

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 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. 14

- 1) Autocratic Leadership is effective in _____.
a) Ordinary Situation b) Normal Situation
c) Emergency Situation d) None of these
- 2) Hygiene factors are associated with _____ writer.
a) Frederick Hertzberg b) D. C. McClelland
c) Abraham Maslow d) Douglas McGregor
- 3) The _____ skill refers to the ability of a manager to take a broad and foresighted of the organization.
a) Technical b) Conceptual
c) Human-relation d) None of these
- 4) This is a vertical communication going from lower level to higher level is called _____ Communication.
a) Upward b) Downward
c) Lateral d) None of these
- 5) _____ are the main characteristics of an effective control system.
a) Flexibility, accuracy, timelines and objectivity
b) Flexibility, measurability, timeliness and objectivity
c) Flexibility, accuracy, relevance and objectivity
d) Flexibility, accuracy, timeliness and relevance
- 6) People like work and they are ready to share responsibilities in the organization is the basic assumption of _____.
a) Theory 'Z' b) Theory 'X'
c) Theory 'Y' d) The 'ABC'
- 7) _____ Is the last step in the management process.
a) Organizing b) Staffing
c) Directing d) Controlling
- 8) _____ developed by four system of management.
a) Likert's b) Hersey and Blanchards
c) Blake and Mouton d) Fiedler
- 9) MBO concept is given by _____.
a) Henry Fayol b) Peter Drucker
c) F. W. Taylor d) None of these
- 10) Planning, organizing, directing and controlling are the _____.
a) Functions of management b) Goals of management
c) results of management d) all of the above

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**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

Max. Marks: 70

- 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.

14

- 1) Which is ideal example of necessary commodity?
 - a) Mobile Phone
 - b) Tea
 - c) Salt
 - d) Motorbike
- 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
 - b) 0
 - c) 6,000
 - d) 8,000
- 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
- 6) Which of the following are characteristics of B.E.P.?
 - a) There is no loss and profit to the firm
 - 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:
 - a) The ratio of the % change in quantity demanded to % change in price.
 - b) The responsiveness of revenue to a change in quantity.
 - c) The ratio of the change in quantity demanded divided by the change in price.
 - d) The response of revenue to a change in price.

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

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 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. 14

- 1) Which one is also known as plastic money?
 - a) Credit card
 - b) Identity card
 - c) Paper cash
 - d) All of the above
- 2) The internet is _____.
 - a) Network of networks
 - b) Web site
 - c) Host
 - d) Server
- 3) The methods of payment for online consumers are _____.
 - a) Electronic cash
 - b) Credit/debit
 - c) Electronic checks
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Mechanism to protect private networks from outside attack is _____.
 - a) Firewall
 - b) Antivirus
 - c) Digital signature
 - d) 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 auction _____.
 - a) English Auction
 - b) Yankee Auction
 - c) German Auction
 - d) Dutch Auction
- 10) The .edu abbreviation is used for domain name of the _____ institutes.
 - a) endive
 - b) education
 - c) entertainment
 - d) editorial
- 11) The .jp abbreviation is used for indicating domain name of the _____ country.
 - a) Jordan
 - b) Jupiter
 - c) Jakarta
 - d) Japan

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

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 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. 14

- 1) Policy maturity only on death of insured is termed as _____.
a) Endowment policy b) Whole life policy
c) With Profit policy d) None of the above
- 2) Legal Fees with respect to claims is shown 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 as _____.
a) Royalty b) Profit and Loss
c) Land Lord / Lessor d) 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 in case of life insurance.
a) Actuarial b) Fair
c) Average d) Surrender
- 6) The degree of completion of work is determined by comparing the work certified with _____.
a) Contract Price b) Work-in-progress
c) Cash Received on Contract d) 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 as _____.
a) Agreement b) Policy
c) Schedule d) None of these
- 9) In Insurance the Lump-sum amount of premium received in the beginning is called as _____.
a) Bonus b) Surrender Value
c) Consideration of annuities granted d) Annuity
- 10) Minimum Rent also called as _____.
a) Flat Rent b) Fixed Rent
c) Dead Rent d) All of the above

- 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)

14

- 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.

