूमिका नसते.

प्र. ५. **खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही दोन) :** [१०]

(१) गोदामांचे विविध प्रकार विशद करा.

(२) बाह्यसेवेचे (out-sourcing) फायदे स्पष्ट करा.

(३) व्यवस्थापन तत्त्वांचे महत्त्व लिहा.

(४) उद्योजकतेची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.

प्र. ६. 'अविभक्त हिंदू कुटुंब संस्थे'ची व्याख्या सांगून अविभक्त हिंदू कुटुंब संस्थेची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा. [१०]

किंवा

'बँके'ची व्याख्या सांगा व बँकांचे वेगवेगळे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

◆◆◆

37

DAY — 19 SEAT NUMBER | | | | | | |

2018	III	19	1100	J-344	(E)

SANSKRIT (33)

Time : 3 Hrs. (8 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

Notes : *(1) All questions are compulsory.*

(2) Figures given on the right side indicate full marks.

(3) Answer to Q. 4 should be written in Sanskrit only and answers to the other questions should be written in the medium opted.

(4) Answer to Q. 6 should be written either in Sanskrit or in the medium opted.

(5) Answer to every question must be written on a new page.

Q. 1. (A) Translate any TWO of the following prose passages into the opted medium : **[20]** (12)

(1) कीर्तिः - अन्नदात्रि, कीर्तिरस्मि समागतः। प्रणमामि मातुश्चरणाभ्याम्। अपि लभेय उच्छिष्टम्?

पन्ना - चिन्तयामि किञ्चित्। श्यामले, गत्वा पश्य कियन्तः सैनिकाः कुत्र तिष्ठन्ति इति।

श्यामला - यदाज्ञापयति मातृका। (इति निष्क्रान्ता।)

पन्ना - कीर्ते, कुमारे महान् ते स्नेहः?

कीर्तिः - हृदयस्य भावः शब्देन कथं वक्तव्यः? मुखेनैव चेत् कथनीयं, पूर्वमेव कथितं यत् कुमारार्थं स्वप्राणानपि समर्पयामि इति। समये एव एतत् स्फुटीभवेत्।

(2) राज्यम् आधुनिकीभि: वैज्ञानिकीभिश्च प्रणालीभि: कृषिं, पशुपालनं च सङ्घटयितुं प्रयतेत विशेषतया च बीजवंशानां परिरक्षणाय, सुधारणाय च गवां, वत्सानाम् अन्येषां दोह्यानां वाह्यानां च पशूनां वधप्रतिषेधाय प्रक्रमेत च। राज्यं देशस्य पर्यावरणस्य संरक्षणं तस्मिन् सुधारणं च कर्तुं तथा वनानां वन्यजीवानां च रक्षणं कर्तुं प्रयतेत। राज्यस्य भवेदयं कर्तव्यताभार: यत् तत् कुर्यात्। (संसदा प्रणीतेन विधिना तदधीनं वा) राष्ट्रियमहिमशाली इति घोषितस्य कलात्मिकाया: ऐतिहासिक्या: वा अभिरुचे: प्रत्येकं स्मारकस्य, स्थानस्य, वस्तुन: वा यथायथं लुण्ठनाद्, विरूपणाद्, विनाशाद्, अपसरणाद्, व्ययनाद्, निर्यातात् वा रक्षणम्।

(3) तथानुष्ठिते तया, द्वित्रानुपदंशानुपपाद्य, तदन्नमण्डम् अतिमृदुना तालवृन्तानिलेन शीतलीकृतसलवणसम्भारं दत्ताङ्गारधूपवासं च सम्पाद्य धात्रीमुखेन तं शक्तिकुमारं स्नानाय अचोदयत्। तया दत्ततैलामलक: स: सस्नौ। स्नात: स: आसने उपविष्ट: अङ्गणकदलीपत्रस्थापितं शरावद्वयं दृष्ट्वा प्रसन्न: जात:। सा तु तां पेयामेवाग्रे समुपाहरत्। पीत्वा चायनीताध्वक्लम: प्रहृष्ट: स्थितोऽभवत् ततस्तस्य शाल्योदनस्य दर्वीद्वयं दत्त्वा सर्पिमात्रां सूपमुपदंशं चोपजहार, दध्ना च शेषमन्नमभोजयत्। सशेष एवान्धस्यसावतृप्यत्।

