No.							
M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS							
		e: Monday, 18-11-2019 0 AM To 02:00 PM		Max. Marks: 70			
Instru	uctior	ns: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full n	nark	S.			
Q.1	Fill ii 1)	n the blanks by choosing correct alto Autocratic Leadership is effective in _ a) Ordinary Situation c) Emergency Situation					
	2)	Hygiene factors are associated with _ a) Frederick Hertzberg c) Abraham Maslow	b) d)	D. C. McClelland			
	3)	The skill refers to the ability of foresighted of the organization.a) Technicalc) Human-relation	a ma b) d)	anager to take a broad and Conceptual None of these			
	4)	This is a vertical communication going calledCommunication. a) Upward c) Lateral	g fro b) d)	-			
	5)	 are the main characteristics of a) Flexibility, accuracy, timelines and b) Flexibility, measurability, timelines c) Flexibility, accuracy, relevance and d) Flexibility, accuracy, timeliness and 	d ob ss a nd ol	jectivity nd objectivity bjectivity			
	6)	People like work and they are ready to organization is the basic assumption of a) Theory 'Z' c) Theory 'Y'	of	•			
	7)	 Is the last step in the managen a) Organizing c) Directing 		process. Staffing Controlling			
	8)	 developed by four system of ma a) Likert's c) Blake and Mouton 	-	ement. Hersey and Blanchards Fiedler			
	9)	MBO concept is given by a) Henry Fayol c) F. W. Taylor	b) d)	Peter Drucker None of these			
	10)	Planning, organizing, directing and co a) Functions of management c) results of management	b)	-			

SLR-BV-1 Set P

Seat No.

	11)	Two factor theory of motivation is developed bya) Henry Fayolb) Frederic Herzbergc) Urwickd) David McClelland	
	12)	Coordinating people and human resources to accomplish organizationalgoals is the process ofa) Planningb) Directingc) Managementd) Leadership	
	13)	 The Blake and Mouton Leadership or Managerial Grid uses two key dimensions in relation to management style; concern forand concern for a) Production, teamwork b) Production, Co-operation c) People, Production d) People, targets 	
	14)	 is a technique for improving group decision making. a) Brainstorming b) Decision tree c) Game theory d) Queuing theory 	
Q.2	a)	wer the following questions. Explain Hersey and Blanchard's situational leadership theory. Process of Decision making.	14
Q.3	a)	wer the following questions. Write characteristics of Planning. Explain learned need theory.	14
Q.4		wer the following questions. (Any One) t is Controlling and Explain Process of Controlling? OR	14
	Discu	uss the term Communication? Write the barriers to effective Communication.	
Q.5	Wha	wer the following questions. (Any One) t do you mean by 'Leadership' and Explain the different styles of dership.	14

OR

Define the term Motivation? Discuss the Need hierarchy theory of motivation.

Set

M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS - I**

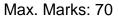
Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-11-2019 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw diagrams if necessary.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.

- Which is ideal example of necessary commodity? 1)
 - Mobile Phone Tea a) b)
 - Salt d) Motorbike C)
- 2) Which is not characteristic of perfect competition?
 - a) Large number of sellers and buyers
 - b) Heterogeneous Product
 - c) Homogeneous Product
 - d) Free entry and free exits
- 3) What is reason Average Revenue curve is downward sloping from left to right in imperfect competition?
 - a) Product are homogenous
 - b) Product are heterogeneous
 - c) AR is equal to Marginal Revenue
 - d) All of the above
- 4) An industry is selling a product of Rs. 12 per unit. The fixed cost for assets is Rs. 48000 with variable cost of Rs. 4 per unit. How many units should be produced to break even?
 - a) 4,000
 - 6,000 C)
- 5) Which pair is not correct?
 - a) Stakelberg Model One leader and one follower
 - b) Edgeworth model Less price product and Higher price product
 - c) Cournot Model Homogenous Product
 - d) Paul M. Sweezy Model Utility Maximization
- Which of the following are characteristics of B.E.P.? 6)
 - There is no loss and profit to the firm a)
 - b) Total revenue is equal to total cost
 - c) Contribution is equal to fixed cost
 - d) All of the above
- 7) The price elasticity of demand is:
 - The ratio of the % change in quantity demanded to % change in price. a)
 - The responsiveness of revenue to a change in quantity. b)
 - The ratio of the change in guantity demanded divided by the change C) in price.
 - The response of revenue to a change in price. d)



14

b) 0 d) 8,000

Seat No.

		0
	8)	/ho is the father of economics?) Adam Smith b) David Ricardo) Alfred Marshall d) John M. Keynes
	9)	book "Theory of monopolistic competition" published by a) J. M. Keynes b) Marshall c) E. H. Chamberlin d) None of these
	10)	he demand for durable goods is) Inelastic b) Elastic) Perfectly inelastic d) None of these
	11)	Mc = $TC_n - AC_{n-1}$ b) $MC = TC_n - TC_{n-1}$ MC = $MC_n - MC_{n-1}$ d) $MC = AC_n - AC_{n-1}$
	12)	/ho have first distinguished between micro economics and macro-economics?) Adam Smithb) David Ricardo) Alfred Marshalld) Ragner Frisch
	13)	 /hat is/are basic question of economics? a) For Whom to Produce b) What to Produce c) Where to Produce d) All the above
	14)	onsider the following functions: $C = 2000 + 8X + 0.4X^2$ /hat is the TFC?a) 7Xb) $0.4X^2$ c) 100d) None of the above
Q.2	a) b) c)	nswer in brief: (Any Two)14hat is mean perfect competition? Which are characteristics of perfect mpetition?impetition?sope of the Managerial Economics.impetition of Sugar for Radha is given as follows:is = 6000 - 6Ps + 3Pg + 0.9Yimpetition?here, Y = Income of the Radha = 100000, Ps = Price of Sugar = Rs. 40r Kilogram and pg = Price of Gud = 30 per kilogram.alculated the following.Price Elasticity of DemandIncome Elasticity of DemandCross Elasticity of Demand
Q.3	a) b)	short note of the following questions. (Any Two)14oss elasticity of the demandigopoly Marketnky Demand Curveintegration
Q.4	a)	t any one of the following questions.14plain the role and significance of managerial economics.plain the firm's equilibrium in monopolistic competition in short period.
Q.5	a)	t any one of the following questions. 14 afine the price elasticity of demand. What are the factors determine it? plain.
		plain the meaning and assumptions of Break-Even Analysis through the phane t

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Seat No.		Se	t P			
	I	M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 E - COMMERCE				
	Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM					
Instru	ictior	s: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.				
	Fill ii 1)	the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.Which one is also known as plastic money?a) Credit cardb) Identity cardc) Paper cashd) All of the above	14			
	2)	The internet isa) Network of networksb) Web sitec) Hostd) Server				
	3)	The methods of payment for online consumers area) Electronic cashb) Credit/debitc) Electronic checksd) All of the above				
	4)	Mechanism to protect private networks from outside attack isa) Firewallb) Antivirusc) Digital signatured) Formatting				
	5)	Tool that is used to transfer data/files among computers on the Internet a) FTP b) Archie c) TCP d) Gopher				
	6)	is an internet based interactive search device that enables a user to search for information on the internet. a) Search portals b) Search webs c) Search Engines d) Search browsers				
	7)	 A is a graphic display on a web page usually used for advertising. a) burner b) barcode c) banner d) board 				
	8)	is a market mechanism by which sellers place offers and buyer make sequential bids. a) Action b) Auction c) Audit d) Accure				
	9)	Following is not a type of forward auctiona) English Auctionb) Yankee Auctionc) German Auctiond) Dutch Auction				
	10)	The .edu abbreviation is used for domain name of theinstitutes.a) endiveb) educationc) entertainmentd) editorial				
	11)	The .jp abbreviation is used for indicating domain name of the counta) Jordanb) Jupiterc) Jakartad) Japan	ry.			

