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M.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Law and Practice of Banking in India
(Gr – d) (Paper – I)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **14**
- 1) A bill of BRA of 1949 was introduced in the Parliament in March
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1950
 - 2) Section _____ of the BRA, requires every banking company to set aside at least 20% of its profit.
a) 17 b) 5 c) 10 d) 16
 - 3) Under Section _____ of the BRA the RBI has got the powers to inspect books and accounts of any banking company.
a) 24 b) 25 c) 34 d) 35
 - 4) Section _____ of the Act, 1970 provides for the payment of compensation to shareholders.
a) 8 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12
 - 5) Small-scale industrial units are those whose investment in plant and machinery (original cost) does not exceed Rs. _____ crore.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
 - 6) Agricultural credit may be divided into _____ categories.
a) Five b) Two c) Three d) Four
 - 7) The Lead Bank Scheme, introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in December
a) 1960 b) 1967 c) 1968 d) 1969
 - 8) Service area approach to rural lending was introduced by the _____ with effect from April 1, 1989.
a) BOM b) SBI c) RBI d) IDBI



- 9) _____ started operations in April, 1990.
 a) SIDBI b) SIDCI c) SADBI d) SIBDI
- 10) In January _____ SHGS were allowed by the RBI to open savings account with banks.
 a) 1994 b) 1993 c) 1992 d) 1991
- 11) It was in 1984 that the _____ General Assembly of the Asia Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association was held at Bangkok.
 a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fifth
- 12) _____ launched its micro-finance programme in 1994 on a pilot basis.
 a) RBI b) SIDBI c) GOI d) SBI
- 13) There are _____ models of micro-finance.
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 14) The AIRCRC recommended the establishment of SFDA in
 a) 1955 b) 1959 c) 1960 d) 1969

2. Write short answer : **14**
 a) Winding up
 b) Micro-insurance.

3. Write short notes : **14**
 a) The Lead Bank Scheme.
 b) NABARD.

4. Summarise briefly the provisions of the BRA dealing with : **14**
 A) Licensing of Banks
 B) Capital and Reserves.

OR

Discuss the role of Commercial Banks in financing SSIs. **14**

5. Discuss the history of micro-finance movement in India. **14**

OR

State main provisions of Banking Companies Act, 1970. **14**



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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – I) (Gr. A)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicates full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternative from the alternatives given below :

- 1) Cost of licence is shown in the
 - a) Capital Account
 - b) Revenue Account
 - c) Income and Expenditure Account
 - d) General Balance Sheet
- 2) Royalty earned by the lessor is credited to
 - a) Sub-lessee Account
 - b) Royalty Receivable Account
 - c) Profit and Loss Account
 - d) None of these
- 3) Reduction of share capital requires the permission of
 - a) Central Govt.
 - b) Court
 - c) SEBI
 - d) State Govt.
- 4) Liabilities under the existing policies are determined by _____ valuation in case of Life Insurance.
 - a) Actuarial
 - b) Average
 - c) Fair
 - d) Surrender
- 5) Insurance business is controlled by
 - a) Insurance Act, 1938
 - b) IRDA Regulation 2002
 - c) Insurance Rules 1939
 - d) All of the above

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- 6) Legal fees with respect to claim is showing in
- a) Revenue Account
 - b) Profit and Loss Account
 - c) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
 - d) None of these
- 7) Policy maturing only on death of insured is termed as
- a) Endowment Policy
 - b) With Profit Policy
 - c) Whole Life Policy
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The types of reconstruction are
- a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Only one
 - d) Six
- 9) According to 'code of conduct' reserve for unexpired risk at the end is maintained at _____ of the premium incase of fire insurance.
- a) 50%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 75%
 - d) 100%
- 10) The minimum rent or royalty whichever is more, is paid to the
- a) Lessee
 - b) Landlord
 - c) Sub-Lessee
 - d) None of these
- 11) Bonus payable on the maturity of the policy is termed as
- a) Cash Bonus
 - b) Reversionary Bonus
 - c) Interim Bonus
 - d) None of these
- 12) The receipt and expenditure on Capital Account shows
- a) Amount at the commencement of period
 - b) Amount received or spent during the year
 - c) Balance left at the end of the period
 - d) All of the above



- 13) A valuation Balance Sheet is prepared by
- a) Banking Co.
 - b) Life Insurance Co.
 - c) Trading Co.
 - d) Public Ltd. Co.
- 14) The balance of capital reduction account after writing off accumulated losses is transferred to
- a) General Reserve
 - b) Share Capital
 - c) Capital Reserve
 - d) Profit and Loss A/c
- 14**

2. Write a short note on **any two** :

- a) Re-construction Scheme
 - b) Re-insurance.
 - c) Double Accounting System.
- 14**

3. A) Maharashtra Mining Co. took a mine on lease at a Royalty of Re. 1 per ton with the right of recoupment of short working in the next two years only. The minimum rent was fixed at Rs. 4,000 for the first year, Rs. 6,000 for the second year and Rs. 8,000 p.a. thereafter. The production was as follows :

Year	Output in Tons
2010	2000
2011	4500
2012	6000
2013	9000
2014	12000

Pass journal entries in the books of Maharashtra Mining Co. for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014.

7

B) From the following figures relating to social India Insurance Company Ltd. for the year ended on 31-3-2009. You are required to prepare the Revenue Account of Fire Department.

Reserve for unexpired risks	60,000
at 1-4-2008	
Estimated liability in respect of	
outstanding claims	
On 1-4-2008	20,000



On 31-3-2009	15,000
Claims paid	80,000
Re-insurance premia	
Paid	5,000
Recovered	3,000
Premia received	2,02,000
Commission	
On direct business	30,500
On re-insurance ceded	1,000
On re-insurance accepted	500
Management expenses	60,000
Interest and dividends (less tax)	9,000
Legal expenses (re : claims)	3,000

The reserve required for unexpired risks as on 31-3-2009 is 40% of the net premium income.

7

4. A) The Prakash Coal Company hold a lease of Coal mines for a period of ten years, commencing from 1st January, 2003. According to the lease, the company is to pay 75 paise per ton as royalty with a minimum rent of Rs. 7,500 per year. Each years short working can however be recovered out of surplus of the next two years only. In the year of strike, the minimum rent is to be reduced to 60%. The output for the six years has been as under :

1 st Year	5000 Tons
2 nd Year	6000 Tons
3 rd Year	14000 Tons
4 th Year	12500 Tons
5 th Year	25000 Tons
6 th Year	7500 Tons (Strike)

Write up the necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of Prakash Coal Co. Ltd. [Show Minimum Rent Accounts].

14

OR



B) The following was the Balance Sheet of Z Co. Ltd. as on 31st March 2014.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital		Freeholds	23,75,000
15000, 7% Cum Pref.		Plant and Machinery	8,00,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each	15,00,000	Goodwill	3,00,000
275000 Equity Shares of		Stock	3,50,000
Rs. 10 each	27,50,000	Debtors	2,25,000
Share Premium	4,00,000	Preliminary Expenses	2,50,000
Sundry Creditors	4,00,000	Profit and Loss A/c	7,50,000
	50,50,000		50,50,000

Dividend on Preference Shares was in arrears as from 1st April 2011.

The following scheme on reconstruction was approved and duly sanctioned :

- 1) Preference Shares to be reduced to Rs. 80 per share.
- 2) Equity Shares to be reduced to Rs. 5 per share.
- 3) Write off all intangible assets and share premium accounts.
- 4) One Equity Share of Rs. 5 each to be issued for Rs. 10 for preference dividend in arrears and remaining amount is to be written off.
- 5) Freeholds to be written down to Rs. 18,50,000.

Give necessary Journal Entries and prepare Revised Balance Sheet.

14

5. A) From the following balances as on 31st December 2011 appearing in the ledger of Electric Power and Supply Co. Ltd. You are required to prepare :

- a) Revenue Account.
- b) Net Revenue Account.
- c) Capital Account and
- d) General Balance Sheet.

Particulars	Rs.
Equity Shares	54,900
Debentures	20,000



Lands on 31-12-2010	15,000
Lands purchased during 2011	500
Machinery on 31-12-2010	60,000
Machinery purchased during 2011	500
Mains including cost of laying on 31-12-2010	20,000
Spent on mains during 2011	5,100
Sundry Creditors	100
Depreciation Fund	25,000
Sundry Debtors for current supplied	4,000
Other Debtors	50
Stores on hand	700
Cash	300
Cost of generating Electricity	3,000
Cost of distributing Electricity	600
Rent, Rates and Taxes	400
Management expenses	1,200
Depreciation	2,000
Sale of current	13,200
Rent of meters	300
Interest on Debentures	1,000
Dividends	2,000
Balance on Net Revenue	
Account on 31-12-2010	2,850

OR



B) Alfa Life Insurance Co. Ltd. provides you the following information :

Particulars	Direct Business Rs.	Re-insurance Rs.	
Premium received	46,00,000	7,20,000	
Premium receivable on 1-4- 2015	2,48,000	28,000	
Premium receivable on 31-3-2016	3,36,000	34,000	
Premium paid	—	4,60,000	
Premium payable 1-4-2015	—	38,000	
Premium payable 31-3-2016	—	62,000	14

Required : How will you show the above items in the 'Revenue Account' for the year ended 31st March 2016 ?



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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Gr.b.) (Paper – I) (CBCS)**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicates full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives from the given below. **14**

- 1) _____ Costing eliminates unhealthy competition.
A) Contract B) Marginal C) Differential D) Uniform
- 2) EOQ is also termed as
A) Re-order level B) Middle value
C) Re-order quantity D) Re-order point
- 3) Indirect Material + Indirect labour + _____ = Overhead.
A) Direct expenses B) Indirect expenses
C) Indirect labour D) Direct labour
- 4) Maximum stock level is 1800 kg. and Average stock level is 1000 kg. so that minimum stock level _____ kg.
A) 800 B) 2800 C) 200 D) 2000
- 5) Maximum rate of consumption multiply by Maximum re-order period = _____ stock level.
A) Maximum B) Minimum C) Re-order D) Average
- 6) _____ stock level is always higher than the minimum stock level.
A) Opening B) Reorder C) Closing D) Danger
- 7) Use of Uniform costing system creates _____ markets.
A) Monopolistic B) Competitive C) Local D) Open
- 8) The Cost of searching for new or improved products, new application of materials or new improved method is called _____ cost.
A) Total B) Research C) Direct D) Indirect



Prepare Statement showing the allocation of factory overheads which is amounted to Rs. 81,000 using the basis of

- a) Direct Material Cost
- b) Direct labour cost
- c) Prime Cost
- d) Direct Labour Hours
- e) Machine Hours.

14

5. You are given the following store transactions for the month of March 2016. Prepare Store Ledger Account using Simple Average Method. 14

1/3/2016	Opening Balance	200 units Value Rs. 2,000
4/3/2016	Receipt from B & company GRN No. 11	300 Units @ Rs. 12 per Unit
7/3/2016	Issue Req. No. 101	400 Units
10/3/2016	Receipt from M & Company GRN No. 12	400 Units @ Rs. 14 per Unit
19/3/2016	Issue Req. No. 102	300 units
22/3/2016	Receipt from N & Company GRN No. 13	200 Units @ Rs. 16 per Unit
28/3/2016	Issue Req. No. 103	300 Units
30/3/2016	Shortage of stock taking	20 Units

OR

From the following information of product 'ZED' for the year 2015 compute

- a) Re-order Quantity
- b) Re-order level
- c) Minimum Level
- d) Maximum Level
- e) Average Stock Level
- f) Danger Level.

14

- 1) Monthly demand of ZED 1,000 Units
- 2) Cost of placing an order Rs. 100
- 3) Annual carrying cost per unit 6½%. Purchase price of input unit Rs. 200
- 4) Minimum Usage 25 Units per week
- 5) Maximum Usage 75 Units per week
- 6) Re-order period 4 to 6 weeks. For emergency purchases 3 weeks.