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:

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- 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.

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**M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED BANKING – I**

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below: 14

- 1) Which bank was baptized as the State Bank of India?
 - a) New Bank of India
 - b) Imperial Bank of India
 - c) Indian Bank
 - d) United Bank of India
- 2) A small scale industrial units are those whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed _____ crore.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
- 3) Micro finance may be defined as a financial service for poor and _____ income clients.
 - a) High
 - b) Low
 - c) Medium
 - d) None of these
- 4) Prime Minister's Rozagar Yojana has been designed to provide employment to educated unemployed youth by setting up of _____ enterprise by the educated.
 - a) Micro
 - b) Small
 - c) Medium
 - d) None of these
- 5) The Booklet which contains the copy of a customer's account in the banker's ledger is called.
 - a) Pass-book
 - b) Credit-book
 - c) Debit-book
 - d) Account-book
- 6) Which pair is not correct?
 - a) NABARD- Agriculture and Rural Finance
 - b) RBI-Banker's Bank
 - c) IDBI-Industrial Finance
 - d) SBI-Private bank
- 7) SIDBI launched its micro-finance programmer in _____ on a pilote basis.
 - a) 1994
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1996
 - d) 2000
- 8) NABARD is established in the year _____.
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1983
 - c) 1982
 - d) 1985
- 9) R.B.I. is established on 1st April _____.
 - a) 1934
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1948
 - d) 1935

- 10) What is the full form of NPAs?
a) National Programme Agencies b) Non-Performing Assets
c) National Performing Assets d) None of the above
- 11) The bank offers kisan credit card for farmers under short –term credit introduced as per _____ guidelines.
a) RBI/SBI b) RBI/ICICI
c) RBI/NABARD d) RBI/IDBI
- 12) What are the functions of Reserve Bank of India?
a) Issue of Notes b) Banker to the Government
c) Controller of credit d) All the above
- 13) The headquarter of RBI is in _____.
a) Delhi b) Kanpur
c) Mumbai d) Nasik
- 14) What is full Form of RTGS?
a) Retail Transfer Gross Settlement
b) Real Time Gross Settlement
c) Rate Transfer General System
d) Real Transfer Gross System

Q.2 Write short answer. 14

- a) Explain the classification of the priority sector advances.
b) Discuss briefly the progress of micro finance in India.

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- a) SBI and Priority Sectors
b) Objectives and Nationalization of RBI

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14

- a) Examine the role of commercial banks in the field of agriculture finance.

OR

- b) Explain about the monetary policy of RBI and different instruments of Monetary policy.

Q.5 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14

- a) Discuss the developmental role of NABARD for the Micro-finance sector in India.

OR

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

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M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Day & Date: Monday, 04-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 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. 14

- 1) Complex man model assumes that man is _____.
a) Predictable in behaviour b) Unpredictable in behaviour
c) Social animal d) none
- 2) A study of human behaviour in organizational settings is _____.
a) Individual behaviour b) Group behaviour
c) Organizational behaviour d) None of these
- 3) The group formed by an organization to accomplish narrow range of purposes within a specified time is a _____.
a) Formal Group b) Task Group
c) Interest Group d) Functional Group
- 4) An inherent characteristics of human behavior is _____.
a) Learning b) Perception
c) Intelligence d) Attitude
- 5) Managerial Orientation towards teamwork is created under the _____.
a) Autocratic Model b) Collegial Model
c) Supportive Model d) Custodial Model
- 6) Linking rewards with willingness to change and punishment with unwillingness to change is accomplished by _____.
a) Refreezing b) Enforcing
c) Changing d) Unfreezing
- 7) Organization Behaviour is not _____.
a) a separate field of study b) an applied science
c) a normative science d) a pessimistic approach
- 8) _____ means a persistent tendency of an individual to feel and behave in a particular way towards some objects, persons or events.
a) Personality b) Values
c) Attitudes d) Ability
- 9) Method of managing stress includes _____.
a) Job relocation b) Career Counselling
c) Recreational facility d) All the above
- 10) The first stage of group development is _____.
a) Norming b) Storming
c) Forming d) Performing
- 11) A pervasive underlying set of beliefs, assumptions, values shared feelings and perception which influences the actions and decisions taken by an organization is known as _____.
a) Organizational development b) Organizational culture
c) Organizational change d) Social culture