	12)	Which one is an online payment mode?			
		a) Cash on deliveryb) Cash before deliveryc) Demand draftsd) e-cheque			
	13)	OTP stands for a) One Time Password b) One Time processing			
		c) On time processor d) None of the above			
	14)	In a bidders publicly announce their successive higher bids until no higher bid is forthcoming.			
		a) Marathi b) English c) Hindi d) All of the above			
Q.2	Writ	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	14		
Q.Z	 a) Difference between internet and intranet. b) Explains online promotional tools. 				
Q.3	Ans [,] a) b)	wer the following questions. Explains various online payments systems. Types of threats and sources of threats regarding security.	14		
Q.4		ain need for a website.	14		
Q.4	OR Advantages and disadvantages of internet advertising.				
Q.5			14		
2.0		mmerce trade cycle with appropriate diagrams. OR			
Q.5	Disc	uss types of portals in details.			

Q.5 Discuss types of portals in details.

Seat No.			Set	Ρ			
	M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY - I						
		e: Saturday, 09-11-2019 Max. Max. Max. Max. Max. Max. Max. Max.	Marks	: 70			
Instru	uctio	ns: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.					
Q.1	Fill i 1)	in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.Policy maturity only on death of insured in termed asa) Endowment policyb) Whole life policyc) With Profit policyd) None of the above		14			
	2)	Legal Fees with respect to claims is show in a) Profit and loss appropriation A/c b) Revenue A/c c) Profit And Loss A/c d) None of these					
	3)	The excess of minimum Rent over actual Royalty is termed asa) Royaltyb) Profit and Lossc) Land Lord / Lessord) Short Working					
	4)	Royalty is calculated either on the basis of a) Profit b) Loss c) Output / Sale d) All the above					
	5)	Liabilities under the existing policies are determined by valuation case of life insurance. a) Actuarial b) Fair c) Average d) Surrender	on in				
	6)	The degree of completion of work is determined by comparing the workcertified witha) Contact Priceb) Work-in-progressc) Cash Received on Contractd) Contract Account					
	7)	 Non-departmental items of expenses are charged to a) Departments on the basis of Sales b) General P and L A/c c) Departments on the basis of fixed assets d) None of the above 					
	8)	The document containing the terms of an insurance contract is known aa) Agreementb) Policyc) Scheduled) None of these	as				
	9)	In Insurance the Lum-sum amount of premium received in the beginnin called as a) Bonus b) Surrender Value c) Consideration of annuities granted d) Annuity	g is				
	10)	Minimum Rent also called asa) Flat Rentb) Fixed Rentc) Dead Rentd) All of the above					

14

14

10) The person who undertakes and executes work under a contract is called as

b) Contractor

d) None of these

- a) Contractee
- c) Policy Holder
- 12) Contract Account is a _____ Account.
 - Personal b) Real a)
 - Nominal d) None of these C)

Accounting for the people as the organizational resources is termed as _____. 13)

- a) Social Responsibility Accounting
- b) Human Resource Accounting
- c) Environmental Accounting
- d) Financial Accounting

The written down value of plant should be written on _____ side of contract. 14)

- a) Credit b) Debit c) Both
 - None of these d)

Answer the following questions. Q.2

- Write a note on Minimum Rent and Royalty. a)
- b) Departmental Accounting.

Answer the following questions. Q.3

- You are gives the following information. a)
 - Royalty Rs. 1/- Per ton i)
 - ii) Minimum rent Rs. 10,000/-
 - iii) Production
 - The lessee has a right to recover shorting working during 4 years only. iv)

Year	Production (Tons)
1995	3,000
1996	6,000
1997	9,000
1998	14,000

- Prepare Table Showing Royalty, Minimum rent, Short working and i) Amount Transfer to P & L A/c.
- Prepare Royalty A/c Short working A/c and Landlord a/c. ii)

b) A firm of builders carrying out large contracts kept in a contract ledger separate accounts for each contract.

The following particulars relate to a certain contract carried out during the year ended 30th June.

Particulars	Rs.
work certified by Architects	1,43,000
Cash received from the contractee	1,30,000
Materials sent to site	64,500
Labour engaged on site	54,800
Plant installed at site	11,300
Value of plant at 30th June (closing)	8,200
Cost of work not yet certified	3,400
Establishment charges	3,250
Direct expenditure	2,400
Wages accrued due	1,800
Materials closing balance	1,400
Materials returned to store	400
Direct expenses accrued due	200
contract price	2,00,000

You are required to prepare an account, showing the profit on the contract to 30th June.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

a) Mr. Singh the proprietor of a departmental store wants to calculate separate profit for two departments i.e. X and Y out of five departments for the month ending 31st July 2017. Stock at the end will be the balancing figure after considering the rates of gross profit 40% for department X and 30% for department Y. Following figures are available.

Particulars	Dept. X	Dept. Y
Stock (1.7.17)	9000	8400
Sales	42000	36000
Purchase	27000	21600
General expenses	5490	8520

Indirect expenses for the whole business (Five departments) are Rs.10800/- which are to be charged equally for all departments.

OR

b) A firm of building contractors began to trade on 1st April, 2014. Following was the expenditure on the contract for Rs.3,00,000.

Materials issued to contract Rs.51,000; Plant used for contract Rs. 15,000; Cost of moving plant, material etc. to the site Rs.1,000; Wages incurred Rs.80,000; Other Expenses incurred Rs.5,000.

Cash received on account by 31st March, 2015, amounted to Rs. 1,28,000 being 80% of the work certified of the plant and materials charged to the contract, plant which cost Rs. 3,000 and materials which cost Rs.2,500 were lost. On 31st March, 2015 plant which cost Rs. 2,000 was returned to stores, the cost of work done but uncertified was Rs. 1,000 and materials costing Rs.2,300 were in hand on site.

Charge 15% depreciation on plant, and take to the Profit and Loss Account 2/3 of the profit received. Prepare a Contract Account, Contractee's Account and Extracts from Balance sheet from the above particulars. 14

Q.5 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

a) The following information is provided:

S.K. Collieries Co. Ltd. Took from M/S Punjab Bros, a lease of coal for a period of 25 years from 1st April 2005 on a royalty of Rs. 25 per tonne of coal extracted with a Dead Rent of Rs. 2,20,000/- a year with power to recoup short working during the first five years of the lease.

The company close its books of account on 31st March every year. Production

Year	Production (tons)
2006	2000
2007	3600
2008	9000
2009	15000
2010	20000

Pass journal entries for all transactions relating to royalties for the five years in the books of S.K. Collieries Co. Ltd.

OR

 b) The Valuation Balance Sheet of an insurance company carrying life insurance business showed a surplus of Rs. 5,50,000 as on 31 December, 2006. The following additional information has also been given:

SLR-BV-4

- i) The company paid an interim bonus of Rs 50,000 to policy-holders during the year.
- ii) A loss of Rs 25,000 on investments is to be written off.
- iii) A Provision of taxation for Rs.2,00,000 has to be made
- iv) Policy-holders are entitled to get 95% of the surplus remaining after taxation.
- v) The company declares a reversionary bonus of Rs. 15 per Rs 1,000 and gives policy-holders the option to get the bonus in cash @ Rs 6 per Rs 1,000. The total business in force was Rs. 5 crores, 2/5 of the policy-holders decided to get the bonus in cash.

You are required to determine the amount due to the policy holders and pass the necessary journal entries.