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**M.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Paper – I) (Gr. C)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Select the correct answer from multiple choice given : **14**
- 1) Part II of Schedule I of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014 has given the rates of tax deductible at source for the financial year.
A) 2013-14 B) 2014-15 C) 2015-16 D) None of these
 - 2) The maximum amount on which income-tax is not chargeable in case of a co-operative society is
A) Rs. 1,80,000 B) Rs. 2,00,000 C) Nil D) None of these
 - 3) Atul was born in India in 1989. His father was born in India in 1949 and his mother was born in England. His grand father was born in England and his grand mother was born in South Africa. The parents of Atul along with Atul took the citizenship of England. Atul is
A) Citizen of India B) Person of Indian origin
C) Both A) and B) D) None of these
 - 4) Rohit a citizen of India left India for U.S. on 16-8-2014 for booking orders on behalf of an Indian company for exporting goods to U.S. He came back to India on 5-5-2015. He had been resident in India for the past 10 years. For Assessment Year 2015-16, he shall be
A) Resident and ordinarily resident in India
B) Resident but not ordinarily resident in India
C) Non-resident
D) None of these
 - 5) Narendra was employed on 1-7-2008 in the grade pay of Rs. 15,000-400-17,000-500-22,000. His gross salary for the Assessment Year 2015-16 shall be
A) Rs. 1,99,200 B) Rs. 2,04,000 C) Rs. 2,08,000 D) Rs. 2,10,000
 - 6) Raman is entitled to Hostel expenditure allowance of Rs. 600 p.m. for his 3 children @ Rs. 200 per child. The exemption in this case shall be
A) Rs. 600 p.m. B) Rs. 400 p.m. C) Rs. 300 p.m. D) None of these
 - 7) An employee availed the exemption of leave encashment of Rs. 1,00,000 in the past. He received from the second employer a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 as encashment of leave. He will be entitled to exemption to the extent of
A) Nil B) Rs. 2,50,000 C) Rs. 2,00,000 D) Rs. 1,40,000

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- 8) The Government of India announced increase in the DA on 15-3-2014 with retrospective effect from 1-5-2009 and the same were paid on 6-4-2014. The arrears of DA shall be taxable in the previous year
- A) 2013-14
 - B) 2014-15
 - C) In respective previous years to which these relate
 - D) None of these
- 9) Abhishek transferred his house property to his wife under an agreement to live apart. Income from such house property shall be taxable in the hands of
- A) Abhishek as owner
 - B) Abhishek, however it will first computed as Mrs. Abhishek's income and thereafter clubbed in the hands of Abhishek, provided the income of the husband is greater than the income of the wife
 - C) Mrs. Abhishek
 - D) None of these
- 10) Aarati borrowed a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 @ 12% p.a. on 1-4-2004 for construction of a house which was completed on 15-3-2009. What shall be the amount of deduction allowed on account of interest for the Assessment Year 2015-16.
- A) Rs. 96,000
 - B) Rs. 60,000
 - C) Rs. 1,08,000
 - D) None of these
- 11) An assessee has borrowed money for purchase of a house and interest is payable outside India. Such interest shall
- A) Be allowed as deduction
 - B) Not be allowed as deduction
 - C) Be allowed as deduction if the tax is deducted at source
 - D) None of these
- 12) Casual income received by the assessee is
- A) Fully exempt
 - B) Exempt upto Rs. 5,000
 - C) Fully taxable
 - D) None of these
- 13) Scholarship received by the student to meet the cost of education is
- A) Casual income
 - B) Fully exempt
 - C) Fully taxable
 - D) None of these
- 14) Dividend received by a company from a domestic company is
- A) Exempt
 - B) Taxable
 - C) Included in taxable income for rate purpose
 - D) None of these
2. Write short notes on **any three** from the following :
- a) Determination of residential status of an individual.
 - b) Exemption in respect of gratuity.
 - c) Value of rent free unfurnished accommodation.
 - d) Leave encashment at the time of retirement.
 - e) Deemed ownership for computing income from house property.



3. A) Asha was in the service of Ind-Health Care Services Ltd. since 1-1-1994 as Medical Officer. She dies on 1-2-2015. The following information is available : **14**

Basic Salary Rs. 20,000 p.m. Dearness allowance Rs. 6,000 p.m. (40% of which is included for the retirement benefit); transport allowance Rs. 3,800 p.m. (out of which only Rs. 600 is used for the journey between office and residence and remaining amount is not spent); and entertainment allowance Rs. 1,000 p.m.

She contributes 15% of basic pay towards recognized provident fund and employer contributed an equal amount.

After the death of Asha, her legal heirs (i.e. her son) get the following amounts from Ind-health Care Services Ltd.

- i) Salary for the month of January 2015
- ii) Family pension of Rs. 10,000 p.m.
- iii) Encashment of leave standing to the credit of Late Asha on 31-1-2015 Rs. 2,40,000 (as per service rule she was entitled for 45 days leave for each year of service)
- iv) Provident fund balance Rs. 3,90,000.
- v) Gratuity Rs. 2,60,000 (she is not covered by payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 nor is there any agreement with the employer to receive gratuity)

Assuming that salary, allowances and pension became due on the last day of the month, compute the taxable salary of Late Asha for the Assessment Year 2015-16.

OR

- B) Hritik retired from the services of Gamma Ltd., Pune. On 31-10-2014 after service of 18 years and 8 months. At the time of retirement his employer pays a gratuity of Rs. 96,000 (his average monthly salary of preceding 10 months is Rs. 8,200). He also receives pension of Rs. 1,000 p.m. but on 1-12-2014 he gets 70% of the pension commuted for Rs. 35,000. Besides the aforesaid pension and gratuity he receives the following emoluments from Gamma Ltd. **14**

Basic Pay (Rs. 8,600 × 7); House rent allowance (Rs. 600 × 7) {rent paid by him Rs. 1,250 p.m.}; Entertainment allowance (Rs. 600 × 7) recognized provident fund repayment (contribution of employer and employee – 10% of salary) Rs. 90,000.

On 1-1-2015 he joins Saitech Ltd. Mumbai. The emoluments relevant to the remaining previous year 2014-15 are

(Basic pay Rs. 8,500; Medical Allowance Rs. 600; High cost of living allowance Rs. 1,800; a rent free house (Rent of the house paid by employer Rs. 600 p.m.);

A free Motor Car facility provided of 1400 cc for private and official use, expenditure 3 on the Car by the company – maintenance expenditure for 3 months Rs. 18,000; Registration fee Rs. 1,000 Depreciation as Income Tax rules – one year Rs. 6,000; Salary of driver Rs. 600 p.m. and use of the Car 60% for official purposes and 40% for personal use.

He contributed 10% of Salary towards unrecognized PF and equal matching from the employer.

Determine taxable income from Salary of Mr. Hritik for the Assessment Year 2015-16.



4. Gopal is the owner of three houses in Bangalore, particulars of which for the year ended 31-3-2015 are as follows :

14

	1 st House	2 nd House	3 rd House
1) Construction started on	1-4-1989	1-8-1990	1-7-1977
2) Construction completed on	31-12-1992	31-1-1992	31-12-1977
3) Vacancy/unoccupied period	–	–	3 months
4) Cost of repair borne by	Owner	Owner	Owner
5) Actual rent received (let out for residential purpose)	40,000	9,000	own residence
6) Fair rent	45,000	9,000	17,800
7) Total Municipal Tax	4,200	900	1,600
8) Municipal tax paid by Gopal	4,200	450	1,600
9) Municipal tax paid by tenant	–	450	–
10) Collection charges	500	300	
11) Insurance premium	1,000	100	
12) Interest on loan taken for construction	15,000	3,000	16,000
13) Unrealised rent allowed in the past recovered during year	20,000	–	–

Gopal resided in Mysore for 3 months during the previous year in connection with his business and during this period his dwelling house at Bangalore remained vacant. During his stay at Mysore he paid rent of Rs. 300 per month for a house. Compute his income from house property for the Assessment Year 2015-16.

5. From the following particulars, compute the taxable income for Assessment Year 2015-16 of George when his residential status is i) Resident and ordinarily resident ii) Resident but not ordinarily resident and iii) Non resident.

14

Particulars of Income	Rs.
i) Interest on debentures in an Indian Company received in London	5,000
ii) Interest on a company deposit in India but received in Germany	22,000
iii) Interest on UK development bonds 50% of interest received in India	40,000
iv) Dividend from British company received in London	10,000
v) Profit on sale of plant at Germany 50% profits received in India	60,000
vi) Income earned from business in Germany which is controlled from Delhi, Rs. 40,000 received in India	70,000
vii) Profits from business in Delhi but managed entirely from London	45,000
viii) Rent from property in London deposited in a Indian Bank at London, brought to India	50,000
ix) Interest received in London on money lent to a resident in India but the same money was used in India	46,000
x) Fees for technical services rendered in India but received in London	25,000
xi) Royalty received in London for a right given to non-resident in India to be used for Business in India	34,000
xii) Speculation profit earned and received outside Indian on 15-4-2015	60,000



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M.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – I) (Gr. – k)
Statistical Models for Business Decisions – I

Time : 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- N.B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Each question carries equal marks.**
3) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
4) **Use of Soundless calculators is allowed.**

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question : **14**
- i) Rank of a matrix $A_{m \times n}$ is
 - a) $\leq \min \{m, n\}$
 - b) $\geq \max \{m, n\}$
 - c) $\leq \max \{m, n\}$
 - d) None of these
 - ii) By elementary row operations, rank of a matrix is
 - a) Becomes one half
 - b) Doubled
 - c) Unaltered
 - d) None of these
 - iii) If A_{ij} is a cofactor and M_{ij} is a minor of element a_{ij} of the given matrix, then
 - a) $M_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot A_{ij}$
 - b) $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot M_{ij}$
 - c) $A_{ij} = -M_{ij}$
 - d) None of these
 - iv) “Operations Research” came into existence, during
 - a) First World War
 - b) Second World War
 - c) French revolution
 - d) None of these
 - v) “Decision Variables and parameters” came into existence in the phase of
 - a) Formulation of the problem
 - b) Construction of mathematical model
 - c) Deriving the starting solution
 - d) None of these
 - vi) If upper boundary of a common region is unclosed and objective function is in maximisation form, then that L.P.P. has
 - a) Unique solution
 - b) Unbounded solution
 - c) Infinite many solutions
 - d) None of these



2. A) State various phases of Operations Research. Explain in brief each of these. 7
B) State the standard form of L.P.P. alongwith its characteristics. 7
3. A) Solve the following L.P.P. by graphical method : 7
Max. $Z = 4x_1 + 3x_2$
Subject to the constraints
 $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 1,000$
 $x_1 + x_2 \leq 800$
 $x_1 \leq 400, x_2 \leq 700$
and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$.
- B) What do you mean by unbalanced assignment problem ? How can you solve it ? 7
4. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14
A) Explain assignment algorithm.
B) Solve the following L.P.P. by simplex method :
Max. $Z = 5x_1 + 3x_2$
Subject to the constraints
 $x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$
 $5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 10$
 $3x_1 + 8x_2 \leq 12, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$.
5. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14
A) Explain simplex algorithm.
B) Solve the following assignment problem to find the minimum cost, with the cost matrix given as below :

		Warehouse			
		A	B	C	D
Contractor	1	30	27	31	39
	2	28	18	28	37
	3	33	17	29	41
	4	27	18	30	43
	5	40	20	27	36



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M.Com. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Bank Management (CBCS Pattern)
(Gr. – d) (Paper – II)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **14**
- 1) Banking in India has followed the _____ pattern.
a) British b) American c) Russian d) Japanese
 - 2) _____ banks are classified as originators, underwriters and retailers.
a) Mixed b) Unit c) Branch d) Investment
 - 3) The U.S.A. follows _____ banking system.
a) Mixed b) Unit c) Branch d) Investment
 - 4) _____ is the top policy making body in a joint stock company.
a) Manager b) Board of directors
c) Chairman d) Asst. Manager
 - 5) _____ department is mainly concerned with the inspection of functioning of branches.
a) Audit b) Inspection c) Advances d) Deposits
 - 6) Legal department is headed by
a) Manager b) Chairman c) Law Officer d) C.A.
 - 7) _____ is the second important theory of the bank liquidity.
a) The Shiftability Theory b) Doctrine of Real Bills
c) The Anticipated Income Theory d) None of these