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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

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3) Right side mark indicated full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The value of an entrepreneur's resources that she uses in production are known as _____.
 - a) Explicit costs
 - b) Sunk costs
 - c) Operating expenses
 - d) Implicit costs
- 2) Opportunity cost means _____.
 - 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
- 3) The concept of fixed cost is associated with _____ period.
 - a) Long run
 - b) Short run
 - c) Very long run
 - d) None of these
- 4) The theory of managerial discretion is associated with _____ economist.
 - a) Keynes
 - b) Schumpeter
 - 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
 - b) Wholesale Price Index
 - c) Retail Price Index
 - d) Consumers Price Index
- 6) Decrease in the value of money means.
 - a) Inflation
 - b) Deflation
 - 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
- 8) Sales Maximisation model is operating in _____.
 - a) Competition
 - b) Monopoly Competition
 - c) Monopolistic Competition
 - d) Oligopoly
- 9) _____ Recovery stage of business cycle.
 - 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

- 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 a _____.
 a) Market Price
 b) Selling Price
 c) Floor Price
 d) None of these
- 12) The long-run average curve is also known as _____.
 a) Planning curve
 b) Production curve
 c) Prepared curve
 d) None of these
- 13) Consider the following functions:
 $TC = 200 + 7x + 0.7x^2$
 Which is the TFC?
 a) $7x$
 b) 200
 c) $0.7x^2$
 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 Write short answer any two of the following questions. 14

- a) Explain the different stage of business cycle.
 b) Explain meaning of inflation. What are important types of inflation?
 c) 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

Q.3 Write short note any two of the following. 14

- a) Opportunity Cost
 b) Traditional theory of profit maximisation
 c) Indifference Curve

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14

- a) Explain Williamson's theory of managerial discretion.
 b) What is inflation? Explain the various causes of inflation.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14

- a) Explain Hawtry theory of business cycle.
 b) State the relation between AC and MC.

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY – II**

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below: 14

- 1) 'Overheads' are also known as _____ costs.
 - a) 'Supplementary'
 - b) 'direct'
 - c) 'prime'
 - d) 'fixed'
- 2) Distribution of overheads of service departments to production department is called _____ of overheads.
 - a) Primary distribution
 - b) Secondary distribution
 - c) Allocation
 - d) Classification
- 3) Carriage on purchases is a part of direct _____ cost.
 - a) labour
 - b) material
 - c) overhead
 - d) normal
- 4) Bin Card is maintained by the _____.
 - a) planning department
 - b) Store Keeper
 - c) cost accountant
 - d) production department
- 5) Value of closing stock under _____ method can be well accepted for the purpose of preparation of balance sheet.
 - a) weighted average price
 - b) LIFO
 - c) FIFO
 - d) Actual price
- 6) EOQ model is based on assumption of _____.
 - a) Linearity
 - b) Safety
 - c) Abnormity
 - d) Security
- 7) Recorder point is lower than the _____ levels to avoid excess stock.
 - a) Minimum
 - b) Maximum
 - c) Danger
 - d) Stock
- 8) Under piece rate system, there is always _____ of income.
 - a) Fixed Rate
 - b) Uncertainty
 - c) Certainty
 - d) No Change
- 9) Danger level = _____ Rate of consumption x Maximum Re-order period for Emergency.
 - a) Normal
 - b) Minimum
 - c) Maximum
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is a record for each job in respect of time spent by various worker on that job.
 - a) Cost sheet
 - b) Job card
 - c) Bin card
 - d) All the above

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.

14

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 No. 11	300 unit @ Rs. 12 per unit
7	Issues Req. No. 101	400 unit
10	Receipts from Mohan & Co. GRN No. 12	400 unit @ Rs. 14 per unit
19	Issues Req. No. 102	300 units
22	Receipts from National & Co. GRN No. 13	200 units @ Rs. 16 per 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

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Depreciation on plant	400
Work in progress (1-12-91)	2400
Work in progress (31-12-91)	3000
Office salaries	9200
Sundry Exp.	1800
Repairs to office buildings	400
Depreciation on Buildings	600
Carriage outward	400
Travelling Exp.	1200
Advertising	2400
Agent commission	3000
Bad debts	200
Delivery van Exp.	600
Sales	104000
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

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED BANKING – II**

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 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. 14

- 1) A developed money market is essential for the _____ progress of a country.