	ADVANCED BANKING – I					
	Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time:11:30 AM To 02:00 PM					
Instr	Instructions:1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.					
Q.1	Fill in 1)	the blanks by choosing the correc Which bank was baptized as the Sta a) New Bank of India c) Indian Bank				
	2)	A small scale industrial units are those machinery does not exceed c a) One c) Three		ose investment in plant and Two Four		
	3)	Micro finance may be defined as a fin income clients. a) High c) Medium	nancia b) d)	al service for poor and Low None of these		
	4)	Prime Minister's Rozagar Yojana has to educated unemployed youth by se educated. a) Micro c) Medium				
	5)	The Booklet which contains the copy banker's ledger is called. a) Pass-book c) Debit-book	of a d b) d)	customer's account in the Credit-book Account-book		
	6)	 Which pair is not correct? a) NABARD- Agriculture and Rura b) RBI-Banker's Bank c) IDBI-Industrial Finance d) SBI-Private bank 	l Fina	nce		
	7)	SIDBI launched its micro-finance pro a) 1994 c) 1996	gramr b) d)	mer in on a pilote basis. 1995 2000		
	8)	NABARD is established in the year _ a) 1980 c) 1982	b) d)	1983 1985		

_. b)

d)

1955

1935

R.B.I. is established on 1st April _____

1934

1948

a)

c)

9)

M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019

Seat No.

SLR-BV-5

Set Ρ

		a) c)	National Programme Agencies National Performing Assets	b) d)	Non-Performing Assets None of the above	
	11)		bank offers kisan credit card for f duced as per guidelines. RBI/SBI RBI/NABARD	ⁱ armeı b) d)	rs under short –term credit RBI/ICICI RBI/IDBI	
	12)	Wha a) c)	at are the functions of Reserve Ba Issue of Notes Controller of credit	ank of b) d)	India? Banker to the Government All the above	
	13)	The a) c)	headquarter of RBI is in Delhi Mumbai	b) d)	Kanpur Nasik	
	14)	Wha a) b) c) d)	at is full Form of RTGS? Retail Transfer Gross Settlemen Real Time Gross Settlement Rate Transfer General System Real Transfer Gross System	t		
Q.2	Write a) b)	e short answer. 14 Explain the classification of the priority sector advances. Discuss briefly the progress of micro finance in India.				14
Q.3		te short notes. SBI and Priority Sectors Objectives and Nationalization of RBI			14	
Q.4	Ansv a)	wer the following questions. (Any One) 1- Examine the role of commercial banks in the field of agriculture finance. OR				14
	b)		ain about the monetary policy of Fetary policy.	RBI an	d different instruments of	
Q.5	Ansv a)			BARD	for the Micro-finance sector in	14
			0	R		

10) What is the full form of NPAs?

b) Discuss the objectives and developmental role of State Bank of India.

Seat No.						Set	Ρ
M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR							
	Day & Date: Monday, 04-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM Max. Marks: 70					: 70	
Instru	ctions: 1) All զւ 2) Figur		ompulsory. i indicate full m	nark	S.		
	1) Complex r	man model as ctable in beha	sumes that ma viour	an is	tives given below. Unpredictable in behaviour none		14
2	a) Individ	human behav dual behaviou nizational beha	r	b)	onal settings is Group behaviour None of these		
:		within a speci al Group	fied time is a _	b)	ccomplish narrow range of Task Group Functional Group		
2	4) An inherer a) Learn c) Intellig	ing			avior is Perception Attitude		
ť	a) Autoc	al Orientation ratic Model ortive Model		b)	is created under the Collegial Model Custodial Model		
(ess to change ezing	e is accomplish	ied l b)	e and punishment with by Enforcing Unfreezing		
-	a) a sepa	ion Behaviour arate field of s native science			an applied science a pessimistic approach		
ł		way towards s nality	some objects, j	pers	individual to feel and behave ons or events. Values Ability	e in a	
9	a) Job re				 Career Counselling All the above		
	10) The first s a) Normi c) Formi	ing		b)	 Storming Performing		
	and perce		fluences he ac		Imptions, values shared feeli is and decisions take by an	ngs	
	a) Organ	nizational deve	elopment	b)	Organizational culture		

- a) Organizational developmentc) Organizational change
- b) Organizational culture
- Social culture d)

D

1 Seat

	 12) is not a direct method to solve intergroup conflicts. a) Problem solving b) Domination by the management c) Removing key figures in conflict d) Persuasion 	
	 13) is a pleasurable or positive feeling of an individual towards his job. a) Job avoidance b) Job satisfaction b) Job complexity d) Job dis-satisfaction 	
	 14) The destructive forms of conflict that hinder group performance are called conflicts. a) Functional b) Dysfunctional c) Perceived d) Latent 	
Q.2	 Answer the following questions. a) Give the various stages of group development. b) Explain the process of perception. 	14
Q.3	 Answer the following questions. a) Determinants of job satisfaction. b) State the different types of groups. 	14
Q.4	What is organizational behavior? State significance and contributory disciplines to organizational behavior.	14
	OR What is 'Stress'? State the various causes of stress.	
о г		
Q.5	Answer the following questions. (Any One) What is Individual Behaviour? Explain the different foundations of Individual behaviour.	14
	OR	
	What is OD Interventione? State various OD Interventions techniques	

What is OD Interventions? State various OD Interventions techniques.

M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS - II**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 06-11-2019 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Right side mark indicated full marks.

Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. Q.1

1) The value of an entrepreneur's resources that she uses in production are known as .

b) Sunk costs

d) Implicit costs

- a) Explicit costs
- c) Operating expenses
- Opportunity cost means _____. 2)
 - a) The accounting cost minus the marginal benefit
 - b) The highest-valued alternative forgone
 - c) The monetary costs of an activity
 - d) The accounting cost minus the marginal cost
- The concept of fixed cost is associated with _____ period. 3)
 - a) Long run b) Short run
 - c) Very long run d) None of these
- The theory of managerial discretion is associated with _____ economist. 4)
 - a) Keynes b) Schumpter
 - c) Williamson d) None of these
- 5) The variations in the price level in India are usually measured in terms of
 - a) General Price Index c) Retial Price Index
- b) Wholesale Price Index
- d) Consumers Price Index
- 6) Decrease in the value of money means. b) Deflation
 - a) Inflation
 - c) Depression d) None of these
- 7) Which Pair is not correct?
 - a) Joseph Kichen Cycle 40 Months
 - b) Juglar Business Cycle 9 ½ Years
 - c) Kondradift Cycles 10 to 30 Years
 - d) Kuznets Cycle 16 to 22 years

Sales Maximisation model is operating in _ 8)

- a) Competition b) Monopoly Competition c) Monopolistic Competition Oligopoly d)
- Recovery stage of business cycle. 9)
 - a) Above than steady state growth line
 - b) On the Steady state growth line
 - c) Less than the Steady state growth line
 - d) All the above Stage

Max. Marks: 70

14



Seat No.

	10)	Which curve is U shaped from the following? a) AFC b) Demand Curve c) TFC d) None of these	
	11)	Support price is also known as aa) Market Priceb) Selling Pricec) Floor Priced) None of these	
	12)	The long-run average curve is also known asa) Planning curveb) Production curvec) Prepared curved) None of these	
	13)	Consider the following functions: $TC= 200+7x+0.7x^2$ Which is the TFC?a) $7x$ c) $0.7x^2$ b) 200 d) None of the Above	
	14)	Utility Maximisation model is consists following stage a) Staff Expenditure b) Management Slack c) Discretionary Profit d) All the above	
Q.2	a) b) c)	e short answer any two of the following questions. Explain the different stage of business cycle. Explain meaning of inflation. What are important types of inflation? Find the profit level and output level from following equation: R= 28-4x TC=4x+2x ² Where, R= Revenue TC= Total Cost x= Output	14
Q.3	a) b)	e short note any two of the following. Opportunity Cost Traditional theory of profit maximisation Indifference Curve	14
Q.4	a)	mpt any one of the following questions. Explain Williamson's theory of managerial discretion. What is inflation? Explain the various causes of inflation.	14
Q.5		mpt any one of the following questions. Explain Hawtry theory of business cycle.	14

b) State the relation between AC and MC.