- 8) _____ assumes that a bank could make a fresh loan only if the old loan is repaid.
 a) The shiftability Theory b) Doctrine of Real Bills
 c) The Anticipated Income Theory d) Investment Theory
- 9) _____ banking is basically internet based.
 a) Traditional b) Tele c) E d) Co-operative
- 10) Advantage of E-banking is
 a) Convenient b) Security c) Start-up Cost d) Skilled personnel
- 11) Commercial loan theory had its origin in
 a) Japan b) USA c) England d) India
- 12) _____ committee clearly brought out the abuses of cash credit method.
 a) Talwar b) Gorwala c) Patel d) Daheja
- 13) The GOI appointed _____ committee on customer services in banks.
 a) Talwar b) Gorwala c) Patel d) Daheja
- 14) The first item on the asset side of a banks Balance Sheet is
 a) Bill discounted b) Money at call
 c) Cash in hand d) Investments
2. Write short answer : **14**
 a) Distinguish between Traditional Banking and E-banking.
 b) The Shiftability Theory.
3. Write short notes : **14**
 a) Universal Banking
 b) Customer Service.
4. State merits and demerits of Branch Banking. **14**
- OR
- Analyze various issues involved in E-banking and suggest measures to overcome them. **14**
5. Discuss the different departments in a branch. **14**
- OR
- There is no cost consciousness in banking industry – discuss. **14**
-



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M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – II)
(Auditing) (Group – A)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

Instructions: I) **All questions are compulsory.**
II) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternatives from alternatives given below **each** question : **14**

- 1) Joint audit implies _____
 - a) Audit of two concerns together
 - b) Audit of two joint stock companies
 - c) Audit of joint sector companies
 - d) Audit by two firms of C.A.
- 2) Effective internal check system reduces _____
 - a) The liability of auditor
 - b) Work of auditor
 - c) Both work as well as liability of auditor
 - d) Responsibilities of auditor
- 3) Papers and documents which consists of details about accounts which are under audit are known as _____
 - a) Audit working papers
 - b) Audit programmes
 - c) Audit file
 - d) Audit note book
- 4) Test checking is _____
 - a) Testing evidence
 - b) Vouching
 - c) Checking of few items selected through a process of sampling
 - d) None of these

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- 5) Determining the proper values of assets and liabilities is called _____
a) Valuation b) Vouching c) Verification d) None of these
- 6) Which auditor is appointed by the management of the company ?
a) Government b) Internal c) Special d) None of these
- 7) Audit programme is _____
a) Auditors report b) Audit note
c) Auditors plan of action d) Audit note book
- 8) Usually, cash is misappropriated by _____
a) The theft of cash receipts and petty cash
b) The theft of cheques and other negotiable instruments
c) Payment made to fictitious creditors or workers
d) All of these
- 9) Which of the following is said to be the backbone of auditing ?
a) Vouching b) Verification c) Questionnaire d) None of these
- 10) Graphic representation of internal control system is called as _____
a) Flow chart b) Map c) Internal check d) None of these
- 11) Audit starts where ends _____
a) Accountancy b) Book keeping c) Internal check d) Internal control
- 12) The selection of transaction is made for test checking _____
a) According to plan b) As per rule
c) Random d) As per future strategy
- 13) A detailed plan of audit work is called _____
a) Audit programme b) Audit plan
c) Audit note book d) Audit report
- 14) An examination of accounts of an enquiry into the state of affairs for some special purpose is _____
a) Audit b) Enquiry c) Investigation d) None of these



2. Write short notes : 14
- A) Types of errors
 - B) Audit programme.
3. Answer in brief : 14
- A) Note on audit working papers.
 - B) Note on test checking and routine checking.
4. Answer **any one** of the following : 14
- i) Define Auditing. What are the advantages of Auditing ?
 - ii) How would you verify the following ?
 - A) Cash in hand
 - B) Investments
 - C) Trade marks
 - D) Goodwill.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : 14
- i) Define Vouching. Explain the importance of Vouching.
 - ii) How will you vouch the following items ?
 - A) Income from interest and dividends.
 - B) Commission.
 - C) Directors fees.
 - D) Insurance.
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**M.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Gr.b) (Paper – II)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions:** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives : 14
- 1) The wages costs which are incurred in converting materials into finished goods would be known as
A) Wages and salary B) Salary
C) Indirect labour D) Direct labour
 - 2) Total of all direct costs of production is also known as
A) Variable cost B) Fixed cost C) Prime cost D) Indirect cost
 - 3) An area of a business which collects costs is known as
A) Cost unit B) Cost centre C) Profit centre D) Branch
 - 4) Which of the following would not appear as factory overhead ?
A) Delivery cost of raw materials B) Power for machines
C) Wages of factory supervisors D) Depreciation of factory equipment
 - 5) _____ worker do their work not in the factory premises but at their homes.
A) Unskilled B) Skilled C) Casual D) Out
 - 6) The worker who are not on the list of regular employees and are appointed on casual basis are termed as _____ worker.
A) Regular B) Permanent C) Casual D) Irregular
 - 7) _____ is that time for which an employer pays wages but does not get any production from the employee.
A) Standard time B) Idle time C) Over time D) Normal time
 - 8) If profit is 20% on sales and cost of sales is Rs. 20,00,000 then the profit is Rs.
A) 5,00,000 B) 50,000 C) 4,00,000 D) 40,000



- 9) _____ accounting is a system of recording financial and costing transaction in one self contained ledger.
 A) Cost B) Management C) Financial D) Integral
- 10) If the time allowed to work is 800 hours, time taken is 600 hours, rate per hour is Rs. 2 then earning of workers according to Halsey plan is Rs.
 A) 1,200 B) 1,600 C) 1,400 D) 2,800
- 11) _____ statement is statement which reconciles the profit or loss as per cost accounts with the profit or loss as per financial accounts by showing all causes of differences between the two.
 A) Cost B) Reconciliation C) Balance Sheet D) Liquidators
- 12) A _____ is a statement showing various component of total cost of output of a particular product or service produced during particular period.
 A) Cost Sheet
 B) Statement of Income and Expenditure
 C) Balance Sheet
 D) Bin Card
- 13) The main purpose of _____ is to detect and estimate wasteful motions and determine the best way of doing a job.
 A) Case study B) Time study C) Cost study D) Motion study
- 14) _____ wages are paid at double the normal wage rate.
 A) Idle time B) Incentives C) Overtime D) Piece rate

2. Write short notes : **14**
 A) Elements of cost
 B) Integrated system of Accounting.

3. A) From the following information find out factory cost. **7**

Direct materials	Rs. 21,60,000
Direct wages	Rs. 13,50,000
Production overheads	30% on direct wages
Selling and distribution overheads	Rs. 8,00,000
Office overheads	Rs. 10,00,000

B) A firm employs ten workers at an hourly rate of Rs. 20. They worked for 40 hours each and completed the job for which standard time was 48 hours for each worker. Calculate labour cost for the job under the Halsey Plan and Rowan Plan. **7**



4. From the following information, prepare statement showing cost and profit per unit.

14

Direct material	Rs. 45,000
Direct labour	$33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of direct material cost
Direct expenses	20% of direct material cost and direct labour cost
Factory overheads	$\frac{1}{9}$ th of prime cost
Office and administration expenses	25% of works cost
Selling and distribution expenses	10% of cost of goods sold
Units produced	100
Units remain unsold	10% of units produced
Profit	$\frac{1}{6}$ th of sales.

OR

The following particulars apply to factory where W, X, Y and Z works.

Normal rate per hour Rs. 5

Standard time per unit 12 minutes

In a 40 hours week, the output was as follows :

W	X	Y	Z
66 units	166 units	200 units	220 units

Calculate earning per worker under :

- 1) Straight Time Rate System
- 2) Straight Piece Rate System
- 3) Taylor's Differential Piece Rate System.



5. From the following figures prepare Reconciliation Statement. **14**

Profit as per costing record	Rs. 5,000
Factory overhead under recovered in costing	Rs. 3,000
Selling and administration overheads over recovered in costing	Rs. 2,000
Discount credited in financial books	Rs. 500
Preliminary expenses written off in financial books	Rs. 6,500
Opening stock value :	
In Cost Books	Rs. 5,000
In Financial Books	Rs. 4,000
Closing stock value :	
In Cost Books	Rs. 12,000
In Financial Books	Rs. 10,000

Interest charged by the Bank not considered in Financial Accounts and Cost Accounts Rs. 1,500.

Loss as per financial records Rs. 3,000.

OR

From the following information prepare cost sheet. **14**

- 1) Material consumed Rs. 2,00,000
- 2) Direct wages Rs. 1,00,000
- 3) Works overheads incurred Rs. 60,000 (60% fixed)
- 4) Office overheads incurred Rs. 18,000 (100% fixed)
- 5) Selling and distribution expenses Rs. 11,400 (Rs. 5,400 variable)
- 6) Sales 90000 units at a profit of 7.5% on selling price.
- 7) Closing stock of finished goods 10000 units.
- 8) Normal output of the factory 150000 units.



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**M.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Paper – II) (Gr.C.)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Select the correct answer from multiple choices given. 14
- 1) Advance tax is payable by
 - A) A company assessee only
 - B) An assessee other than individual or HUF
 - C) Any assessee other than an individual who is a senior citizen and does not have income under the head profits and gains of business or profession
 - D) Any assessee
 - 2) Advance tax can
 - A) Be paid after 15th March of the relevant financial year
 - B) Not be paid after 15th March
 - C) Be paid after 15th March but by 31st March of the relevant financial year
 - D) None of these
 - 3) A firm shall be entitled to deduction on account of remuneration paid to
 - A) Working partner only
 - B) Any partner whether working or non-working
 - C) Only one working partner
 - D) None of the above
 - 4) If there is change in the constitution of the firm due to retirement, death, etc. of the partner then the brought forward loss of the firm shall
 - A) Be allowed to set off in the hands of reconstituted firm
 - B) Be allowed to be set off in the hands of reconstituted firm to the extent of brought forward loss minus share of the brought forward loss of partner who has retired or died
 - C) Not be allowed to be carry-forward and set-off
 - D) None of these
 - 5) A firm is required to file return of income as per Section 139 (1)
 - A) If its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000
 - B) If its total income exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to tax which in case of a firm is Nil
 - C) In all cases, whether it has any incomes/loss or not
 - D) None of these



- 6) Interest on capital or loan received by a partner from the firm in which he is partner shall be
 - A) Fully exempt
 - B) Fully taxable
 - C) Taxable to the extent the deduction is allowed to the firm
 - D) Taxable to the extent of 12% p.a.
- 7) Interest shall be payable u/s 234 B if the advance tax paid by the assessee during the financial year is
 - A) Less than 80% of the assessed tax
 - B) Less than 90% of the assessed tax
 - C) Less than 70% of the assessed tax
 - D) None of the above
- 8) The last installment of Rs. 1,15,000 of the advance tax due on 15-3-2015 was deposited on 02-04-2015. In this case, the amount deposited
 - A) Shall be treated as advance tax but the assessee shall have to pay interest @ 1% per month
 - B) Shall not be treated as advance tax and no interest shall be payable u/s 234 C
 - C) Shall not be treated as advance tax and the interest will be payable u/s 234 C @ 1% for one month
 - D) None of the above
- 9) Shivaji has won a horse race on 11-10-2014 and is entitled to a prize of Rs. 2,00,000. The race club should deduct the tax at source amounting to
 - A) Rs. 66,000
 - B) Rs. 60,000
 - C) Rs. 67,980
 - D) Rs. 61,800
- 10) A principal contractor has assigned contract awarded to it to a sub-contractor which is a company. While making payment to sub-contractor, principal contractor should deduct tax at source at the rate of
 - A) 2%
 - B) 2.06%
 - C) 1%
 - D) 1.3%
- 11) Interest u/s 234 B for default in payment of advance tax is payable
 - A) For the period starting from due date of return to the date of assessment
 - B) For the period starting from 1st April of the relevant assessment year to the date of assessment
 - C) For the period starting from 1st April of relevant assessment to the date of submission of return
 - D) None of these
- 12) While making payment for compensation on acquisition of certain immovable property, tax shall be deducted at source u/s 194 LA only when payment is exceeding
 - A) Rs. 1,50,000
 - B) Rs. 75,000
 - C) Rs. 2,00,000
 - D) Rs. 1,80,000
- 13) Provisions for deduction of tax at source from payments to commission agents other than life insurance are contained in
 - A) Section 194G
 - B) Section 194B
 - C) Section 194D
 - D) Section 194H
- 14) The Balance Sheet of a partnership firm is showing a service of tax payable of Rs. 2,00,000 without debiting the same to its profit and loss amount. Such service tax will be
 - A) Disallowed under Section 43B
 - B) Disallowed under Section 37
 - C) Disallowed under Section 40A (3)
 - D) Not disallowed under any Section of the Income Tax Act, 1961



2. Write short notes on **any three** from the following : 14
- a) Provisions of Section 40A (2) (b).
 - b) Provisions of Section 40(b).
 - c) Provisions of Section 43B.
 - d) Hindu Undivided Family and its assessment.
 - e) Deduction of tax at source from interest payments.