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
 - d) None of the above
- 3) What is/are the recommendations of Narasimham Committee related to having banking system?

a) 3 to 4 International Bank	b) 8 to 10 National Bank
c) Regional and Rural Banks	d) All the above
- 4) The DFHI was set up in _____ 1988.

a) April	b) June
c) May	d) March
- 5) The Narasimham committee (I) submitted its report in _____.

a) 1991	b) 1990
c) 1992	d) 1993
- 6) SIDBI was set up in April _____.

a) 1998	b) 1999
c) 1990	d) 1997
- 7) IFCI was established with object of making medium and long term credit to _____.

a) SSI	b) LSI
c) Housing	d) Agriculture
- 8) _____ was established with object of making medium and long term credit to large scale industries.

a) RBI	b) SBI
c) ICICI	d) IFCI
- 9) Type of market in which securities with less than one year maturity are traded is classified as _____.

a) Money market	b) Capital market
c) Transaction market	d) Global market

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

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
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 in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ deal with financial administration of state government, central government and local authorities.
 - a) Private Finance
 - b) Public Finance
 - c) Personal Finance
 - d) Popular Finance
- 2) _____ 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) Charity
 - b) Welfare
 - c) Economic
 - d) General
- 5) Debenture are known as _____.
 - a) Creditorship Securities
 - b) Ownership Securities
 - c) Private Securities
 - d) public Securities
- 6) In _____ theory, 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 is _____.
 - a) Policy formulation
 - b) Forecasting
 - c) Setting Objectives
 - d) Reviewing the plan
- 8) _____ Mutual fund scheme is open for subscription only during a specified period generally at the time of initial 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 Capitalization
 - b) Over Capitalization
 - c) Fair Capitalization
 - d) Normal Capitalization

- 12) Funds Flow Statements are prepared for _____ period, whereas cash flow statements are of _____ duration.
- a) Long term - Short term b) Short term - Long term
c) Subsequent - Long term d) Short term - Endless
- 13) Increase in stock results in the _____.
- a) Sources of fund b) Application of fund
c) Fictitious assets d) Loss for the company
- 14) The ratio between Current Assets and Current Liabilities is called _____.
- a) Current Ratio b) Fixed Ratio
c) Debt Equity Ratio d) Turnover ratio

Q.2 Write Short Notes.

14

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

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

14

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

- b) Moon Ltd. is providing the following information as on 31st March 2007.

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:-

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

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

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			
	12,00,000	14,00,000		12,00,000	14,00,000

Balance Sheet

Particular	2006 Rs.	2007 Rs.	Particular	2006 Rs.	2007 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 surplus	1,25,000	1,90,000	Plant	3,20,000	2,70,000
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 Interest	12,000	15,000
	11,40,000	10,30,000		11,40,000	10,30,000

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

Q.5 Answer any one of the following questions.

14

- a) Surya Ltd. provided the following information for the year ended 31st March 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	1,70,000	20,50,000
	Gross Profit	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 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

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M.Com. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY-III

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
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 in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The primary objective of auditing is _____.
 a) Expression of opinion b) Reporting
 c) Vouching d) Verification
- 2) The ownership of working paper belongs to _____.
 a) Management b) Owner
 c) Shareholder d) 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 Directors b) Central Government
 c) Share Holders d) Internal Auditor
- 7) Auditor should compare the entries in _____ with those in the passbook.
 a) Journal b) Cash book
 c) Voucher d) Receipt
- 8) Auditor can take the advice of an _____ for technical work.
 a) Internal auditor b) Cost auditor
 c) Management d) Expert
- 9) _____ stands for mis-presentation of accounts with a view to present a better picture of the state of financial affairs than actual.
 a) Window dressing b) Teeming & lading
 c) Misrepresentation d) Embezzlement
- 10) All investments should be held in the name of the _____.
 a) Auditor b) Client
 c) Bank d) Manager