Seat					
No.			Set P		
	M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY – II				
	Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM Max. Marks: 70				
Instru	uction	ns: 1) All questions are com2) Figures to the right in			
Q.1	Fill i 1)	n the blanks by choosing 'Overheads' are also know a) 'Supplementary' c) 'prime'	the correct alternatives given below: 14 /n as costs. b) 'direct' d) 'fixed'		
	2)	, I	of service departments to production department		
	3)	Carriage on purchases is a a) labour c) overhead	a part of direct cost. b) material d) normal		
	4)	Bin Card is maintained bya) planning departmentc) cost accountant	the b) Store Keeper d) production department		
	5)	Value of closing stock und purpose of preparation of a) weighted average pric c) FIFO			
	6)	EOQ model is based on a a) Linearity c) Abnormity	ssumption of b) Safety d) Security		
	7)	Recorder point is lower tha a) Minimum c) Danger	an the levels to avoid excess stock. b) Maximum d) Stock		
	8)	Under piece rate system, r a) Fixed Rate c) Certainty	there is always of income. b) Uncertainty d) No Change		
	9)	Danger level = R for Emergency. a) Normal c) Maximum	ate of consumption x Maximum Re-order period b) Minimum d) None of these		
	10)	is a record for ea on that job. a) Cost sheet c) Bin card	ch job is respect of time spent by various worker b) Job card d) All the above		

- Halsey premium plan = Actual Time Taken x Time Rate + ____% [Time 11) Saved x Time Rate] 20
 - a) 10
 - b) c) 40 d) 50
- 12) There is ______ relationship between order size and carrying cost.
 - a) Positive b)
 - c) Inverse
- Negative
- d) All the above
- _____ costs are those costs which do not vary with the change in the 13) volume of production up to a given range.
 - a) Current c) Variable

- b) Fixed d) Semi-variable
- 14) materials are those materials which can be conveniently identified with and can be directly allocated to particular job, or process.
 - a) Current b) Variable
 - c) Direct

d) Indirect

14

14

Q.2 Write Short Notes.

- Classification of overheads a)
- Advantages of material control b)

Q.3 Answer the following.

- Standard output in 10 hours is 240 units; actual output in 10 hours is 264 a) units. Wages rate is Rs. 10 per hour. Calculate the amount of bonus and total wages under Emerson Plan.
- From the following data provided to you, find out the labour turnover rate by b) applying
 - 1) Flux Method
 - **Replacement Method** 2)
 - Separation Method 3)

No. of workers on the pay-roll:

At the beginning of the month: 1000

At the end of the month: 1,200

During the month 10 worker left, 40 persons were discharged and 150 workers were recruited, of these, 20 workers are recruited in the vacancies those leaving, while the rest engaged for an expansion scheme.

Q.4 Answer any one.

- Standard output per hour 5, actual output in a 40 hours week is 220 units. a) Wages rate per hour is Rs. 10 per hour. Calculate total earning under:
 - Straight Time Rate i)
 - Straight Piece Rate ii)
 - **Taylor's Differential Piece Rate** iii)
 - Merrick's Differential piece Rate iv)
 - Gantt Task Bonus system V)
 - **Emerson's Efficiency Bonus Plan** vi)
 - Halsey Premium System vii)
 - **Rowan System** viii)
 - Barth premium system ix)

OR

- b) From the following information calculate
 - Reordering Level i)
 - Maximum Level ii)
 - iii) Minimum Level
 - Average stock Level iv)
 - Danger Level V)

14

Lead Time:	: Average 10 days : Maximum 15 days : Minimum 6 days : Maximum for emergency purchase 4 days
Rate of Consumption:	: Average 15 units per day : Maximum 20 unit per day : Minimum 10 units per day : Ordering Quantity : 200 units

Q.5 Answer any one.

a) Xerox Ltd provides the following stores transactions for the March 2017:

March		
1	Opening Balance	200 unit value Rs. 2,000
4	Receipts from Balaji & Co. GRN	300 unit @ Rs. 12 per unit
	No. 11	
7	Issues Req. No. 101	400 unit
10	Receipts from Mohan & Co. GRN	400 unit @ Rs. 14 per unit
	No. 12	
19	Issues Req. No. 102	300 units
22	Receipts from National & Co. GRN	200 units @ Rs. 16 per
	No. 13	unit
28	Issues Req. No. 103	300 units
30	Shortage in stock taking	20 units

You are required to prepare the store ledger using FIFO method and LIFO method.

OR

b) The Poona pioneer products Ltd. Produced 1000 completed units of products. A during the month ended 31 Dec. 1991 and the following figures were available for that year.

Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock (200 units)	18000
Closing stock	36000
Opening stock of raw material	3000
Purchases of raw materials	17000
Carriage inwards	600
Closing stock of raw materials	2600
Direct wages	24000
Indirect wages	600
Power	9000
Direct exp.	12000
Rent rates (factory)	2400
(Office)	2200
Lighting (factory)	800
(office)	1000
Insurance (factory)	600
(office)	800
Repairs to machinery	400
Indirect materials	1600
Supervision (Factory)	2800
(office)	1000

14

Depreciation on plant Work in progress (1-12-91) Work in progress (31-12-91) Office salaries Sundry Exp. Repairs to office buildings Depreciation on Buildings Carriage outward Travelling Exp. Advertising Agent commission Bad debts Delivery van Exp. Sales	400 2400 3000 9200 1800 400 600 400 1200 2400 3000 200 600 104000
Delivery van Exp.	600
Sales	
Salesman salary	2000
Counting house salary	1000
Drawings office salaries	1000
Advance income tax	12000
Sale of scrap	1000

Prepare a cost sheet showing
i) Prime cost
ii) Factory cost
iii) Cost of production
iv) Cost of goods sold
v) Net profits

Seat No.			Set	Ρ		
	M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 ADVANCED BANKING – II					
	Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM Max. Marks: 70					
Instru	uction	s: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.				
 Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 1) A developed money market is essential for the progress of a c a) Economic d) Social c) Political Moral 2) UTI a) is a Non-intermediary financial institution b) is an Intermediary financial institution c) is a Regulatory institution 			14			
having banking system?a) 3 to 4 International Bankb) 8 to 10 Na		What is/are the recommendations of Narasimham Commit having banking system?				
	,	The DFHI was set up in1988.a) Aprilb) Junec) Mayd) March				
		The Narasimham committee (I) submitted its report ina) 1991b) 1990c) 1992d) 1993	·			
		SIDBI was set up in April a) 1998 b) 1999 c) 1990 d) 1997				
		IFCI was established with object of making medium and lo to a) SSI b) LSI c) Housing d) Agriculture	ng term credit			
		was established with object of making medium and to large scale industries. a) RBI b) SBI c) ICICI d) IFCI	ong term credit			
		Type of market in which securities with less than one yeartraded is classified asa) Money marketb) Capital marketc) Transaction marketd) Global market	maturity are			

- 10) DFHI .
 - a) is a Non-intermediary financial institution
 - b) is a capital market institution
 - c) is a primary dealer
 - d) None of the above

SFC's set up under the SFC's Act in ____ 11)

- b) 1949 a) 1948
- c) 1950 d) 1951
- 12) Which of the following is a subsidiary of RBI?
 - b) NABARD a) SIDBI
 - c) National Housing Bank d) All the above

13) The working of SEBI includes

- a) To regulate the dealings of share market
- b) To check the foul dealings in share market
- c) To control the inside trading of shares
- d) All of these

The oldest stock exchange in India is 14) b) National Stock exchange

- a) Bombay Stock Exchange
- c) Hyderabad Stock exchange d) Ahmedabad Stock exchange

Q.2 Write short notes.

- 14 SFCs a) IFCI b) Q.3 Write short answer of the following. 14 Discuss about the social banking. a) b) Discuss the role of SEBL. Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14 Explain the role of IDBI in industrial development. a)
 - Explain the major recommendations of Second Narashimhan Committee b) 1998.