3. A) The Profit and Loss Account of the firm of M/s Kashiram and Dhaniram, sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 for the previous year ending 31-3-2015 is as follows : 14

	Rs.		Rs.
Cost of goods sold	42,45,000	Sales	50,76,000
Remuneration of partner R	1,80,000	Dividends	25,000
Remuneration of partner S	1,20,000	Long-term capital gain	4,40,000
Remuneration to employees	2,70,000		
Interest to partner R	48,000		
Interest to partner S	36,000		
Other expenses	1,60,000		
Sales tax outstanding	30,000		
Net profit	4,52,000		
	55,41,000		55,41,000

Additional information is given below :

- 1) Other expenses include the following :
 - i) Entertainment expenses Rs. 40,000.
 - ii) Watches costing of Rs. 2,500 each given to 12 dealers who exceeded the sales target fixed under sales promotion scheme.
 - iii) Employer's contribution to provident fund included in other expenses, amounting to Rs. 6,000 was paid by cheque on 5-11-2015.
 - iv) Rs. 30,000 paid in cash to an advertising agency.
- 2) Outstanding sales tax was paid on 3-6-2015.
- 3) The firm is not evidenced by instrument of partnership.
You are required to compute for the assessment year 2014-15
 - i) Total income of the firm and
 - ii) The liability of the firm.

OR

- B) A, B and C are carrying on business in partnership in the name of R and Co. as dealers in medicine sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. The following particulars are given about their income and expenditure for the assessment year 2015-16. 14
- a) Net profit as per Profit and Loss Account Rs. 2,05,200.
 - b) Machinery costing Rs. 1,40,000 were installed during the year.
 - c) Depreciation allowable as per I.T. law Rs. 90,000 as against Rs. 1,00,000 debited to Profit and Loss Account.



- d) Entertainment expenses debited to Profit and Loss Account Rs. 12,000.
 e) Bad Debts recovered and credited to Profit and Loss Account Rs. 15,000.
 This recovery is out of Rs. 40,000, written off as bad in 1997 of which only Rs. 30,000 was allowed by the ITO in the relevant assessment year.
 f) Salaries paid to A – Rs. 50,000; to B – Rs. 15,000.
 g) Commission paid to C Rs. 20,000.
 h) Interest on capital allowed @ 12% : to A – Rs. 12,000; to B – Rs. 15,000; to C – Rs. 25,000.
 i) Share of A Ltd. purchased in 1980 for Rs. 20,000 and sold during the year for Rs. 1,00,000 on 4-11-2013 through a recognised stock exchange and the profit on sale of shares of Rs. 80,000 was credited to Profit and Loss Account. Ignore capital gains and tax thereon.
 j) Interest received on Government Securities during the year Rs. 25,000 (Gross).
 k) Rent paid to A and charged to Profit and Loss Account Rs. 15,000.
- Find out taxable income of the firm, the tax payable by the firm and taxable income of the partners.

4. The Karta of an H.U.F. furnished the following particulars of the income of the H.U.F. for the assessment year 2014-15.

14

	Rs.
Interest on debentures (gross)	75,000
Interest on Gov. Securities (gross)	10,000
Dividend from UTI	6,000
Rent of house property	20,000
Profit from an Industrial undertaking	90,000
Long-term capital gain	50,000
Agricultural income	60,000

The family paid Rs. 12,000 by way of insurance premium of its members and donated Rs. 16,000 to a recognized charitable institution.

Compute the amount of tax payable by the H.U.F.

5. From the following information compute the interest payable u/s 234A :

14

	Mr. Sushant	M/s ABC a firm
Assessment year	2015-16	2015-16
Date of filing of return	20-3-2016	16-1-2016
Due date of filing of return	30-9-2015	31-7-2015
Tax deducted at source	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 25,000
Tax paid in advance	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 45,000
Tax paid on self-assessment	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 10,000
Tax determined on regular assessment on the basis of returned income	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 1,30,000



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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – II) (Gr. K)
Design of Experiments**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- N. B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Each question carries equal marks.**
3) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
4) **Use of soundless calculators is allowed.**

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question : **14**
- I) The term 'Analysis of variance' was introduced by
a) Franks Yates
b) Prof. R. A. Fisher
c) Kendall
d) None of these
- II) The sum of squares divided by its degrees of freedom gives the corresponding
a) F Ratio
b) Mean Sum of squares (M.S.S.)
c) Expectations of S.S.
d) None of these
- III) For the validity of the F-test in ANOVA, which of the following assumption is made ?
a) Observations are independent
b) Parent population from which observations are taken is normal
c) Various treatment and environmental effects are additive in nature
d) All of the above
- IV) Various objects of comparison in a comparative experiment are termed as
a) Experimental unit
b) Treatment
c) Experimental field
d) None of these
- V) Repetition of treatments under investigation is known as
a) Replication
b) Randomisation
c) Local control
d) None of these



- VI) Experimental error occurs due to
- a) The inherent variability in the experimental material to which treatments are applied
 - b) The lack of uniformity in the methodology of conducting the experiment
 - c) Lack of representativeness of the sample to the population under study
 - d) All of these
- VII) How many principles are there in design of experiments ?
- a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- VIII) In CRD, which principles are used ?
- a) Randomisation
 - b) Randomisation and replication
 - c) Randomisation, replication and local control
 - d) None of these
- IX) Which design allows complete flexibility as any number of treatments and their replications ?
- a) CRD
 - b) RBD
 - c) LSD
 - d) None of these
- X) Which design provides the maximum number of degrees of freedom for the estimation of the error variance ?
- a) CRD
 - b) RBD
 - c) LSD
 - d) None of these
- XI) The d.f. corresponding to error in LSD with m-treatments is
- a) $m - 1$
 - b) $m^2 - 1$
 - c) $(m - 1)(m - 2)$
 - d) None of these
- XII) The d.f. corresponding to treatment source in CRD with 7 treatments is equal to
- a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 21
 - d) None of these
- XIII) Which one of the following is most efficient design ?
- a) CRD
 - b) RBD
 - c) LSD
 - d) None of these
- XIV) Which one of the following is most restricted design ?
- a) CRD
 - b) RBD
 - c) LSD
 - d) None of these
2. A) What are the principles of design of experiment ? Explain each of these in brief. 7
- B) Explain one way classification. 7



3. A) Three varieties of coal were analysed by four chemists and the ash content in the varieties was found to be as under :

Varieties	Chemists			
	1	2	3	4
A	8	5	5	7
B	7	6	4	4
C	3	6	5	4

Do the varieties differ significantly in their ash-content ? 7

B) Complete the following table for the ANOVA of LSD. 7

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square
Columns	–	5	–
Rows	4.20	–	–
Treatments	–	–	2.43
Errors	–	–	0.65
Total	39.65	–	–

4. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14

A) Set up the ANOVA for the LSD given below :

A 12	C 19	B 10	D 8
C 18	B 12	D 6	A 7
B 22	D 10	A 5	C 21
D 12	A 7	C 27	B 17

B) Give the complete analysis of LSD.



5. Attempt **any one** of the following :

14

A) An experiment was carried out on wheat with three treatments in four randomised blocks. The plan and yield per plot in kg. are given in the following table :

Blocks			
I	II	III	IV
A 8	C 10	A 6	B 10
C 12	B 8	B 9	A 8
B 10	A 8	C 10	C 9

Analyse the data completely and give the conclusion.

B) What is CRD ? Give its advantages and disadvantages. Give complete statistical analysis of CRD.



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M.Com. I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
(Comp. – I)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Select the appropriate alternative from given alternatives : **14**
- 1) 'There is no single best solution to the problem arised in all situations' is the basic theme of _____ theory of management.
a) Contingency b) Behavioural
c) Social-system d) Scientific
 - 2) The systematic study of attitudes, actions and behaviour of individuals and groups in an organisation is known as
a) Individual Behaviour b) Social Behaviour
c) Organisational Behaviour d) Group Behaviour
 - 3) The process of receiving, organising, interpreting, checking and reacting sensory stimuli or data is known as
a) Personality b) Attitudes c) Ability d) Perception
 - 4) The sum total of ways in which an individual reacts to and interact with others is
a) Ability b) Values c) Personality d) Attitudes
 - 5) _____ people like work and they are ready to share responsibilities in the organisation.
a) Theory 'Y' b) Theory 'X' c) Theory 'Z' d) Theory 'A'



- 6) The amount of overall positive emotional effect that individuals have towards their job is known as
- a) Job avoidance b) Job satisfaction
c) Job complexity d) Job dissatisfaction
- 7) In _____ theory, Alderfer classified all human needs into three broad needs i.e. Existence Needs, Relatedness Needs and Growth Needs.
- a) ERG b) Expectancy
c) Need Hierarchy d) Two-factor
- 8) When two or more individuals join together as group due to official job structure is known as
- a) Informal Group b) Formal Group
c) Task Group d) Work Group
- 9) _____ are the basic convictions that gives an individual a sense of right and wrong, good and bad.
- a) Learning b) Values c) Personality d) Attitudes
- 10) People with _____ personality are friendly, sociable, lively and expressing their feelings and ideas openly.
- a) extrovert b) introvert c) sensitive d) intuitive
- 11) Ivan Pavlov has developed learning theory of
- a) Operant conditioning b) Classical conditioning
c) Inherent conditioning d) Overall conditioning
- 12) Appreciation of work done is one of the means of
- a) economic incentive b) non-economic incentive
c) non-personal incentive d) none
- 13) The first stage in group development is
- a) Norming b) Storming c) Performing d) Forming
- 14) _____ is any relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of experience.
- a) Learning b) Personality c) Perception d) Values



2. Write short notes :
- a) Evolution of organisational behaviour. 7
 - b) Types of job related attitudes. 7
3. Answer in brief :
- a) State the various stages of group development. 7
 - b) How employees express their dissatisfaction ? 7
4. Answer **any one** of the following questions : 14
- a) What is 'Organisational Behaviour' ? State the significance of organisational behaviour.
 - b) Define the term 'Learning'. State the theory of classical conditioning and theory of operant conditioning.
5. Answer **any one** of the following questions : 14
- a) What is 'Personality' ? State the types and determinants of personality.
 - b) What do you mean by 'Motivation' ? State the economic and non-economic incentives of motivation.
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**M.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (Comp. – II)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- I) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - II) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
 - III) Draw diagram **where** necessary.