(B) Translate any TWO of the following poetry passages into the opted medium : (8)

(1) यज्जाग्रतो दूरमुदैति दैवं तदु सुप्तस्य तथैवैति।
दूरङ्गमं ज्योतिषां ज्योतिरेकं तन्मे मन: शिवसङ्कल्पमस्तु॥
येन कर्मण्यपसो मनीषिणो यज्ञे कृण्वन्ति विदथेषु धीरा:।
यदपूर्वं यक्षमन्त: प्रजानां तन्मे मन: शिवसङ्कल्पमस्तु॥

(2) अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेत्प्रयत्नत:।
रक्षितं वर्धयेच्चैव वृद्धं पात्रेषु निक्षिपेत्॥
एतच्चतुर्विधं विद्यात्पुरुषार्थप्रयोजनम्।
अस्य नित्यमनुष्ठानं सम्यक्कुर्यादतन्द्रित:॥

(3) प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात्
समुद्रमपि सन्तरेत्प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलम्।
भुजङ्गमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारये -
न्न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत्॥

Q. 2. Explain with reference to the context any ONE from group 'A' and 'B' each : **[10]**

(A) (1) तावत् त्वं धनधान्यसन्ततियुतो राज्यं चिरं पालय।

(2) तदु:खसंयोगा व्याधय उच्यन्ते।

(B) (1) क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनयिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथा:।

(2) वदादिव्यञ्जनै: पृथक्।

Q. 3. Answer any ONE from group 'A' and 'B' each : **[10]**

(A) (1) Explain the incident regarding अनेकान्तवाद from Bhagwan Mahavira's life and explain its importance.

(2) State the historical importance of copper-plate of प्रभावती गुप्त।

(B) (1) Why does the poet call वामनावतार wonderful?

(2) Explain the valour of king बुक्क।

Q. 4. Write an essay of <u>Ten</u> lines in Sanskrit on any ONE of the following topics : **[10]**

(1) मम प्रिय: खग:।

(2) रक्षाबन्धनम्।

(3) स्वच्छता अभियानम्।

OR

Translate the following TEN sentences into Sanskrit :

(1) I read a book.

(2) I like the game of football very much.

(3) O God! trees are my children only.

(4) Wealth is not obtained without efforts.

(5) Do they remember us?

(6) रामायण was sung by कुश-लव.

(7) In the city of पाटलीपुत्र there was a king named चंद्रगुप्त.

(8) Forgive me, I cannot tell.

(9) O gentlemen! Please listen to my words.

(10) Having heard the curse, दशरथ became very sad.

OR

Fill in the gaps in the following story with the help of the appropriate words given in the brackets and rewrite the story / passage and underline them :

मन्दार: अलस: बालक:। एकदा दन्तमार्जनं स्नानं केशसज्जाम् इत्यादिकम् अकृत्वा एव क्रीडनार्थं ..... बहि: आगच्छत्। अत्र तत्र ..... स: एकां धेनुम् अपश्यत्। मन्दार: ताम् अपृच्छत्, ''धेनो, अपि ..... सह क्रीडसि?'' धेनु: मुखं वक्रं कृत्वा अवदत्, ''नैव! कियान् मलिनोऽसि। प्रथमं तावत् दन्तमुखमार्जनं स्नानं कृत्वा आयाहि। अहं तु सर्वं .....।'' मन्दार: ..... भूत्वा अग्रे गत:। स: चटकां, शुनं, कपोतं च अमिलत्। ते सर्वे ..... अनुत्सुका:। अन्ततो मन्दार: एकम् अवकरस्थानं गत:। तत्र बहव: गर्दभा: ..... च आसन्। ते सर्वे मन्दारम् ..... अवदन्, ''भो:! सत्यं त्वम् अस्माकं मित्रम्। वयं .....। मन्दार: भीत: तत: सत्वरं पलयित:। तत्पश्चात् तेन आलस्यं .....।

[उपागत्य, खेलनाय, क्रुद्ध:, मया, गृहात्, संचरन्, त्यक्तम्:, खेलाम:, वराहा:, कृतवती]

Q. 5. **(A)** Answer any SEVEN questions in complete sentences by selecting appropriate options given below : **[8]** (7)

(1) What is discussed in the ब्राह्मण texts?