Answer the following questions. (Any One) Q.5

- Distinguish between the Money market and Capital Market in India. a)
- Explain the evolution and progress of banking and financial institutions. b)

14

Sea No.	t	Set I	Ρ		
	M.Com. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 BUSINESS FINANCE - I				
	Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM Max. Marks: 70				
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.					
Q.1	Fill i 1)	 deal with financial administration of state government, central government and local authorities. a) Private Finance b) Public Finance 	14		
	2)	 c) Personal Finance d) Popular Finance have come as a boon to the small and medium investors. a) Foreign Direct Investment b) Mutual funds c) Self- financing d) Foreign Collaborations 			
	3)	A Company can accept public deposits for a maximum period of a) one year b) two years c) three years d) five years			
	4)	Business is a typical activity.a) Charityb) Welfarec) Economicd) General			
	5)	Debenture are known asa) Creditorship Securitiesb) Ownership Securitiesc) Private Securitiesd) public Securities			
	6)	Intheory, amount of capitalization is based on investment in fixed and current assets. a) Earning b) Cost c) Expenditure d) Income			
	7)	The first step in financial planning isa) Policy formulationb) Forecastingc) Setting Objectivesd) Reviewing the plan			
	8)	Mutual fund scheme is open for subscription only during a specified period generally at the time of intial public issue. a) Open ended b) Close ended c) Interval d) Interim			
	9)	Dividend payable on equity shares is a) Fixed b) Fluctuating c) Compulsory d) None of these			
	10)	The book value of the shares is more than its real value is the symptoms of .			
		a)Under Capitalizationb)Over Capitalizationc)Fair Capitalizationd)NormalCapitalization			

SLR-BV-10 Set P

	11)	Bilateral or trilateral agreement between the concerned governments of two countries, is the best example of Foreign capital.a) Privateb) Directc) Indirectd) Official	
	12)	Profit is the basic objective of a business. a) Minimization b) Liquidation c) Maximization d) Capitalization	
	13)	The debentures which can be transferred without any formality are called	
		a) Registered debenturesb) Bearer debenturesc) Simple debenturesd) Secured debentures	
	14)	The basic Objective of business finance isa) Optimizing the outputb) Efficient managementc) Arrangement of fundsd) Procurement and use of funds	
Q.2	Ans [.] a) b)	wer the following question. Forms ⁄ types of Foreign Capital Scope of Business finance	14
Q.3	a)	wer the following question. Advantages of Self- Financing Causes of Over Capitalization	14
Q.4		wer the following question. (Any One) cuss the term 'Capitalization'. Explain the Earning theory of Capitalization. OR	14
		at is term Foreign Collaborations? Define important Forms of Foreign aborations.	
Q.5	Anal	wer the following question. (Any One) lyze the term of Financial Plan and Discuss the different characteristics of ncial plan.	14
		OR	

OR Explain the term of Mutual Funds. Discuss about the different types of Mutual Funds.

Cast	T				
Seat No.			Set	Ρ	
	M.Com. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – I				
	Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM				
Instru	iction	ns: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.			
	Fill ir 1)	n the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given belowAccounting to management is known asa) Cost Accountingb)b) Financial Accountingc) Management Accountingd)	I	14	
	2)	The nature of Financial Accounting isa) Historicalb) Presentc) Futured) Present and Future			
	3)	Long term loan is calleda) Equityb) Debtc) Equity share capitald) Current Liability			
	4)	Depreciation is considered as aa) Source of Fundsb) Application of Fundsc) Incomed) Fixed Assets			
	5)	Identify the non-current assets from the followinga) Stockb) Debtorsc) Cashd) Goodwill			
	6)	Sale of plant meansa) Inflow of cashb) Outflow of cashc) Increase of capitald) Decrease of current and the curren	assets		
	7)	The term Management Accounting is first used in the Anglo-AmCouncil on production duringa) 1650b) 1850c) 1950d) 1750	ierican		
	8)	Analysis of financial statement for one year is known asa) Horizontal Analysisb) Vertical Analysisc) Income Statementd) Balance Sheet	·		
	9)	Current assets excluding stock and adjustments are calleda) Quick Assetsb) Fixed Assetsc) Total Assetsd) Reserves			
	10)	The different between the Current Assets and Current Liabilities as a) Working Capital b) Cash from Operation			
	11)	 c) Fund from Operation d) Investment Fund lost in operation is the debit balance of the a) Balance Sheet b) Profit and Loss Acco c) Cash Account d) Adjusted Profit & Los 			

Seat	
No.	

- Funds Flow Statements are prepared for _____ period, whereas cash flow 12) statements are of duration. b) Short term - Long term
 - a) Long term Short term
 - c) Subsequent Long term
 - Increase in stock results in the ____ a) Sources of fund b)
 - Application of fund c) Fictitious assets d) Loss for the company

The ratio between Current Assets and Current Liabilities is called _____. 14)

a) Current Ratio

c) Debt Equity Ratio

Fixed Ratio b) d) Turnover ratio

d)

Short term - Endless

Q.2 Write Short Notes.

13)

- What is Management Accounting? State the limitations of Management a) Accounting.
- Distinguish between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting. b)

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

The Balance sheets of Suresh Ltd. and Ramesh Ltd. as on 31st March 2017 a) are stated as follows.

Particular	Suresh Ltd	Ramesh Ltd.
Assets		
Cash	75,000	95,000
Sundry Debtors	70,000	77,000
Outstanding Income	79,000	85,000
Prepaid Expenses	20,000	10,000
Fixed Assets	10,20,000	12,10,000
Total Assets	<u>12,90,000</u>	<u>15,00,000</u>
Liabilities		
Sundry Creditors	45,000	32,000
Bills Payable	25,000	13,000
Long-term Loan	4,00,000	5,55,000
Capital	8,20,000	9,00,000
Total Liabilities	<u>12,90,000</u>	<u>15,00,000</u>

Prepare a common size Balance sheet and interpret the result.

Moon Ltd. is providing the following information as on 31st March 2007. b) Fixed Asserts Rs. 12,00,000

Stock Rs. 1,50,000 Debtors Rs. 60,000 Creditors Rs. 80.000 Cash Rs. 1,10,000 Sales Rs. 8,00,000 (Rs. 6,00,000 for Credit) Purchase Rs. 5,00,000 (80% on Credit) Cost of goods sold Rs. 7.00,000 Calculate:-

- Stock Turnover Ratio i)
- ii) **Debtors Turnover Ratio**
- Creditors Turnover Ratio iii)
- Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio iv)
- **Current Assets Turnover Ratio** V)
- Working Capital Turnover Ratio vi)
- Average Collection Period vii)
- **Average Payment Period** viii)
- **Total Assets Turnover Ratio** ix)

14

14

14

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.

a) Prepare a Statement of Fund Flow and Statement of Changes in Working Capital from the following particulars.

Liabilities	2016	2017	Particular	2016	2017
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity Share	7,50,000	7,50,000	Land &	7,00,000	8,20,000
Capital			Building		
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	1,50,000	Plant &	5,00,000	4,10,000
			Machinery		
General Reserve	50,000	90,000	Stock	70,000	1,00,000
Workmen	60,000	50,000	Debtors	40,000	80,000
Compensation					
Fund					
Loan	2,00,000	2,20,000	Cash	60,000	40,000
Debentures	2,00,000	1,40,000	Preliminary	50,000	30,000
			Expenses		
Sundry Creditors	70,000	76,000			
Outstanding	10,000	4,000			
Expenses					
	<u>14,20,000</u>	<u>14,80,000</u>		<u>14,20,000</u>	<u>14,80,000</u>

Depreciation for Fixed Assets is @ 10%. During the year Plant sold for Rs. 60,000. Assume that sale of plant and purchase of land is at the end.

OR

b) Kamal Ltd. provided the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31st March and 2007 as follows.