1. Choose the correct alternative from the given alternatives : 14
- 1) The subject managerial economics is associated with _____ economist.
A) Prof. Keynes B) Prof. Schumpeter
C) Joel Dean D) None of these
 - 2) If the change in demand is less than change in price, then it is called _____ demand.
A) Elastic B) Inelastic
C) Unitary elastic D) None of these
 - 3) The real cost of something is what we give up is called
A) Opportunity cost B) Average cost
C) Market cost D) None of these
 - 4) _____ is the determinant of profit in the competitive market.
A) Selling cost B) Average cost C) Variable cost D) None of these
 - 5) The AC curve intersect MC curve where AC is
A) Maximum B) Equal C) Minimum D) None of these
 - 6) _____ is the determinant of elasticity of demand in advanced country.
A) Price B) Income C) Consumption D) None of these
 - 7) _____ is the condition of firm's equilibrium in any market in any period.
A) MC = MR B) MC = AR C) MC = AC D) None of these



- 8) The income elasticity of demand is _____ when change in income is 10% and change in demand is 2%.
- A) 05 B) 01 C) $\frac{1}{5}$ D) None of these
- 9) TR is _____ above the break even point.
- A) Equal B) Less C) Greater D) None of these
- 10) The concept innovation is related with _____ economist.
- A) Schumpeter B) Keynes C) Watson D) None of these
- 11) Increasing selling cost is an important feature of _____ market.
- A) Monopoly B) Perfect competition
C) Oligopoly D) None of these
- 12) The sum of returns of factors of production is called
- A) Total cost B) Marginal cost C) Average cost D) None of these
- 13) The equilibrium between sales volume and total revenue is called
- A) Break even point B) Break even chart
C) Cost expenditure point D) None of these
- 14) The constant watch over profit by the management is called
- A) Profit volume analysis B) Break even analysis
C) Control of profit D) None of these
2. Write short notes :
- A) Kinked demand curve. 7
B) Market demand. 7
3. Write short answer :
- A) State the features of monopolistic competition market. 7
B) Explain the importance of break even analysis. 7
4. Answer the following (**any one**) : 14
- A) Explain the nature and scope of managerial economics.
B) State the policies of profit maximization.
5. Answer the following (**any one**) : 14
- A) Explain the price output determination in monopolistic competition market.
B) What is elasticity of demand ? State the types of price elasticity of demand.
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**M.Com. – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Law and Practice of Banking in India
(Gr – d) (Paper – I)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **14**
- 1) Before _____ , there was no statutory definition of Banking.
a) 1949 b) 1951 c) 1934 d) 1935
 - 2) There is no statutory definition of the term _____
a) Banker b) Customer c) Cheque d) Draft
 - 3) The loss can be of _____ types.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
 - 4) In January _____ , State Bank Electronic Payment System (SBEPS) became operational.
a) 2005 b) 2004 c) 2001 d) 2002
 - 5) Management of SBI is vested with a Central Board consisting of _____ members.
a) 20 b) 15 c) 07 d) 11
 - 6) Section _____ of SBI Act defines the functions of the bank.
a) 10 b) 05 c) 15 d) 33
 - 7) The RBI introduced Liquidity Adjustment Facility from June 5, _____
a) 1991 b) 2000 c) 1990 d) 2001
 - 8) The RBI commenced its operations from 1st _____ 1935.
a) March b) April c) May d) June
 - 9) Under section _____ of the RBI Act, 1934 every scheduled bank has to keep Statutory Cash Reserve.
a) 30 b) 40 c) 42 d) 32



- 10) EXIM Bank was established on 1st _____ 1982.
a) January b) March c) May d) July
- 11) Pre-shipment Credit Scheme was introduced from 1st Feb. _____
a) 1978 b) 1960 c) 1968 d) 1969
- 12) ECGC was introduced by _____
a) GOI b) RBI c) SBI d) BOM
- 13) _____ credit is also called as packing credit.
a) Post-shipment b) Car
c) Housing d) Pre-shipment
- 14) The RBI was nationalized in _____
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1951 d) 1956

2. Write short answer : **14**

- a) Bankers Lien
- b) Management and Objectives of SBI.

3. Write short notes : **14**

- a) Monopoly of note issue
- b) Pre-shipment and Post-shipment Finance.

4. Explain the general relationship between banker and customer. **14**

OR

Discuss the role of SBI in the priority sectors. **14**

5. Discuss control of credit by RBI. **14**

OR

Explain the role of EXIM Bank. **14**



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**M.Com. I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
(New) (CBCS)
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – I) (Group – A)**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*

2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

1. Choose the correct alternative from alternative given below each question : **14**
- 1) The Current Cost Accounting (CCA) method takes into consideration the changes in the value of
 - a) Money
 - b) Cost of production
 - c) Closing stock
 - d) Opening stock
 - 2) _____ is an additional freight collected at a certain percentage on freight.
 - a) Primage
 - b) Passage money
 - c) Stevedoring
 - d) None of the above
 - 3) _____ is a method designed to show the effect of changing costs and prices on affairs of the business unit during the relevant accounting period.
 - a) Financial Accounting
 - b) Management Accounting
 - c) Costing
 - d) Inflation Accounting
 - 4) _____ accounting provides useful information, to the management about direct recruitment and promotion, transfer and retention, retrenchment and retention etc.
 - a) Recruitment
 - b) Direct labour
 - c) Labour cost
 - d) Human resource
 - 5) There are two parties to a contract, the contractor and the ____
 - a) Owner
 - b) Purchaser
 - c) Contractee
 - d) Party



- 6) _____ is given to brokers for securing freight from different parties.
- a) Brokers charges
 - b) Brokers commission
 - c) Voyage commission
 - d) Address commission
- 7) 'To finding out interest or dividend earned' is the purpose of
- a) Investment A/c
 - b) Voyage A/c
 - c) Inflation A/c
 - d) Departmental A/c
- 8) Expenses incurred on _____ are fixed cost which do not render immediate return.
- a) Direct labour
 - b) Human resources
 - c) Direct material
 - d) All of the above
- 9) Work-in-progress appears on the _____ A/c.
- a) Credit side of Contract A/c
 - b) Debit side of Contract A/c
 - c) Debit side of P & L A/c
 - d) Credit side of P & L A/c
- 10) Depreciation on ship should be calculated for the period of the
- a) Voyage
 - b) Monthwise
 - c) Days
 - d) Financial year
- 11) In Departmental A/c income tax is recorded in _____ A/c.
- a) Trading A/c
 - b) General P & L A/c
 - c) P & L A/c
 - d) Cash A/c
- 12) _____ costs are incurred to identify the possible sources of employees.
- a) Selection
 - b) Hiring and placing
 - c) Orientation
 - d) Recruitment
- 13) A mixture of CPP and CCA method is termed as
- a) Hybrid method
 - b) Realisation method
 - c) General purchasing power method
 - d) None of these
- 14) If the contract has not advanced to a sufficiently high stage, say $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of the total contract, the entire profit may be left as a _____ and no profit may be transferred to Profit and Loss Account.
- a) Reserve
 - b) Short-working
 - c) Retention money
 - d) None of the above



2. A) Write a note on 'Human Resource Accounting'. 7

B) A ship 'Jalrani' commenced its voyage from Mumbai to Calcutta and back on 1st January 2015. The voyage was completed on 28th February 2015. The following particulars are given : 7

	Rs.
Coal	25,000
Stores	18,000
Wages	15,000
Port charges	1,500
Sundry exp.	1,000
Depreciation (annual)	12,000
Freight earned (outward)	50,000
Freight earned (return)	25,000

Address Commission 5% on freight.

Prepare the Voyage A/c.

3. A) Write a short note on 'Inflation Accounting'. 7

B) From the following details, ascertain Cost of sales and closing inventory as per CPP method when the firm is following FIFO method. 7

	Historical cost	Price Index
Opening stock 1 st April 2014	6,000	80
Purchases during 2014 – 15	30,000	125
Closing stock (out of purchases made in last quarter)	4,500	120
Index No. on 31 st March 2015	–	140

4. Answer **any one** :

14

A) Shah Finance Ltd. holds as on 1st April 2014 Rs. 1,00,000 15% Narmada Valley Bonds the cost of which as shown in the books is Rs. 90,000. The interest on these bonds was payable half yearly on 30th June and 31st December every year. The following transaction in respect of these bonds were carried out during the following year

Purchases :

on 1st September 2014 Face value Rs. 40,000 @ Rs. 105 (Cum-Interest) .

On 1st December 2014 face value Rs. 60,000 @ Rs. 95 (Ex-interest)

Sales :

On 1st October 2014 Face value Rs. 70,000 @ Rs. 98 (Cum-interest)

On 1st February 2014 Face value Rs. 20,000 @ Rs. 85 (Ex-interest)

Write up Investment A/c by valuing the investment as on 31st March 2015 at cost by First In First Out (FIFO) method.

B) You are required to prepare Contract Account showing the profit on the contract on 30th April 2015 from the following particulars

	Rs.
Contract prices	1,00,000
Material sent to site	32,250
Labour engaged on site	27,400
Plant installed at site	5,650
Work certified	71,500
Cash received from contractee	65,000



Value of Plant as on 30 th April 2015	4,100
Cost of work done, but not certified	1,700
Direct expenditure	1,200
Cost of establishment	1,625
Wages outstanding 30 th April 2015	900
Material in hand on 30 th April 2015	700
Direct expenses outstanding on 30 th April 2015	100
Materials returned to store	200

5. Answer **any one** :

14

A) From the following information prepare the Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31-12-2015

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Total
Opening stock	8,000	10,000	18,000
Purchases	70,000	80,000	1,50,000
Sales	90,000	1,20,000	2,10,000
Salaries	4,000	5,900	9,900
General salaries			12,200
Rent and Rates			6,000
Carriage inward			15,000
Carriage outward			2,800



Discount allowed	1,400
Discount earned	1,500
Advertisement	4,200
Accounting charges	1,200
Insurance	600

Additional information :

- 1) General salaries are to be allocated equally
 - 2) The area occupied is in the ratio of 2:1.
 - 3) Insurance and accounting charges can not be allocated to any Department.
 - 4) Good transferred from Dep. B to A worth Rs. 15,000 were not recorded.
However such transfer should not be included in calculation of the ratio.
 - 5) Closing stock of Dept. A was Rs. 20,000, and Dept. B was Rs. 13,000
- B) M.V. Jalsagar commenced a voyage on 31st January 2015 from Mumbai to London and back on 31st March 2015 the return voyage was still in progress. The ship was insured at an annual premium of Rs. 12,000 p.a. From the following particulars, draw up the Voyage A/c.

	Rs.
Port changes	2,800
Coal	15,000
Wages	24,000
Stores purchased	8,400
Sundry exp.	5,800



Depreciation (annual)	48,000
Freight earned (outward)	50,000
Freight earned (return)	35,000

Address Commission 5% on outward and 4% on returned freight.

Passage money received (outward Journey) 5,000, primage is 5% on freight

The manager is entitled to a commission of 5% on net profit before charging such commission. Stores and coal on hand were valued at Rs. 1,500 on March 2015.



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**M.Com. – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper – I) (Gr. b)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose the correct alternatives : **14**
- 1) _____ costing is the form of specific order costing which applies where work is undertaken according to customer’s specifications.
A) Operating B) Marginal C) Standard D) Job
 - 2) Job costing, batch costing, contract costing are that form of _____ costing.
A) Operations B) Output
C) Specific order D) Mass production
 - 3) _____ is that portion of work completed which has been certified or approved by the contractee’s architect or surveyor.
A) Work uncertified B) Work done but not certified
C) Work certified D) Notional profit
 - 4) In _____ the contract price is ascertained by adding a fixed percentage of profit to the cost of the contract.
A) Escalation clause B) Cost plus contract
C) Sub contract D) Fixed price contracts
 - 5) _____ is the form of operation costing which applies where standardised goods are produced.
A) Contract costing B) Service costing
C) Standard costing D) Process costing
 - 6) _____ costing is employed in chemical industries, oil refining, soap making, food processing industries, textile industries etc.
A) Job B) Batch C) Process D) Operating
 - 7) Individual products, each of a significant sales value, produced simultaneously from the same raw material should be known as
A) Main product B) By-product
C) Joint product D) Common product

P.T.O.



- 8) The method of costing used in undertakings like electricity, gas supply, cinema house etc. is known as _____ costing.
A) Operating B) Specific C) Operation D) Marginal
- 9) If standard hours are 400 @ Re 1 per hour and actual hours are 380 @ Rs. 1.25 per hour the labour rate variance is Rs.
A) 20 (F) B) 25 (F) C) 100 (A) D) 95 (A)
- 10) Which of the following variance arises only when more than one material is used in manufacture of a product ?
A) Material yield variance B) Material mix variance
C) Material quantity variance D) Material cost variance
- 11) Difference between absorbed overhead and actual overhead is _____ variance.
A) Overhead cost B) Overhead efficiency
C) Overhead volume D) Overhead capacity
- 12) The most profitable product mix is one which yields the largest amount of
A) Fixed cost B) Variable cost
C) Contribution D) Semi variable cost
- 13) Cost reduction is achieved through
A) Value analysis B) Inventory control
C) Economic batch quantity D) All of the above
- 14) Labour productivity may be measured by
A) Total labour hours/Total output
B) Total output/Total man hours
C) Total labour time/Standard labour time
D) All of these

2. Write short notes on :

14

- A) Joint product and By-product.
B) Areas covered by cost reduction.

3. A) The following information has been extracted from costing records of Shri Ganesh Engineering Works in respect of Job No. 8888

Materials Rs. 5,800

Wages – Dept. A 100 hrs. @ Rs. 5 per hour.

Dept. B 200 hrs. @ Rs. 3 per hour.

Overheads for the two departments are estimated as follows :

a) Variable overheads :

Dept. A Rs. 10,000 for 5000 direct labour hours.

Dept. B Rs. 30,000 for 10000 direct labour hours.

b) Fixed overheads estimated at Rs. 50,000 for 50000 normal working hours.

Calculate cost of Job No. 8888 and calculate price to be charged so as to give a profit of 20% on selling price.