(A) Philosophy

(B) Difficulties of a common man

(C) मन्त्रs and ritual performance

(2) How many are the main features of the पुराणs?

(A) Ten (B) Eighteen

(C) Five

(3) Who propounded the theory of वक्रोक्ति?

(A) दण्डी (B) विश्वनाथ

(C) कुन्तक

(4) Who is the first तीर्थंकर in Jain tradition?

(A) महावीर (B) ऋषभदेव

(C) नेमिनाथ

(5) Name the science of physics of ancient India.

(A) वैशेषिक दर्शन (B) न्याय दर्शन

(C) सांख्य दर्शन

(6) Which is the famous treatise of अन्नंभट्ट?

(A) तर्कसंग्रह (B) सांख्यकारिका

(C) पूर्वमीमांसासूत्रे

(7) Which art is described in the book समरांगणसूत्रधार.

(A) Painting

(B) Sculpture

(C) Marshal art

(8) Name the literature whose special character is नवविधा भक्ति (nine methods of devotion).

(A) वेदवाङ्मय (B) दर्शनवाङ्मय

(C) पुराणवाङ्मय

(9) Who wrote the commentary निरुक्त on निघण्टु?

(A) शाकलायन (B) गार्ग्य

(C) यास्क

(B) Identify the metre in the following verse with the help of the options given below : (1)

क्वचित्पृथ्वीशय्य: क्वचिदपि च पर्यङ्कशयन:

क्वचिच्छाकाहार: क्वचिदपि च शाल्योदनरुचि:।

क्वचित्कन्थाधारी क्वचिदपि च दिव्याम्बरधरो

मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दु:खं न च सुखम्॥

(1) पृथ्वी

(2) शिखरिणी

(3) मन्दाक्रान्ता

Q. 6. Read the following passage carefully and compose FIVE questions on it in the medium opted or in Sanskrit language: [5]

लङ्कविजयानन्तरं रामेण "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी" इति उक्तम्। यद्यपि लङ्का स्वर्णमयी तथापि रामस्य कृते तस्य जन्मभू: अयोध्या एव प्राणप्रिया। तथैव अस्माकं कृते एषा भारतभूमि: स्वर्गादपि श्रेष्ठा। देशभक्तानां अविरतप्रयत्नै: एष: देश: स्वतन्त्र: अभवत्। अधुना तु अस्माकं देश: आधुनिक विज्ञान-तन्त्रज्ञानेषु अग्रेसर: विद्यते। कृषिक्षेत्रे आरोग्यक्षेत्रे वा विद्यमानानां समस्यानां निराकरणं कर्तुं नैके पण्डिता: अत्र प्रयत्नशीला:। केन्द्रशासनम् अपि एतदर्थं विविधयोजना: अवलम्बते। परम् अस्माकं सर्वेषां सहकार्येण परिश्रमै: एव ते सर्वे उपाया: सफलीभविष्यन्ति। अस्माकं प्रियमातृभूमि: सम्पन्ना बलशालिनी च भूत्वा सर्वदा विजयताम् एतत्कृते प्रयत्नशीला: भवाम: वयं सर्वे।

OR

Read the following passage and draw a tree-diagram on the basis of the given information :

आकाशमण्डले नैके तेजोगोलका: दृश्यन्ते। तेषु केचन स्वयंप्रकाशिन: अन्ये च परप्रकाशिन: तारकाणां स्वयंप्रकाश: विद्यते। गृहा: तारकाभ्य: प्रकाशम् आददते। अत: ते परप्रकाशिन:। अस्माकं सूर्यमालिकायां पृथ्वी, मङ्गल:, बुध:, गुरु:, शुक्र:, शनि:, राहु:, केतुश्च परिचितग्रहा:। चन्द्रमा: तु पृथिव्या: उपग्रह:। नक्षत्राणि नाम तारकासमूह:।

Q. 7. Solve any FOUR of the following sub-questions : [12]

(A) Recognize any THREE of the following forms : (3)