Profit and Loss Account

Particular	2006 Rs.	2007 Rs.	Particular	2006 Rs.	2007 Rs.
To Cost of Goods Sold	6,90,000	8,10,000	By Sales	12,00,000	14,00,000
To Operating expenses Administration Expenses	1,50,000	1,20,000			
Selling Expenses	1,80,000	2,30,000			
To Net Profit	1,80,000	2,40,000			
	<u>12,00,000</u>	<u>14,00,000</u>		<u>12,00,000</u>	<u>14,00,000</u>

Balance Sheet

Dalance Offeet						
Particular	2006	2007	Particular	2006	2007	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Equity share capital	4,00,000	4,00,000	Land	4,00,000	3,00,000	
Preference share capital	1,00,000	2,00,000	Building	3,00,000	3,50,000	
Reserve and	1,25,000	1,90,000	Plant	3,20,000	2,70,000	
surplus						
Debentures	2,50,000	50,000	Stock	31,000	20,000	
Loan	2,00,000	1,30,000	Debtors	42,000	53,000	
Sundry creditors	40,000	50,000	Cash	35,000	22,000	
Bills Payable	25,000	10,000	Outstanding	12,000	15,000	
-			Interest			
	<u>11,40,000</u>	<u>10,30,000</u>		<u>11,40,000</u>	<u>10,30,000</u>	

Prepare a Comparative Profit and Loss Account and Comparative Balance Sheet.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following questions.

a) Surya Ltd. provided the following information for the year ended 31st March 2017.

14

2017. Gross Profit Ratio 25% Current Assets 4,60,000 Liquidity ratio 1.2 Stock turnover ratio 4.5 times Fixed Assets turnover 2 times Debt collection period 1.5 months Fixed assets to shareholders net worth 1.2 Reserve and surplus to equity 0.3; and Net working capital is Rs. 2,60,000 You are required to prepare Balance sheet.

OR

b) Calculate Cash from Operation from the following.

Statement of Profit

Particulars		Rs.	Rs.
Sales			42,00,000
Opening stock		1,60,000	
Add: Purchase		19,00,000	
		20,60,000	
Less: Closing Stock		80,000	
		19,80,000	
Manufacturing Expenses	Gross Profit	1,70,000	20,50,000
	GIUSS FIOIIL		21,50,000
Depreciation		1,10,000	
Administration		2,40,000	
Selling Expenses		1,90,000	
Provision for Taxation		3,00,000	8,40,000
			13,10,000
Add: profit and sale of fixed assets			40,000
	Net Profit		13,50,000
Payment of Dividend			2,50,000
Net profit to be transfer to l	balance sheet		11,00,000

Balance of Current items for 31st March 2016 and 2017 are stated follows.

	31 st March 2016	31 st March 2017
Debtors	1,15,000	1,45,000
Cash	2,20,000	2,00,000
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000	1,20,000
Outstanding Administrative expenses	30,000	20,000
Provision for Taxation	2,40,000	2,90,000

Seat No.	t	Set P)
	N	I.Com. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY-III	
		: Thursday, 07-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70) PM To 05:30 PM)
Instr	uctio	s: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
Q.1	Fill i 1)	the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.14The primary objective of auditing isa) Expression of opinionb) Reportingc) Vouchingd) Verification	ł
	2)	The ownership of working paper belongs toa) Managementb) Ownerc) Shareholderd) Auditor	
	3)	is the process of checking documentary evidence that the transactions are properly recorded & accounted for. a) Auditing b) Vouching c) Reporting d) Verification	
	4)	 implies that from the large transaction of the same category, a few transactions are chosen and examined in details. a) Auditing b) Routine checking c) Test checking d) Accounting 	
	5)	is bound book in which a variety of matters observed during the course of audit are recorded. a) Audit Notebook b) Audit File c) Audit Programme d) Audit Plan	
	6)	Remuneration of the special auditor shall be determined by the &paid by the company.a) Board of Directorsb) Central Governmentc) Share Holdersd) Internal Auditor	
	7)	Auditor should compare the entries in with those in the passbook.a) Journalb) Cash bookc) Voucherd) Receipt	
	8)	Auditor can take the advice of an for technical work.a) Internal auditorb) Cost auditorc) Managementd) Expert	
	9)	stands for mis-presentation of accounts with a view to present abetter picture of the state of financial affairs than actual.a) Window dressingb) Teeming & ladingc) Misrepresentationd) Embezzlement	
	10)	All investments should be held in the name of the a) Auditor b) Client c) Bank d) Manager	

	11)	Obtain a certificate from thethat all known contingent liabilities have been included in the accounts & they have been properly disclosed.a) Cost auditorb) Internal auditorc) Managementd) Expert				
	12)	Which are the types of audit file?a) Temporary and Current Fileb) Permanent and Current Filec) Permanent and Temporary Filed) Primary and Current File				
	13)	The statement of resignation shall be filed within days from the dateof resignation.a) 30b) 60c) 90d) 45				
	14)	 Which are the most important techniques of internal control evaluation? a) Flow Graph and testing b) Flow Diagram and sampling c) Flow Table and analysis d) Flow chart and Questionnaire 				
Q.2	a)	2 short notes. 1 Cost audit. Audit Working paper	4			
Q.3	a)	e short answer of the following. 1 Write note on Branch Audit and Joint Audit. Explain the process of removal of an auditor.	4			
Q.4		ver the following questions. (Any One)1Describe objective and characteristics of good internal control.0R	4			
	b)	Explain in details objectives and advantages of the Auditing.				
Q.5		ver the following question.(Any One) 1 State the qualification and disqualification of an auditor. OR	4			
	b) Define vouching and explain need and importance of Vouching.					

Seat No.		Set	Ρ					
	M.Com. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 ADVANCED BANKING - III							
	Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM							
Instru	uctior	1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.						
Q.1	Fill in 1)	 n the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. Mutual funds do not pay federal income taxes if they a) earn only interest and dividend income b) close their doors to new investors c) distribute at least 98% of the interest and dividends received on investment d) require shareholders to pay federal income taxes on the distributions 	14					
	2)	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Acta) 2006b) 2007c) 2008d) 2009						
	3)	Cyber law- IT passed in a) 1985 b) 2000 c) 2010 d) 1988						
	4)	For domestic investors, the UTI introduced a growth oriented mutual fundknown as Master Shares in Sepa) 1984b) 1985c) 1986d) 1987						
	5)	 What is the full form of SWIFT? a) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication b) Social Work International Finance Technology c) Sociology for Worldwide International Finance Technology d) None of the above 						
	6)	SSRY scheme has major components. a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six						
	7)	A Micro - enterprises is an enterprise, whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs Lakh.a) 10b) 15c) 20d) 25						
	8)	Government of India has introduced a 'Credit Guarantee Scheme' ina) 1950b) 1960c) 1970d) 1980						
	9)	Government has enacted MSME act in a) 2005 b) 2006 c) 2007 d) 2010						

Page **1** of **2**

	10)		ich organization provides credit his CIBIL FRBI	story b) d)		
	11)	a) b) c)	at are NEFT and RTGS about? cheque truncation process Electronic fund transfer bank to ba Electronic Payment Products with Various Deposit products		bank	
	12)	a)	ich of the following is controlled by Universal Banking Wholesale Banking		Virtual Banking	
	13)		ich is first bank to introduced credi Canara Bank Bank of Baroda	t car b) d)	Central Bank of India	
	14)		ich is the first bank introduced mut Bank of Baroda Punjab National Bank		ICICI bank	
Q.2	a)	Swa	o <mark>rt notes.</mark> rna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana Jal Funds	a (S	JSRY)	14
Q.3	a)	Expl	ort answer of the following ques ain the importance of smart card. ain the important features of Prime			14
Q.4			he following questions. (Any On essential medium of the data com OR		ication in banking service.	14
	Discu	uss th	ne performance of credit card busi	ness	s in India.	
Q.5		ain th	he following question. (Any One le role, functions and importance c es.		cro, Small and Medium	14
	OR					

Discuss the important advantageous and disadvantageous of credit and debit cards.