7



B) Contract price Rs. 6,00,000, $\frac{7}{10}$ th of the contract was completed. However, architect gave certificate only for 50% of the contract price on which 80% was paid. Cost incurred to date Rs. 3,50,000.
 Calculate the value of work certified, the cost of work uncertified and payment received from contractee.

7

4. Calculate the variances from the following information according to originating causes.

Standard direct cost per unit

Material cost 5 Kgs. = Rs. 50
 Labour cost 20 hours = Rs. 10
Rs. 60

For the production of 500 units, material consumption amounted to Rs. 25,650 against 2700 Kgs. Wage payment was Rs. 6,050 for 11000 hours including 20 hours idle time due to machine breakdown.

OR

A product passes through three processes A, B and C. The details of expenses incurred on three processes during the year 2015 as under

Particulars	Process	Process	Process
	A	B	C
Units introduced	10000	—	—
Cost per unit Rs. 100	—	—	—
Sundry materials Rs.	10,000	15,000	5,000
Labour Rs.	30,000	80,000	65,000
Direct Expenses Rs.	6,000	18,150	27,200

Management (Office) expenses during the year were Rs. 80,000 and selling expenses were Rs. 50,000. These are not allocable to the processes.

Actual output of three processes were A – 9300 units, B – 5400 units, C = 2100

units. $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of output of process A and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the output of process B was passed on to the next process and the balance was sold. The entire output of process C was sold.

The normal loss of three processes calculated on the input of every process was process A – 5%, process B – 15%, process C – 20%. The loss of process A was sold at Rs. 2 per unit, that of process B at Rs. 5 per unit and of process C at Rs. 10 per unit.

Prepare Process A, B and C Accounts.

14



5. Auto Parts Ltd. has an annual production of 90000 units for a motor component.

The components cost structure is as below :

Materials	Rs. 270 per unit
Labour (25% fixed)	Rs. 180 per unit
Expenses	
Variable	Rs. 90 per unit
Fixed	Rs. 135 per unit
Total	Rs. 675 per unit

- a) The Purchase Manager has an offer from a supplier, who is willing to supply the component at Rs. 540. Should the component be purchased and production stopped ?
- b) Assume the resources now used for this components manufacture are to be used to produce another new product for which the selling price is Rs. 485. In the later case, the material price will be Rs. 200 per unit. 90000 units of this product can be produced, at the same cost basis as the above for labour and expenses.

Discuss whether it would be advisable to divert the resources to manufacture that new product, on the footing that the component presently being produced would, instead of being produced, be purchased from the market.

14

OR

From the following particulars relating to a four wheeled Tempo, you are required to compute the cost per running kilometre.

14

Value of tempo	Rs. 50,000
Estimated life of tempo	200000 Kms.
Estimated annual Kms.	20000 Kms.
No. of kilometres per litre of petrol	5 Kms.
Drivers wages per month	Rs. 750
Cost of petrol per litre	Rs. 3.50
Repairs and maintenance per Km	Re. 1.00
Tyre allocations per kilometre	Re. 0.32
Annual expenses	
Road Licence Fees	Rs. 1,350
Insurance	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Garage rent	Rs. 3,000
Supervision and salaries	Rs. 2,400

You are required to charge interest @ 10% p.a. on the cost of the vehicle.



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**M.Com. — I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Gr.-C) (Paper – I)**

Time : 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

Instructions : *All questions are compulsory.
All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Select the correct answer from multiple choices given : **14**
- 1) Any sum received by an employer from Keyman insurance policy taken on the life of the employee shall be
 - A) Exempt
 - B) Taxable under the head income from business and profession
 - C) Taxable under the head other sources
 - D) Taxable in the hands employee
 - 2) Anil Kumar acquired an asset for Rs. 5,22,000/- which includes Rs. 72,000 as excise duty for which the assessee has claimed CENVAT credit. The actual cost of acquisition to be included in the block of asset shall be
 - A) Rs. 5,22,000/-
 - B) Rs. 4,50,000/-
 - C) Rs. 5,00,000/-
 - D) None of these
 - 3) Interest incurred before the commencement of the production is to be
 - A) Capitalized
 - B) Treated as revenue expenditure
 - C) Either capitalized or treated as revenue expenditure
 - D) None of the above



- 4) Period of holding of bonus shares or any other financial asset allowed without any payment shall be reckoned from
 - A) The date of holding of original shares/financial asset
 - B) The date of offer of bonus shares/financial asset
 - C) The date of allotment of such bonus shares/financial assets
 - D) None of these
- 5) In case of long-term capital gain, the amount to be deducted from consideration price shall be
 - A) Cost of acquisition
 - B) Indexed cost of acquisition
 - C) Market value as on 01-04-1981
 - D) None of these
- 6) For claiming exemption under Section 54 B the new agricultural land should be purchased
 - A) Within 3 years from the date of transfer
 - B) Within 2 years from the date of transfer
 - C) Within 2 years from the end of the relevant previous year
 - D) None of these
- 7) For computing income from winnings from lottery, cross word puzzles races, card games etc., the assessee shall
 - A) Be entitled to deduction for purchases/any expenditure incurred for earning such income
 - B) Not entitled to any deduction for purchase/any expenditure
 - C) Be entitled to deduction up to certain limits
 - D) None of these
- 8) Any immovable property received by individual from unrelated person or HUF without consideration shall be taxable to the extent of
 - A) Market value of the immovable property
 - B) Stamp duty value fixed by the stamp duty authority
 - C) Stamp duty value fixed by the stamp duty authority provided it exceed Rs. 50,000
 - D) None of these



- 9) For claiming deduction u/s 80C in respect of P.P.F., the contribution must be paid by the individual in the P.P.F. account of
- A) Himself only
 - B) Himself and spouse
 - C) Himself, spouse or any child
 - D) None of these
- 10) Deduction under Section 80D is allowed to an individual for premium paid to insure the health of
- A) Individual himself
 - B) Individual himself or his family
 - C) Individual himself or his family and dependent parent of the individual
 - D) None of these
- 11) A business loss other than loss from a specified business referred to in Section 35AD can be carried forward for a maximum of
- A) 8 years but it should be set off in the subsequent assessment year(s) if there is any business income
 - B) 4 years but it should be set off in the subsequent assessment year(s) if there is any business income
 - C) Indefinitely but it should be set off in the subsequent assessment year(s) if there is any business income
 - D) None of these
- 12) Brought forward loss
- A) Can be set off in any of the 8 succeeding years
 - B) Must be set-off in the immediate succeeding year and balance in the immediately next succeeding year and so on
 - C) As per (B) but within the time allowed
 - D) None of these
- 13) In case an assessee is engaged in the business of plying hiring or leasing goods carriage, presumption income scheme under Section 44AE is applicable if the assessee is the owner of maximum of
- A) 8 goods carriages
 - B) 10 goods carriages
 - C) 12 goods carriages
 - D) None of these



14) Muralidhar has gifted Rs. 10,00,000 to his wife Manju on 1-4-2011. Manju invested the above sum as capital contribution to the firm where she is a partner and earned interest every year. The total capital of Mrs. Manju as on 1-4-2014 including 3 years interest was Rs. 15,00,000. During the year she earned of Rs. 2,70,000 as interest on such capital balance. The income to be clubbed in the hands of Muralidhar shall be

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) Rs. 2,70,000 | B) Rs. 1,80,000 |
| C) Nil | D) Rs. 90,000 |

2. Write short notes on **any two** from the following : **14**
- a) Exemption under Section 54F from capital gains
 - b) Provisions of Section 40a(ia)
 - c) Clubbing of income of a minor
 - d) Carry forwarding of business loss
3. A) Shri Anil furnishes the following particulars of his income for the previous year 2014-15. Compute income under the head “Income from Other Sources”. **7**

	Rs.
1) Dividend on equity shares	6,000
2) Dividend on Preference shares	32,000
3) Income from letting on hire of building and machinery under one composite lease	1,70,000
4) Interest on Bank Deposits	25,000
5) Directors sitting fees received	12,000
6) Ground rent received	6,000
7) Income from undisclosed sources	1,00,000
8) Amount received on account of winning from lotteries	1,40,000
The following deduction are claimed by him	
a) Collection charges of preference dividend	2,000
b) Allowable depreciation building and machinery	40,000
c) Fire insurance on building and machinery	1,000



B) Anand purchased on 25-05-2014 a new machine at a cost of Rs. 25,00,000. In bringing it to factory site, he incurs expenses on clearing, freight and loading amounting to Rs. 1,00,000/-, Rs. 40,000/- and 15,000/- respectively. In installing the machine a future cost of Rs. 3,00,000/- is incurred. It is then found that, a part is broken and in repairing such broken part an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,45,000/- becomes necessary. Ultimately on 12-09-2015 the machinery is ready for use and is actually brought into use on that day.

If the rate of depreciation is 15%, determine the actual cost of the machinery for the purposes of depreciation and also the amount of depreciation admissible for the assessment year 2015-16, assuming the W.D.V. of the same block as on 01-04-2014 was Rs. 24,00,000/-.

7

4. Following is the P & L A/c of Samarth for the year ended 31-03-2015.

14

	Amt. Rs.		Amt. Rs.
To Salaries	2,90,000	By Gross profit	7,24,000
To Depreciation	40,000	By Sundry receipts	40,000
To Office expenses	28,000		
To Travelling expenses	15,000		
To Diwali expenses	4,000		
To Loss due to embezzlement by an employee	15,000		
To Interest	25,000		
To Legal expenses	20,000		
To Education exps. of his son	18,000		
To Sundry expenses	15,000		
To Net profit	2,94,000		
Total	7,64,000	Total	7,64,000

Following additional information is also available :

- 1) Salary includes a payment of Rs. 65,000 given to an employee outside India and no tax has been deducted at source.
- 2) W.D.V. of plant and machinery on 1-4-2014 Rs. 1,20,000. A new machinery costing Rs. 60,000 has been installed during the month of December 2014. Plant and machinery is eligible for depreciation @ 15%.



- 3) Diwali expenses include a gift of Rs. 4,000 given to a relative on her marriage.
 - 4) Out of the purchases, a sum of Rs. 75,000 was paid by a cross cheque.
 - 5) Sundry expenses include Rs. 7,000 on the maintenance of a guest-house.
 - 6) Legal expenses include a payment of Rs. 2,200 given to a tax consultant in cash in connection with an Income Tax Appeal.
 - 7) W.D.V. of the block of furniture as on 1-4-2014 is Rs. 9,000. The entire block was sold for Rs. 6,000. The assessee did not debit the loss in P & L A/c.
 - 8) Sundry receipts include Rs. 25,000 withdrawn from his Public Provident Fund.
- Calculate business income of Mr. Samarth for the assessment year 2015-16.

OR

4. Devendra Verma and Associates is a Chartered Accountant in Delhi. He has submitted the following Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31-03-2015. Compute the income from profession.

14

Expenses	Amt. Rs.	Income	Amt. Rs.
To Drawings	72,000	By Audit fees	4,60,000
To Office rent	48,000	By Financial consultancy	
To Telephone expenses	15,000	service	1,40,000
To Electricity bill	6,000	By Dividends from an	
To Salary to staff	75,000	Indian Company	15,000
To Charities	800	By Dividend on units of UTI	11,000
To Gifts given to relatives	10,000	By Accountancy works	50,000
To Car expenses	25,000		
To Subscription for journals	3,000		
To Institute fee	1,300		
To Stipend given to trainees	24,000		
To Net income	3,95,900		
Total	6,76,000	Total	6,76,000



Additional Information :

- 1) Depreciation of car during the year amounts to Rs. 15,000.
 - 2) 25% of the time, car is used for personal purposes.
 - 3) Salary paid includes Rs. 10,000 being salary of April 2015 but paid in advance in March 2015.
5. Ajit owns many properties in India. He sold some of these during the previous year 1-4-2014 to 31-3-2015. 14
- 1) House at New Delhi : Let-out for residential purposes. It was inherited by him in 1964: Sale price on 31-10-2014 Rs. 32,00,000. Fair market value on 1-4-1981 Rs. 2,40,000. Cost of improvement made during 1989-90 Rs. 80,000. Expenses on transfer are Rs. 60,000.
 - 2) House hold furniture costing Rs. 20,000 in 1987 was sold in March, 2015 for Rs. 25,000.
 - 3) Sale price of Maruthi Car which was purchased by him in March 1990 for Rs. 90,000 was sold on 5-12-2014 for Rs. 40,000. Written down value of the block on 1-4-2014 was Rs. 26,000.
 - 4) Self-cultivated land in an urban area was sold for Rs. 11,50,000 on 4-1-2015 and its cost in 1982-83 was Rs. 90,000. He purchased a new piece of land for his own cultivation for Rs. 2,60,000 in June 2015.
 - 5) Jewellery costing Rs. 2,40,000 (which was acquired in October, 2011) was sold for Rs. 2,80,000 in August 2014.