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED BANKING - III**

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
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 in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) 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
- 2) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act _____.
 - a) 2006
 - b) 2007
 - c) 2008
 - d) 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 fund known as Master Shares in Sep _____.
 - a) 1984
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1986
 - d) 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) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 20
 - d) 25
- 8) Government of India has introduced a 'Credit Guarantee Scheme' in _____.
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1970
 - d) 1980
- 9) Government has enacted MSME act in _____.
 - a) 2005
 - b) 2006
 - c) 2007
 - d) 2010

- 10) Which organization provides credit history of the borrowers?
 - a) CIBIL
 - b) CII
 - c) FRBI
 - d) IRDA
- 11) What are NEFT and RTGS about?
 - a) cheque truncation process
 - b) Electronic fund transfer bank to bank
 - c) Electronic Payment Products within a bank
 - d) Various Deposit products
- 12) Which of the following is controlled by the World Wide Web?
 - a) Universal Banking
 - b) Virtual Banking
 - c) Wholesale Banking
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Which is first bank to introduced credit card in India?
 - a) Canara Bank
 - b) Central Bank of India
 - c) Bank of Baroda
 - d) ICICI bank
- 14) Which is the first bank introduced mutual fund?
 - a) Bank of Baroda
 - b) ICICI bank
 - c) Punjab National Bank
 - d) State Bank of India

Q.2 Write short notes. 14

- a) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- b) Mutual Funds

Q.3 Write short answer of the following questions. 14

- a) Explain the importance of smart card.
- b) Explain the important features of Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14

State the essential medium of the data communication in banking service.

OR

Discuss the performance of credit card business in India.

Q.5 Answer the following question. (Any One) 14

Explain the role, functions and importance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

OR

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

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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
BUSINESS FINANCE – II

Day & Date: Monday, 04-11-2019
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 in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ is assessment of issuing company's ability and degree of certainty of timely payment of principal and interest.
 - a) Credit Rating
 - b) E-broking
 - c) NSE
 - d) Portfolio
- 2) OTCEI is promoted by _____.
 - a) UTI
 - b) ICICI
 - c) IDBI
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Credit Rating covers _____.
 - a) Short-term instruments
 - b) Long - term instruments
 - c) Medium-term instruments
 - d) All instruments
- 4) CARE was established in _____.
 - a) 1995
 - b) 1983
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1993
- 5) Owner of the asset is called _____.
 - a) Lessee
 - b) lessor
 - c) lease
 - d) None of these
- 6) The conversion of electronic form into physical certificate is called _____.
 - a) Rematerialisaton
 - b) Dematerialisation
 - c) Capitalisation
 - d) 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 a _____ risk capital which finance to high technology projects sharing the risks and rewards of an enterprise.
 - a) Short- term
 - b) Medium- term
 - c) Long-term
 - d) None of these
- 9) An invitation to the subscribe for the shares of the company is called _____.
 - a) Statement
 - b) Notice
 - c) Prospectus
 - d) 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 called _____.
 - a) Private issue
 - b) Public issue
 - c) Right issue
 - d) None of these

- 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.

14

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

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

14

- 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)

14

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.
X	7	27	189
Y	5	25	125
Total	12		314

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)

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.

Seat No.	
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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

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 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. 14

- 1) International Business means _____ of goods and services among 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 world.
 - a) Globalization
 - b) Industrialization
 - c) Liberalization
 - d) Privatization
- 3) These are the modes of entry to foreign markets includes: _____.
 - a) Exporting
 - b) Turnkey Project
 - c) Joint Venture
 - d) All the above
- 4) The absolute advantage theory of international trade was developed by _____.
 - a) David Ricardo
 - b) Adam Smith
 - c) Alfred Marshall
 - d) Prof. Bertil Ohlin
- 5) The full form of BPO is _____.
 - a) Business Process Outsourcing
 - b) Business Procedure Outsourcing
 - c) Business Payment outsourcing
 - d) All the above
- 6) Internal Business environment classified as _____.
 - a) International Environment
 - b) External Environment
 - c) Internal and External Environment
 - d) None of the above
- 7) When two 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 Trade Organization established in _____.
 - a) 1948
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1945
 - d) 1994
- 9) The product Life Cycle Theory developed by _____.
 - a) David Ricardo
 - b) Adam Smith
 - c) Raymond Vernon
 - d) Prof. Bertil Ohlin