(1) प्रकृतय:

(2) भवता।

(3) प्रत्यावर्तत

(4) ग्रीवाम्

(5) जगाद

(B) Dissolve any THREE compounds and name them : (3)

(1) निर्भय:

(2) मानवाकृति:

(3) सुखदम्

(4) तिग्मांशु:

(5) त्रिवर्गम्

10

(C) Choose the correct options and rewrite the sentences (any THREE) : (3)

(1) अङ्गुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण ..... इच्छामि।

(श्रोतुम् / श्रुत्वा)

(2) यक्षः ..... चक्रे।

(वसति / वसतिं)

(3) नर्मदा आन्दोलनेऽपि तस्य सक्रियः ..... आसीत्।

(सहभागम् / सहभागः)

(4) अपि च नित्यं शुचिः ..... ।

(स्यात् / स्युः)

(5) ..... वज्रहृदयां मां कुरु।

(देवि / देवी)

(D) Change and rewrite any THREE sentences as per the instructions given in the brackets : (3)

(1) प्रतिनिवृत्तेऽपि गृहं तदेव दृश्यं तस्य
मनःपटले वारं वारं प्रादुर्भवति स्म।

(Remove सति-सप्तमी)

(2) पितृभ्यां प्रेम्णा 'बाबा' इति सम्बोधनं ..... दत्तम्।

(Fill in the blank with the proper form of the pronoun 'तद्' (m))

(3) त्वम् देहि मे प्रवेशम्।

(Use 'भवान्' in place of 'त्वम्')

(4) मयापि अमात्यराक्षसस्य नामाङ्कितेत्यार्यस्य पादमूलं प्रापिता।

(Dissolve the underlined Sandhi)

(5) सुसम्मृष्टाः भित्तयः सततसन्निहिताः स्युः।

(Make singular sentence)

(E) Recognize Any THREE of the following as 'तद्धित' or 'कृदन्त' and write their meanings : (3)

(1) पञ्चवर्षदेशीय:

(2) सारस्वतम्

(3) उपकरणम्

(4) शिखरिन्

(5) आसीन:।

Q. 8. How has the greatness of the trees been described in 'महाभारत'? Explain. [5]

◆◆◆

45

DAY - 18 SEAT NUMBER | | | | | | |

2018	III	15	1100	V – 412	(E)

BANKING
PAPER - I (A-5)

Time : 3 Hours	3 Pages	Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *(1) Attempt all questions.*

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION - 'A'

1. (A) Fill in the blanks of the following : **5**

(a) A Bill of Exchange contains an _____ order.

(b) A bank has to prepare profit and loss account under section _____ of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(c) The Exporter is called _____ of a letter of credit.

(d) The drawee in a cheque is always a _____ .

(e) Negotiable instruments payable to order can be transferred by _____ and _____ .

(B) Answer the following questions in **one** or **two** lines only : **5**

(a) Who can cross the Cheque ?

(b) What is 'Negotiation' ?

(c) What do you mean by Domestic Trade ?

(d) What is Rate of Exchange ?

(e) Mention any two Quasi – Negotiable Instruments.

2. Answer in short **any five** of the following : 10

(a) What is Packing Credit ?

(b) Mention any two types of Bill of Exchange.

(c) What is a Special Crossing ?

(d) What is Certificate of Origin ?

(e) What is a 'Restrictive Endorsement' ?

(f) What is a Demand Draft ?

(g) What is a 'Material Alteration' in a Cheque ?

(h) Who are the Authorised Dealers in Foreign Trade ?

3. Explain in brief **any five** of the following : 10

(a) Traveller's Cheque

(b) Parties of Promissory Note

(c) Stale Cheque

(d) Joint Promissory Note

(e) Bill of Lading

(f) Irrevocable Letter of Credit

(g) Date of Maturity

(h) Holder

4. What is Endorsement ? Explain any four types of Endorsement. 10

OR

4. Define 'Promissory Note'. State and explain the characteristics of a Promissory Note. 10

5. Explain any four shipping documents used in Foreign Trade. 10

OR

5. What is Letter of Credit ? Explain in brief any four types of Letter of Credit. 10

SECTION - 'B'

6. (A) Give specimen of **any two** of the following : **10**

(a) Bill of Exchange

(b) Crossed Cheque

(c) Withdrawal Slip

(B) Answer **any one** of the following : **5**

(a) State the contents of Demand Draf Application Form.