From the above particulars, compute his total income assuming that he has no other income except these and cost inflation indices are 1982-83 – 109, 1989-90 – 172, 1996-97 – 305, 2012-13 – 852 and 2014-15 – 1024.

OR

5. Saif gifted diamonds worth Rs. 2,00,000 to his wife Mrs. Karina on 1-11-1995. These were acquired by him on 1-5-1981 for Rs. 1,00,000. On 1-4-2014 Mrs. Karina sold these diamonds for Rs. 12,00,000 and invested the same in a plot for Rs. 6,00,000. The remaining amount was paid by her out of her own funds. The plot was sold for Rs. 7,00,000 on 28-12-2014. Compute the income chargeable to tax in the hands of Mr. Saif and Mrs. Karina on the sale of diamonds as well as plot if CII for 1995-96 is 281. 14



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M.Com. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Bank Management (New) (CBCS)
(Gr.D) (Paper – II)

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **14**
- 1) In notice money market, funds are borrowed and lent for a maximum period of _____ days.
a) 10 b) 14 c) 20 d) 28
 - 2) The DFHI was set-up in _____ 1988.
a) April b) May c) June d) March
 - 3) In March _____ the RBI introduced a new instrument viz., the Certificate of Deposit (C.D.)
a) 1986 b) 1987 c) 1988 d) 1989
 - 4) The UTI set-up in
a) 1963 b) 1964 c) 1965 d) 1966
 - 5) _____ was converted into public limited company with effect from July 1, 1993.
a) IFCI b) UTI c) IDBI d) ICICI
 - 6) Board of directors of ICICI consists of _____ members.
a) 10 b) 14 c) 15 d) 16
 - 7) The IDBI was set-up in July
a) 1963 b) 1964 c) 1965 d) 1966



- 8) The Narsimham Committee (I) submitted its report in _____ 1991.
a) December b) March c) April d) November
- 9) Banking sector reforms second was constituted on _____ 26, 1977.
a) December b) March c) April d) November
- 10) A working group on housing finance was set-up in _____ 1977.
a) December b) January c) February d) March
- 11) Customer belongs to _____ categories.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 12) Bank frauds can be broadly classified into _____ parts.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 13) Banks cannot exist without
a) Deposits b) Loans c) Customers d) Frauds
- 14) SIDBI was set-up in
a) 1960 b) 1970 c) 1980 d) 1990

2. Write short answer : **14**

- a) Customer's problems.
b) UTI.

3. Write short notes : **14**

- a) SEBI
b) Working group on Housing Finance.

4. Discuss major recommendations of second Narsimham Committee, 1998. **14**

OR

Discuss the importance and structure of Indian Capital Market. **14**

5. Explain major functions and working of IFCI. **14**

OR

Discuss CRM and HRD in banking sector. **14**



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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Group – A) (Paper – II)
(Auditing)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Choose correct alternatives from alternatives given below each question : **14**
- 1) The first auditor shall be appointed by Directors within _____ month of the registration of the company.
a) Six b) One c) Nine d) Twelve
 - 2) The auditor of a nationalised bank is required to make a report to the Central Government by addressing to the _____ of India.
a) Finance Minister b) Governor
c) Registrar d) President
 - 3) The auditor of a company is required not only to verify whether the financial statements are true and fair, but has also to look into the _____ of system.
a) Efficiency b) Correctness
c) Legalness d) Standard
 - 4) The Auditor of a Government company shall be appointed or reappointed u/s 619 by the Central Government on the advice of the _____.
a) Chairman of the company b) Comptroller and auditor general of India
c) Industry Minister d) Registrar of Companies
 - 5) The auditors report is the end product of every _____.
a) Financial year b) Investigation
c) Audit d) Examination
 - 6) 'An auditor is a watch-dog and not a blood hound', this decision was given in the case of _____.
a) Kingston Cotton Mills Company
b) Union Bank Ltd.
c) London and General Bank
d) None of these



- 7) The Company Act provides relief to the auditor under section _____
a) 633 b) 528 c) 425 d) 522
- 8) A report without qualification is known as _____
a) Qualified report b) Clean report
c) Auditors report d) Best report
- 9) The audit is undertaken when the Central Government directs to conduct in certain cases under Section 233 A is known as _____
a) Tax audit b) Social audit
c) Special audit d) None of these
- 10) _____ is the medium through which an auditor expresses his opinion on the financial statements.
a) Final Accounts b) Audit Note
c) Audit Report d) Balance Sheet
- 11) The Bank Auditor carries out the _____ audit in depth examination of transactions which have a material impact on the financial conditions or the working results of the bank.
a) Balance Sheet b) Annual
c) Management d) None of them
- 12) 'To point out any existing deficiencies to provide a basis for corrective action' is the objective of _____
a) Social Audit b) Management Audit
c) Internal Audit d) All the above
- 13) The concept of _____ audit is based on the basic economic principle that the resources should flow into the most remunerative channels.
a) Balance Sheet b) Efficiency
c) Financial d) Social
- 14) The _____ is important from the view point of the management as it is useful for proper planning, operation control and decision making.
a) Social Audit b) Efficiency Audit
c) Balance Sheet Audit d) Cost Audit



2. Write short notes on the following : 14
A) Unqualified Audit Report
B) Auditors certificate.
3. Write short notes on the following : 14
A) Management Audit
B) Audit of Insurance Company.
4. Answer **any one** : 14
i) Define Cost Audit and explain the advantages of Cost Audit.
ii) What are the special points to be kept in view while conducting the audit of banks ? Explain.
5. Answer **any one** : 14
i) State the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 1956 regarding appointment, remuneration and rights of company auditor.
ii) Give the specimen of Qualified Audit report.
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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Gr.b.) (Paper – II) (CBCS) (New)**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives from the given below : **14**
- 1) _____ cost is the cost of next best alternatives of resources.
A) Relevant B) Opportunity C) Fixed D) Differential
 - 2) _____ cost is the change in the total cost due to change in the level of activity, technology or production process or method of production.
A) Opportunity B) Differential C) Relevant D) Fixed
 - 3) _____ costs are those expected future costs which differ under different alternatives.
A) Standard B) Relevant C) Sunk D) Out of pocket
 - 4) Differential cost includes both fixed and variable cost but marginal cost represent only
A) Fixed cost B) Sunk cost C) Variable cost D) Total cost
 - 5) If fixed cost is Rs. 12,000, P/V Ratio is 40%, sales is Rs. 80,000. What is the Profit ?
A) Rs. 40,000 B) Rs. 30,200 C) Rs. 20,000 D) Rs. 92,000
 - 6) When ratio of variable cost to sales is 65% then the P/V ratio
A) 35% B) 40% C) 25% D) 65%
 - 7) Additional cost of producing one addition unit is called _____ cost.
A) Marginal B) Opportunity C) Standard D) Differential
 - 8) If P/V ratio is 25% and fixed cost Rs. 35,000 then break-even sales are Rs.
A) 1,40,000 B) 14,000 C) 87,500 D) 1,50,000



- 9) A _____ is formal communication, mostly written, which is generally moves upward.
 A) budget B) report C) product mix D) margin of safety
- 10) _____ is blue print of the projected plan of action to be carried out during specific period in future.
 A) Standard Cost B) Variance C) Budget D) Working Capital
- 11) Fixed cost is also called as _____ cost.
 A) Period cost B) Marginal C) Total D) Product
- 12) _____ is an estimate of future needs arranged according to an orderly basis covering some or all of the activities of an enterprise for some specific period in the future.
 A) Report B) Working Capital
 C) Balance Sheet D) Budget
- 13) The techniques of decision making by comparing total costs and total revenue of different alternatives is called
 A) Absorption costing B) Standard costing
 C) Differential costing D) Uniform costing
- 14) Make or buy decision can be facilitated with the help of _____ analysis.
 A) Ratio analysis B) Marginal cost
 C) Standard cost D) Sales line

2. Write short notes on :

14

- A) Classification of Reports.
 B) Concept of Opportunity cost and Relevant cost.

3. A) Calculate margin of safety from the following information :

7

	First Year	Second Year
Total Sales	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 30,000
Total Profit	Rs. 2,400	Rs. 8,400

B) The cost of production of a product per unit is as follows :

Direct materials	Rs. 5
Direct wages	Rs. 4
Production overheads (40% fixed)	Rs. 5
Administration overheads (fixed)	Rs. 1
Total	Rs. 15

The figures given above are based on an output of 1,00,000 units. Selling price per unit is Rs. 20. What is Break Even Point ?

7



4. A company working at 50% capacity manufactures 10,000 units of a product. At 50% capacity a product cost is Rs. 180 and sale price Rs. 200. The breakup of the cost is as below :

Cost per unit Rs.

Material	100
Wages	30
Factory overheads	30 (40% fixed)
Administration overheads	20 (50% fixed)

At 60% working capacity raw material cost goes up by 2% and sales price falls by 2%. At 80% working capacity raw material cost increase by 5% and sales price decrease by same percentages i.e. 5%.

Prepare statement to show profitability at 60% and 80% capacity.

14

OR

Prepare Cash Budget for three months ending 30th June 2015 from the following information :

14

Months	Sales	Materials	Wages	Overheads
February	42,000	28,800	9,000	5,100
March	45,000	27,000	9,000	5,700
April	48,000	27,600	9,600	6,000
May	51,000	30,000	10,800	6,600
June	54,000	31,200	12,000	6,900

- a) 10% sales are on cash, 50% of the credit sales are collected in the next month and balance in the following month's.
- b) Period of credit allowed by suppliers two months.
- c) Lag in payment of wages $\frac{1}{4}$ month's.
- d) Lag in payment of overheads $\frac{1}{2}$ month.
- e) Cash and bank balance on 1st April 2015 is expected to be Rs. 6,000.



5. Due to industrial depression, a plant is running at present 50% of its capacity. The following details are available :

Cost of production per unit Rs.

Direct materials	2
Direct labour	1
Variable overhead	3
Fixed overhead	2
Total	8

Production per month 20,000 units

Total cost of production	Rs. 1,60,000
Sales price	Rs. 1,40,000
Loss	Rs. 20,000

An exporter offer to buy 5,000 units per month at the rate of Rs. 6.50 per unit and the company hesitates to accept the offer for fear of increasing its already operating losses.

Advise whether the company should accept or decline this offer.

14

OR

From the following data, calculate :

- 1) P/V ratio
- 2) Profit when sales are Rs. 20,000
- 3) New break-even point if selling price is reduced by 20%

Fixed expense	Rs. 4,000
Break-even point	Rs. 10,000.