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY - IV

Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019
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 in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Classification of data according to time sequence is called _____.
a) Qualification classification b) Quantitative classification
c) Geographical classification d) None of these
- 2) Report writing improves skill of researcher _____.
a) Writing skills b) Construction skills
c) Communication skills d) None of these
- 3) A good Research design should satisfy _____.
a) Economy b) Objectivity
c) Flexibility d) All of these
- 4) Completion and tabulation of data _____.
a) Highlights the importance of data
b) Helps comparison
c) Helps to the statistical analysis
d) Helps in all the above
- 5) _____ Data is readily available.
a) Original b) Raw
c) Primary d) Secondary
- 6) Plain for obtaining a sample from a population is called _____.
a) Population Design b) Sampling Design
c) Sampling Frame d) Sampling Distribution
- 7) A case study assumes _____.
a) Similarly of human responses
b) Fundamental unity of human nature
c) Recurrence of circumstances
d) All of these
- 8) A study of functional relationship existing two or more variable is called _____.
a) Casual analysis b) Inferential analysis
c) Correlation analysis d) Canonical analysis
- 9) The ultimate objective of any kind of research is _____.
a) All To test hypothesis
b) To achieve human progress
c) To improve the technique of research
d) To satisfy the curiosity of knowledge

- 10) 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 of _____.
 - a) Empirical evidences
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theoretical framework
 - d) All of the above
- 12) Primary data can be collected either through _____.
 - a) Experiment
 - b) Survey
 - c) As mentioned in A and B
 - d) None of these
- 13) Hypothesis - testing results _____.
 - a) In accepting the hypothesis
 - b) In rejecting the hypothesis
 - c) Hanging the hypothesis
 - d) Answer given in A and B
- 14) Research in commerce and management is _____ research.
 - a) Applied
 - b) Pure
 - c) Empirical
 - d) Historical

Q.2 Write short notes. 14

- a) Advantages of Questionnaire method
- b) Case study method.

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- a) What are the different Steps in drafting report?
- b) Explain Importance of Analysis and Interpretation of Data.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14

Explain the methods of data collection. Explain about the different Limitations of data collection.

OR

What are the characteristics of report writing? What are the elements of a good report?

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14

What is meaning of research? Explain the various steps of research.

OR

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

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
ADVANCED BANKING - IV

Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019
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 in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of _____.
 a) Empirical Evidences b) Hypothesis
 c) Theoretical Framework d) All the above
- 2) To reduce a sampling error we should _____.
 a) Reduce the sample size b) Increase the sample size
 c) Enhance personal bias d) 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 called _____.
 a) Random sampling b) Systematic sampling
 c) Purposive sampling d) Cluster sampling
- 6) A brief account of the problem of investigation is called as _____.
 a) A research report b) Data processing
 c) Data editing d) None of the above
- 7) Characteristics of good report are _____.
 a) Simplicity and accuracy b) Format and contents
 c) Objectivity and precision d) All of the above
- 8) When investigator collects data originally from the source of information, the data collected are called _____.
 a) Primary data b) Secondary data
 c) Original data d) None of these
- 9) Report writing is the stage of research _____.
 a) First b) Second
 c) Primary d) 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

- 11) Accept H_0 , when it is false is a _____.
 - a) Type I error
 - b) Type II error
 - c) Correct decision
 - d) None of these
- 12) Statistical test of hypothesis for small samples is called _____.
 - a) Z - test
 - b) T - test
 - c) F - test
 - d) 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 Write short notes. 14

- a) Advantages of Questionnaire method.
- b) Research design

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- a) What are the different characteristics of a Good Report?
- b) Explain Importance of secondary data collection.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14

Explain the methods of data analysis.

OR

What are the steps involved in report writing? What are the elements of a good report?

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14

What is meaning of research? Explain the various steps of research.

OR

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