	BUSINESS FINANCE – II							
		e: Monday, 04-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 0 PM To 05:30 PM						
Instr	Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.							
Q.1	Fill i 1)	n the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.14 is assessment of issuing company's ability and degree of certainty of timely payment of principal and interest.14a) Credit Ratingb) E-broking d) Portfolio14						
	2)	OTCEI is promoted bya) UTIb) ICICIc) IDBId) All of the above						
	3)	Credit Rating coversa) Short-term instrumentsb) Long - term instrumentsc) Medium-term instrumentsd) All instruments						
	4)	CARE was established in a) 1995 b) 1983 c) 1991 d) 1993						
	5)	Owner of the asset is calleda) Lesseeb) lessorc) leased) None of these						
	6)	The conversion of electronic form into physical certificate is calleda) Rematerialisationb) Dematerialisationc) Capitalisationd) Globalisation						
	7)	is appointed to protect the interest of investors and regulate the securities market. a) SEBI b) SCRA c) RBI d) None of these						
	8)	Venture Capital is arisk capital which finance to high technologyprojects sharing the risks and rewards of an enterprise.a) Short- termb) Medium- termc) Long-termd) None of these						
	9)	An invitation to the subscribe for the shares of the company is calleda) Statementb) Noticec) Prospectusd) Advertisement						
	10)	The trading system of NSE is known as a) BOLT b) NEAT c) SPEED d) None						
	11)	When the company decides to sell its securities to the public is calleda) Private issueb) Public issuec) Right issued) None of these						

M.Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019

Seat No.

SLR-BV-14

Set Ρ

	12) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act is passed in				
	12)	a) 1980 b) 1982			
		c) 1975 d) 1956			
	13)	method is adopted when the company wants to offer additional shares to the existing shareholders.			
		a) Prospectusb) Direct offerc) Circulard) Underwriters			
	14)	of securities can be defined as the process of exchanging corporate securities for cash.			
		a) Financing b) Marketing			
		c) Organising d) None of these			
Q.2	a) /	ver the following. Advantages of Private Placement 1 Types of Venture Capital 1	4		
Q.3	a)	ver the following. Yer the following. 1 Working of BSE and NSE 1 Types of Leases 1	4		
Q.4		npt any one of the following questions. 1 is Credit Rating? Discuss the need of Credit Rating. OR	4		
	What	is Underwriting? State the importance and types of Underwriting.			
Q.5		npt any one of the following questions. 1 is Stock Exchange? Discuss the functions of Stock Exchange. OR	4		
	What	is Portfolio Management? Explain the functions and advantages of			

Portfolio Management.

Seat No.				Set	Ρ
	N	M.Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) I MANAGEMENT ACC			
		e: Wednesday, 06-11-2019 0 PM To 05:30 PM		Max. Marks	: 70
Instru	uctior	ns: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full m	narks	5.	
Q.1	Fill in 1)	, 8	b)	tives given below. Actual cost Historical cost	14
	2)		b)	ales at break-even point is Margin of loss Margin of contribution	
	3)	A graphical representation of margina a) Break-even chart c) VED chart	b)	•	
	4)	 Overhead cost variance is the different a) Recovered overheads and actual b) Budgeted overheads and actual of c) Budgeted overheads and standard d) Budgeted overhead and fixed overhead 	over verh d ove	heads eads erheads	
	5)	, .	b)	ent. purchase budget cash budget	
	6)	Report prepared for the shareholdersa) internal reportc) routine report	b)	general public is known as control report external report	
	7)	The budget prepare for a given level c a) variable budget c) market budget	b)	ivity is known as fixed budget budget manual	
	8)	An instrument which communicates in another is called a) report c) facts	b)	ation from one person to balance sheet management	
	9)	When P/V Ratio is 40% and sales valu will be a) Rs. 4,000 c) Rs. 10,000	b)	Rs. 10,000 the variable costs Rs. 6,000 Rs. 8,000	
	10)	When actual cost is less than standard a) unfavourable c) negative	b)	st it is known as variance. favourable adverse	

SLR-BV-15

- 11) The system of providing information to right persons at night time is known as .
 - a) operation
 - b) management information system
 - c) control
 - d) planning
- 12) Standard costing helps in _____.a) Measuring efficiency
 - b) Reducing losses
 - c) Controlling prices d) Reducing value
- 13) Overhead cost Variance is the difference between _____ overheads and actual overheads for actual output.
 - a) Fixed

- b) Variable
- c) Office d) Absorbed
- 14) The difference between the standard labour hours specified for the output achieved and the actual labour hours spent is called _____.
 - a) Labour efficiency variance b) Labour mix variance
 - c) Labour cost variance d) Labour rate variance

Q.2 Write short notes.

- a) Define Management Information System.
- **b)** Describe "Marginal Costing" and State its benefits and limitations.

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

a) From the following information relating to Maharashtra Sales Ltd, prepare a flexible budget at 60% and 80% capacity.

Particular	70% Capacity (Rs.)
(A) Variable Overhead:	
- Indirect Material	5,000
- Indirect Labour	15,000
(B) Semi-variable Overhead:	
- Electricity (Variable 60 %)	50,000
- Repair and Maintenances (Fixed 35%)	5,000
(C) Fixed Overhead:	
- Salaries to staff	10,000
 Depreciation on Machines 	14,000
- Insurance on Machines	6,000
Total	1,05,000

The company estimated the direct labour hours to be worked at 70% capacity as 70,000 hours, also calculate the overhead recovery rate at 60%, 70 % and 80% capacities.

b) Calculate the P/V ratio if the fixed cost for manufacturing 1000 units of a product Rs. 4500 per month variable cost is Rs. 22.50 per unit and selling price is Rs. 30 per unit. If the selling price is reduced by 10%, find out the P/V ratio. Also calculate the number of units to be sold to earn the present total profit.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any one)

The standard labour cost per unit of a product manufacturing by Priya Cosmetic Ltd. is stated as follows.

Workers	Hours per unit of output	Hourly Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.
Х	7	27	189
Y	5	25	125
Total	12		314

14

14

14

The actual cost for producing 500 units is as follows.

Workers	Hours	Hourly Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.
X	3700	29	1,07,300
Y	2300	24	55,200
Total	6000		1,62,500

Calculate:

- 1) Labour Cost Variance
- 2) Labour Rate Variance
- 3) Labour Efficiency Variance
- 4) Labour Mix Variance

OR

Q.4 Prepare a Cash Budget from the data given below for a period of six months (July to December)

(Uui)			
1)	Month	Sales	Raw Materials
	May	75,000	37,500
	June	75,000	37,500
	July	1,50,000	52,500
	August	2,25,000	3,67,500
	September	3,00,000	1,27,500
	October	1,50,000	97,500
	November	1,50,000	67,500
	December	1,37,500	—

- 2) Collection estimates:
 - i) Within the month of sale: 5%
 - ii) During the month following the sale: 80%
 - iii) During the second month following the sale:15%
- 3) Payment for raw materials Is made In the next month.
- 4) Salary Rs. 11,250, Lease payment Rs. 3750, Misc. Exp. Rs. 1150, are paid each month
- 5) Monthly Depreciation Rs. 15,000
- 6) Income tax Rs. 26,250 each in September and December
- 7) Payment for research in October Rs.75,000
- 8) Opening Balance on 1st July Rs.55,000

Q.5 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

14

The following information is obtained from a company for January:

Sales	Rs. 20,000
Variable Costs	Rs. 10,000
Fixed	Rs. 6,000

- 1) Find P/V ratio, break-even point and margin of safety at this level, and the effect of;
 - i) 20% decrease in fixed costs
 - ii) 10% increase in fixed costs
 - iii) 10 % decrease in variable costs
 - iv) 10 % increase in selling price
 - v) 10% increase in selling price together with an increase of fixed overheads by Rs. 1200
 - vii) 10 % decrease in sales price
 - viii) 10% decrease in sales price accompanied by 10% decrease in variable cost

OR

Q.5 What is Report? Explain objectives and various types of report.