(b) State the content of Fixed Deposit Receipt.

7. On the basis of your visit to a Bank, explain in detail the procedure for opening and operating current account in the Bank. **15**

OR

7. State action you would take under the following circumstances : **15**

(a) A stale cheque is presented for payment to your Bank.

(b) An Exporter is asking for packing credit for a period of 360 days.

(c) A customer reports to you about lost bearer cheque.

(d) A customer is asking for Demand Draft to be drawn upon some other Bank.

(e) A time bill presented to you for discounting has not been accepted by the Drawee.

DAY — 12 SEAT NUMBER

2018	III	09	1100	J - 313	(U)

ECONOMICS (49)

Time : 3 Hrs. (4 Pages) Max. Marks : 80

ہدایات :- (۱) تمام سوالات لازمی ہیں۔

(۳) بائیں جانب کے ہندسے پورے مارکس بتاتے ہیں۔

(۲) جہاں ضروری ہو جدول اور ڈائیگرام (گراف) بنائیے۔

(۴) ہر سوال کا جواب نئے صفحہ سے شروع کیجئے۔

سوال نمبر ۱ :- (الف) قوسین میں دئے گئے متبادلات میں سے مناسب ترین متبادل کا استعمال کر کے جملے مکمل کریں۔ (5) [16]

(۱) جزوی اور کُلّی معاشیات کی اصطلاح پہلی مرتبہ ..... نے استعمال کی۔
(ایڈم اسمتھ / رابنس / رگنار فرسک / پروفیسر مارشل)

(۲) ..... صرف صفر نہیں ہوتا۔
(ترغیبی / آزاد / حکومتی / نجی)

(۳) مندی کے وقت ..... بجٹ کو ترجیح دی جاتی ہے۔
(متوازن / فاضل / خسارہ / صفر)

(۴) نمک کی مانگ ..... ہے۔
(لچکدار / غیر لچکدار / لامحدود لچک / اکائی لچک)

(۵) ..... تجارتی بینک کا ابتدائی کام ہے۔
(ضمانتوں کی خرید وفروخت/ امانتیں قبول کرنا/ محفوظہ/ امانتوں کا لاکر عزّت نامہ)

(ب) مناسب جوڑیاں لگائیے۔ (5)

گروپ 'A'		گروپ 'B'
(الف) مانگ اور قیمت	(۱)	اجرت
(ب) مکمل لچکدار رسد	(۲)	عمودی رسد کا خط
(ج) زمین	(۳)	منتقل آمدنی
(د) بے روزگاری بھتہ	(۴)	اُفقی رسد کا خط
(ہ) ریزرو بینک آف انڈیا (RBI)	(۵)	معکوس (الٹ) تعلق (Inverse relation)
	(۶)	کرایہ/ لگان
	(۷)	1935
	(۸)	براہ راست تعلق

(ج) درج ذیل بیانات صحیح ہیں یا غلط لکھئے۔ (6)

(۱) مانگ کی لچک کا نظریہ وزیر مالیات کے لئے اہم ہے۔
(۲) جلد خراب ہونے والی اشیاء کی رسد غیر لچکدار ہوتی ہے۔
(۳) مکمل مسابقت میں قیمت کا تعین مانگ اور رسد کے توازن کے ذریعے ہوتا ہے۔
(۴) علامتی سکّے وہ ہیں جن کی ظاہری قدر اس کی حقیقی قدر سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔
(۵) تجارتی بینک قرض کنٹرول کا کام انجام دیتی ہے۔
(۶) مرکزی بینک بھی تجارتی بینک کی طرح تجارت (کاروبار) کرتی ہے۔

سوال نمبر۲ :- (الف) مندرجہ ذیل تصورات کی تعریف لکھئے یا تشریح کیجئے۔ (کوئی تین) (6) [12]
(۱) انفرادی معاشی اکائی

(۲) حاشیائی افادہ/مختتم افادہ (Marginal utility)