M.Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019 INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Seat

No.

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. Q.1

- International Business means _____ of goods and services among 1) individuals and businesses in multiple countries.
 - a) Selling b) Buying
 - c) Exchange d) Purchasing
- 2) _____ means that expansion of markets for sale of goods and services all over the word. b) Industrialization
 - a) Globalization
 - d) Privatization c) Liberalization
- These are the modes of entry to foreign markets includes: _ 3)
 - a) Exporting

5)

6)

- b) Turnkey Project
- c) Joint Venture d) All the above
- The absolute advantage theory of international trade was developed by 4)
 - a) David Ricardo
 - c) Alfred Marshal
 - The full form of BPO is
 - a) Business Process Outsourcing
 - c) Business Payment outsourcing
 - Internal Business environment classified as
 - a) International Environment c) Internal and External
 - Environment
- 7) When tow companies join together for a specific task, for a specific duration and get separated after the attainment of the venture of purpose is called
 - a) Joint Venture b) Merger
 - c) Acquisition d) Amalgamation
- 8) The World of Trade Organization established in _____
 - a) 1948 b) 1995
 - 1994 c) 1945 d)
- The product Life Cycle Theory developed by _____ 9)
 - b) Adam Smith a) David Ricardo d) Prof. Bertil Ohlin c) Reymond Vernon

d) Prof. Bertil Ohlin

- b) Business Procedure Outgoing
- d) All the above

b) Adam Smith

- b) External Environment d) None of the above

Max. Marks: 70

Set

14

10) _____ is a tax or duty levid on internationally traded commodity.

a) Quotas

- b) Tariff
- c) Sales Tax d) Excise Duty
- 11) _____ it is an international agreement, to promote free trade through multilateral trade negotiations.
 - a) WTO c) UNCTAD
- b) GATT d) WIPO
- 12) _____ of Balance of payment refers to all transactions related to goods and services between resident and non-residents other than financial items.
 - a) Current Account
- b) Capital Account
- c) Investment Account
- d) None of the above
- 13) The full form of WIPO is _____
 - a) World Intellectual Property Organisation
 - b) World Interest Process Organisation
 - c) World intellectual Program Organisation
 - d) None of the above

	14)		neso b) d)	e are the components of Demographic Economic	
Q.2	1)	e answer in brief. Types of Disequilibrium Political Environment			14
Q.3	1)	mpt the following questions. Functions of World Trade Organization Drivers of Globalization			14
Q.4	Expla	mpt any one of the following question ain the important salient features of GA OR	TT.		14
	Expla	ain the term International business and	its i	mportance.	
Q.5		mpt any one of the following question ain the term Balance of Payment and its OR		omponents.	14

What are the reasons to enter into international trade? Explain it.

No.						Set	Ρ
	М.С	•	ster - IV) (CBCS) DVANCED ACCO		amination Oct/Nov TANCY - IV	-2019	
		/londay, 11-11 PM To 05:30 PM				Max. Marks	: 70
Instru	ctions:	· ·	is are compulsory. he right indicate full	mark	(S.		
	1) C a	lassification of Qualification	-	ne se b)	atives given below. equence is called Quantitative classifica None of these		14
	a	eport writing in) Writing skills) Communica			Construction skills		
:	a	good Researc) Economy) Flexibility	h design should satis	b)	Objectivity All of these		
	a b c)	Highlights thHelps comp	statistical analysis				
:	5) a c)) Original	adily available.	b) d)	Raw Secondary		
) Population [Design	-	ation is called Sampling Design Sampling Distribution		
	́ a) Fundamenta Recurrence	sumes numan responses al unity of human nat of circumstances	ure			
	8) A	study of functi	onal relationship exis	sting	two or more variable is	s called	
	a c)	-		b) d)	Inferential analysis Canonical analysis		
,	a b	 All To test h To achieve h To improve 	ective of any kind of ypothesis numan progress the technique of rese e curiosity of knowle	earch			

SLR-BV-17 Set P

Seat

	 The most popular method of research to study current problems in social science is 			
		 a) Historical method b) Survey method c) Case study method d) None of these 		
	11)	Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration ofa) Empirical evidencesb) Hypothesisc) Theoretical frameworkd) All of the above		
	12)	Primary data can be collected either througha) Experimentb) Surveyc) As mentioned in A and Bd) None of these		
	13)	Hypothesis - testing resultsa) In accepting the hypothesisb) In rejecting the hypothesisc) Hanging the hypothesisd) Answer given in A and B		
	14)	Research in commerce and management is research.a) Appliedb) Purec) Empiricald) Historical		
Q.2	a)	short notes. Advantages of Questionnaire method Case study method.	14	
Q.3	a)	short notes. What are the different Steps in drafting report? Explain Importance of Analysis and Interpretation of Data.	14	
Q.4	Expla	in the methods of data collection. Explain about the different Limitations of collection.	14	
	What repor	OR are the characteristics of report writing? What are the elements of a good ?		
Q.5		npt any one of the following questions. is meaning of research? Explain the various steps of research.	14	

OR

What is the meaning of research design? Explain important components of research.

No.								
	N	Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019. ADVANCED BANKING - IV						
	Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019 Max. Marks: 70 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM							
Instru	uctior	s: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.						
Q.1	Fill ii 1)	the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.1Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration ofa)a) Empirical Evidencesb)b) Hypothesisc) Theoretical Frameworkd)All the above	4					
	2)	To reduce a sampling error we shoulda) Reduce the sample sizeb) Increase the sample sizec) Enhance personal biasd) Use deliberate sampling						
	3)	In which type of data collection requires large amount of time, finance and energy? a) Primary data b) Secondary data c) Cannot say anything d) None of these						
	4)	 Which of the following is / are characteristics of an interview method of data collection? a) Personal communication b) Use of body language c) Clear exchange d) All of these 						
	5)	The selection of cricket team for the world cup is calleda) Random samplingb) Systematic samplingc) Purposive samplingd) Cluster sampling						
	6)	A brief account of the problem of investigation is called asa) A research reportb) Data processingc) Data editingd) None of the above						
	7)	Characteristics of good report area) Simplicity and accuracyb) Format and contentsc) Objectivity and precisiond) All of the above						
	8)	When investigator collects data originally from the source of information, the data collected are calleda) Primary datab) Secondary datac) Original datad) None of these						
	9)	Report writing is the stage of researcha) Firstb) Secondc) Primaryd) Last						
	10)	 The main objective of fundamental or pure research is a) To solve the problems of business and society b) To make practical use of existing knowledge c) To advance the frontiers of knowledge d) All the above 						

- d) All the above

Seat No.

Set P

	11)	Accept Ho, when it is false is aa) Type I errorb) Type II errorc) Correct decisiond) None of these	
	12)	Statistical test of hypothesis for small samples is calleda) Z - testb) T - testc) F - testd) Chi - square test	
	13)	 Hypothesis are tested for a) Logical consistency b) Agreement with facts c) Arrange with several statistical tests d) All of these 	
	14)	 Bibliography is a) List of literary materials b) Cataloging of books c) List of name of the author and work d) List of journals 	
Q.2	a) /	e short notes. Advantages of Questionnaire method. Research design	14
Q.3	a) \	e short notes. What are the different characteristics of a Good Report? Explain Importance of secondary data collection.	14
Q.4		mpt any one of the following questions. ain the methods of data analysis. OR	14
	What repoi	t are the steps involved in report writing? What are the elements of a good rt?	
Q.5		mpt any one of the following questions. t is meaning of research? Explain the various steps of research.	14

OR

Explain primary data collection method. Explain important sources of primary data collection.