(۳) مانگ کی لچک

(۴) قومی آمدنی

(۵) موثر مانگ

(۶) بجٹ

(6)

(ب) وجوہات لکھئے یا وضاحت کیجئے۔ (کوئی تین)

(۱) زرعی/ اشیاء کی رسد نسبتاً غیر لچکدار ہوتی ہے۔

(۲) ایک اجارہ دار اشیاء کی رسد کو کنٹرول کر سکتا ہے۔

(۳) زمین کی رسد غیر لچکدار ہوتی ہے۔

(۴) کُلّی معاشیات جزوی معاشیات سے مختلف ہے۔

(۵) حکومت کی بینک کی حیثیت سے مرکزی بینک حکومت کے فنڈ کی ترسیل کرتی ہے۔

(۶) جزوی معاشیات کو قیمت نظریہ سے بھی جانتے ہیں۔

[12] (6)

سوال نمبر۳ :- (الف) فرق واضح کیجئے۔ (کوئی تین)

(۱) خواہش اور مانگ۔

(۲) ٹکڑا طریقہ اور یکجا طریقہ۔

(۳) کاغذی زر اور دھاتی زر۔

(۴) قرض کنٹرول کا مقداری طریقہ اور قرض کنٹرول کا معیاری/ منتخبہ طریقہ۔

(۵) قومی آمدنی کی پیمائش کا پیداواری طریقہ اور قومی آمدنی کی پیمائش کا آمدواری طریقہ۔

(۶) اوسط آمدنی اور اوسط لاگت (خرچ)۔

(6)

(ب) مختصر نوٹ لکھئے۔ (کوئی دو)

(۱) جزوی معاشیات کا موضوع/ وسعت۔

(۲) مانگ کی قیمت لچک پیمائش کا جیومیٹری طریقہ۔

(۳) مکمل مسابقت میں قیمت کا تعین۔

(۴) محنت کی خصوصیات۔

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سوال نمبر۴ :- درج ذیل سوالات کے مختصر جوابات لکھئے۔ (کوئی تین) [12]

(۱) کُل افادہ اور حاشیائی افادہ کے درمیان تعلق کی وضاحت کیجئے۔

(۲) اجارہ دارانہ مسابقت کی خصوصیات کیا ہیں؟

(۳) کُلّی معاشیات کی خصوصیات لکھئے۔

(۴) سرمایہ کاری خرچ (Investment expenditure) کی قسمیں لکھئے۔

(۵) تجارتی بینکوں کے ذریعے کون سے مختلف قرض فراہم کئے جاتے ہیں؟ وضاحت کیجئے۔

(۶) حکومت کے ترقیاتی اور غیر ترقیاتی خرچ کی وضاحت کیجئے۔

سوال نمبر۵ :- کیا آپ مندرجہ ذیل بیانات سے متفق ہیں، یا نہیں؟ وجہ کے ساتھ لکھئے۔ (کوئی تین) [12]

(۱) گھٹتے ہوئے حاشیائی افادہ کا قانون مفروضات پر منحصر ہے۔

(۲) مانگ کی کئی قسمیں ہیں۔

(۳) رسد کے قانون کی کوئی مستثنیات (exceptions) نہیں ہیں۔

(۴) بارٹر سسٹم (ادل بدل کا نظام) کی بہت سی دشواریاں ہوتی ہیں۔

(۵) مرکزی بینک نوٹ کی اشاعت میں اجارہ داری رکھتی ہے۔

(۶) زائد جمع سہولت (Overdraft facility) رواں کھاتہ داروں کو نہیں ہوتی۔

سوال نمبر۶ :- تفصیلی جوابات لکھئے۔ (کوئی دو) [16]

(۱) مانگ کے قانون کی وضاحت کیجئے اور اس کی مفروضات لکھئے۔

(۲) مانگ کی قیمت لچک سے کیا مراد ہے؟ اور اس کی قسموں کی وضاحت کیجئے۔

(۳) جے۔ایم۔کینس (J.M. Keynes) کا نفسیاتی صرف کا قانون بیان کیجئے۔

(۴) قومی آمدنی کی پیائش کے پیداواری طریقہ کی وضاحت کیجئے۔

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