14



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M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
(Comp. – I)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

N.B. : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) Figures to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

1. Select the most appropriate alternative from given alternatives : 14
- 1) _____ leadership refers to that style of leader, where he gives complete Freedom to subordinates.
a) Participative
b) Autocratic
c) Free-rein
d) None
 - 2) _____ is a conflict between two persons.
a) Intragroup Conflict
b) Intergroup Conflict
c) Intrapersonal Conflict
d) Interpersonal Conflict
 - 3) Resistance to change is reflected through _____
a) better attitude
b) better performance
c) high efficiency
d) complaints, absenteeism etc.
 - 4) _____ is a process of encouraging and helping others to work enthusiastically towards objectives.
a) Conflict
b) Leadership
c) Communication
d) None
 - 5) Sales information supplied by a salesman to sales manager is _____ communication.
a) Diagonal
b) Downward
c) Upward
d) External



- 6) _____ attempts to reduce the gap between employee goals and organisational goals.
- a) Survey
b) Management by Objectives (MBO)
c) Grid
d) All of the above
- 7) Stress can be reduced with the help of _____
- a) Overtime allowance
b) Intrapersonal conflict
c) Meditation
d) Hard-work
- 8) Trait theory is _____ theory.
- a) Modern
b) Oldest
c) Classical
d) None
- 9) In _____ strategy a solution is found to meet the needs of both the parties.
- a) Lose-Lose b) Win-Lose c) Win-Win d) None
- 10) In _____ communication, the sender communicates to the receiver but does not want a feedback from the receiver.
- a) One-way b) Two-way c) Diagonal d) None
- 11) When a response is appropriate to the stimulus, it is a _____ transaction.
- a) Crossed b) Complementary
c) Ulterior d) None
- 12) I am not O.K. others are O.K., this situation is seen in _____ complex.
- a) Inferiority b) Superiority c) Neurotic d) None
- 13) For effective communication the language should be _____
- a) high level b) suitable to the receiver
c) full of vocabulary d) none
- 14) Modern approach to conflicts contains the following view _____
- a) all conflicts are undesirable
b) all conflicts are desirable
c) conflicts are neither desirable nor undesirable
d) none



2. Write short notes : **14**
- a) Transactional analysis in communication.
 - b) Coping with stress.
3. Answer in brief : **14**
- a) Different leadership styles.
 - b) Organisational Development Techniques.
4. Explain the concept 'Organisational Development'. Why people resist to change ? **14**
- OR
- What is 'stress' ? Explain the nature and causes of stress. **14**
5. Explain the concept 'Leadership'. Discuss Likert's four system leadership. **14**
- OR
- Explain the concept of two-way communication. Suggest the measures to improve the communication. **14**
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**M.Com. – I (Semester – II) (C.B.C.S.) (New) Examination, 2016
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (Comp. – II)**

Time : 2 ½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

N.B. : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Right side marks indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternative from given alternatives :

14

- 1) _____ is the determinant of profit.
A) FC B) AC C) VC D) None of these
- 2) The net addition to the total cost by the last unit of production is called _____
A) MC B) TC C) AC D) None of these
- 3) The variable cost is also known as _____
A) Indirect cost B) Selling cost
C) Prime cost D) None of these
- 4) The ratio between _____ and change in output is called marginal cost.
A) Change in TC B) Change in FC
C) Change in AC D) None of these
- 5) The rate at which central bank lends loans to the commercial banks is called _____
A) Rate of interest B) Bank rate
C) Repo-rate D) None of these
- 6) According to _____ rise in price level above the full employment level is true inflation.
A) Schumpeter B) Hawtrey
C) Keynes D) None of these



- 7) O.M.O. is an important measure to control trade cycle is _____
policy.
A) Monetary
B) Fiscal
C) Credit
D) None of these
- 8) The creditor is _____ in period of inflation.
A) Gainer
B) Loser
C) Hardship
D) None of these
- 9) According to _____ economist innovation is the cause to arise
trade cycle.
A) Hawtrey
B) Schumpeter
C) Keynes
D) None of these
- 10) _____ is characterised by declining output and rising unemployment
along with a relatively rapid rise in prices.
A) Inflation
B) Deflation
C) Stagflation
D) None of these
- 11) An increase in the value of money is called _____
A) Deflation
B) Inflation
C) Stagflation
D) None of these
- 12) _____ is an important object of a firm.
A) To expand production
B) To earn profit
C) To provide service
D) None of these
- 13) According to _____ economist “an independently administered
business unit is called a firm”.
A) Harvey Leibenstein
B) Hanson
C) William
D) None of these
- 14) According to Baumol _____ is the ultimate objective of a firm.
A) Maximization of sales
B) Maximization of profit
C) Innovation
D) None of these



2. Write short notes : **14**
- A) Effects of inflation on distribution.
 - B) Stagflation.
3. Write short answer : **14**
- A) Explain graphically FC, VC and TC.
 - B) State the concept innovation.
4. Write answer **(any one)** : **14**
- A) Explain Schumpeter's innovation theory of trade cycle.
 - B) Explain traditional theory of profit maximization.
5. Write answer **(any one)** : **14**
- A) State monetary policy as a measure to control business cycle.
 - B) State the need of Govt. intervention in markets.
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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – I) (Gr.A)**

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternative from alternatives given for **each** question : **10**

- 1) _____ is a method designed to show the effect of changing costs and prices on affairs of the business unit during the relevant accounting period.
 - a) Financial accounting
 - b) Costing
 - c) Management accounting
 - d) Inflation accounting
- 2) There are two parties to a contract, the contractor and the
 - a) Owner
 - b) Purchaser
 - c) Contractee
 - d) Party
- 3) Depreciation on ship should be calculated for the period of the
 - a) Voyage
 - b) Monthwise
 - c) Days
 - d) Financial year
- 4) There are _____ methods of keeping departmental account.
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Two
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The mixture of CPP and CCA method is termed as _____ method.
 - a) Hybrid method
 - b) Realisation method
 - c) General purchasing power method
 - d) None of these
- 6) In departmental A/c income tax is recorded in _____.
 - a) Trading A/c
 - b) General P and L A/c
 - c) P and L A/c
 - d) Cash A/c



- 7) The historical cost method treats human resources like
 - a) Current assets
 - b) Investment
 - c) Other fixed assets
 - d) None of the above
- 8) In Departmental A/c _____ exp. should directly debited to the general P and L A/c.
 - a) Audit fees
 - b) Salary
 - c) Power
 - d) All of these
- 9) _____ costs are incurred to identify the possible sources of employees.
 - a) Selection
 - b) Hiring and placing
 - c) Orientation
 - d) Recruitment
- 10) _____ is paid by the shipping companies to the brokers for procurement of freight from the different parties.
 - a) Address commission
 - b) Trade commission
 - c) Voyage commission
 - d) None of the above

2. Write a short notes (**any two**) : **10**

- a) Objective of the Human Resource Accounting.
- b) Write a short note on 'Inflation Accounting'.
- c) Current Purchasing Power Method (CPP).

3. A) From the following details ascertain 1) cost of sales 2) closing inventory as per CPP method when the firm is following FIFO method : **5**

	Historical Cost	Price Index
Opening stock 1 st April 2014	6,000	80
Purchases during 2014-15	30,000	125
Closing stock (out of the purchases made in last quarter)	4,500	120
Index No. on 31 st March 2014	—	140

B) The ship SS Jaimoti commenced its voyage from Mumbai to Calcutta and back on 1st Jan. 2015. The voyage was completed on 28th Feb. 2015. The following are given : **5**

	Rs.
Coal	6,250
Stores	4,000
Wages	7,500



Port charges	750
S. Exp.	500
Depreciation (annual)	6,000
Freight earned (outward)	15,000
Freight earned (return)	10,000
Address commission 5% on Freight	
Prepare voyage A/c.	

4. Answer **any one** :

10

A) A firm of building contractors undertook a contract on 31st Dec. 2015. The position pertaining to contract No. 50 was as follows which commenced 10 months ago

	Rs.
Materials supplied	3,75,000
Materials on hand	15,000
Wages paid	4,37,500
Wages outstanding	6,250
Proportionate share of indirect exp.	18,750
Cost of plant	62,500

The value of work certified was Rs. 9,00,000 of which Rs. 6,75,000 had been received in cash. Work completed but uncertified amounted to Rs. 25,000. The contract price was Rs. 15,00,000.

The plant on the site was valued at Rs. 50,000 on 31st Dec. 2015.

You are required to prepare contract A/c No. 50 after taking credit for profit which you think reasonable.

B) Finance Ltd. holds on 1-4-2014 Rs. 50,000 (cost Rs. 49,000) 6% Govt. of India loan 2015 as investment on which interest payable half yearly on 1st Jan. and 1st July. The following purchases and sales were made out of these investment during the accounting year ended 31-3-2015 :

Purchases on 1-8-2014 F.V. Rs. 10,000 @ Rs. 102 cum. Int.

Purchases on 1-12-2014 F.V. Rs. 20,000 @ Rs. 105 Ex. Interest

Sales 1-11-2014 F.V. 5000 @ 104 cum-interest

Sales 1-2-2015 F.V. 15000 @ Rs. 102 Ex-interest

Write up investment A/c. Investment as on 31-3-2015 are to be valued at cost by FIFO method.

5. Answer **any one** :

10

A) Explain and ascertain net monetary result at 31st March 2015. From the under mentioned data under CPP method.

	1-4-2014	31-3-2015
	₹	₹
Bank	2,000	3,000
Account receivable	10,000	12,000
Account payable	15,000	10,000
Indices		
1-4-2014	100	
31-3-2015	200	
Average 2014-2015	160	

B) From the following particulars, prepare Trading and P and L A/c of the two department A and B for the year ended 31-12-2015 :

	A	B	Total
	₹	₹	₹
Opening stock	15,000	10,000	25,000
Purchases	90,000	60,000	1,50,000
Carriage inward	—	—	2,000
Salaries	8,000	7,000	15,000
Sales	1,20,000	80,000	2,00,000
Purchases return	1,000	500	1,500
Discount received	—	—	1,500
General exp.	—	—	10,000
Rent and rates	—	—	5,000
Advertising	—	—	10,000
Insurance	—	—	1,000
Discount allowed	—	—	1,500
Selling and Distribution exp.	—	—	500

The further information is relevant :

- 1) General exp. are be allocated equally.
- 2) Goods transferred from Dep. A to B were Rs. 3,000.
- 3) The area occupied is A $\frac{3}{5}$ and B $\frac{2}{5}$.
- 4) Insurance is being inconvenient it is not to be allocated.
- 5) The closing stock of the Dep. were A Rs. 20,000 B Rs. 15,000.



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**M.Com. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – I)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

N.B. : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Figures to **right** indicate **full** marks.*

1. Multiple choice questions :

10

- 1) Abnormal cost is the cost
 - a) Cost normally incurred at a given level of output
 - b) Cost not normally incurred at a given level of output
 - c) Cost which is charged to customer
 - d) Cost which is included in the cost of the product
- 2) Describe the method of costing to be applied in case of Nursing Home
 - a) Operating Costing
 - b) Process Costing
 - c) Contract Costing
 - d) Job Costing
- 3) Calculate the prime cost from the following information :

Direct material purchased : ₹ 1,00,000, Direct material consumed : ₹ 90,000,
Direct labour : ₹ 60,000, Direct expenses : ₹ 20,000, Manufacturing
overheads : ₹ 30,000

 - a) ₹ 1,80,000
 - b) ₹ 2,00,000
 - c) ₹ 1,70,000
 - d) ₹ 2,10,000
- 4) The type of process loss that should not affect the cost of inventories is _____ loss.
 - a) Abnormal
 - b) Normal
 - c) Seasonal
 - d) Standard
- 5) Total manufacturing costs are divided by the total number of units produced to obtain a cost per unit under the _____ method.
 - a) Average unit
 - b) Sales value
 - c) Physical observation
 - d) Contribution margin



B) Prepare a contract account from the following particulars pertaining to a building contract which commenced on April 1st 2014 :

Material issued from stores	23,750
Materials purchased	1,09,620
Labour	1,14,786
Establishment expenses (allowed)	20,166
Direct expenses	3,690
Plant used other contract	16,460
Additional plant	10,500

The Company price agreed upon was ₹ 5,00,000 and the cost of work certified after deduction of 20% retention money was ₹ 2,20,000 as on 31-3-2015. The materials on site were ₹ 14,600. The contract plant ledger showed a debit in respect of this contract for ₹ 4,540 to date.

5

4. A gang of workers normally consists of 30 men, 15 women and 10 boys. They are paid at standard rates per hour as follows :

Men ₹ 8.00 ; Women ₹ 6.00 and Boys ₹ 4.00.

In a normal working week of 40 hours, the gang is expected to produce 2000 units of output.

During the week that ended on 31st August 2015, the gang that consisted of 40 men, 10 women and 5 boys were paid wages per hr. @ ₹ 7.00, ₹ 6.50 and ₹ 3.00, resp. during the week, they produced 1600 units and 4 hours were lost due to abnormal idle time.

Calculate Labour Variances.

10

OR

	Standard	Actual
Output (units)	30000	32500
Hours worked (hours)	30000	33000
Fixed Overhead (₹)	45000	50000
Working Days	25	25

Calculate Fixed Overhead Variances.

10



5. A transport service company is running 4 buses between two towns which are 50 kms apart. Seating capacity of each bus is 40 passengers. The following particulars are obtained from the record for the month of April, 2015 :

	₹
i) Wages of drives, conductors and cleaners	2,400
ii) Salaries of office and supervisory staff	1,000
iii) Diesel oil and other oil	4,000
iv) Repairs and maintenance	800
v) Taxes, insurance etc.	1,600
vi) Depreciation	2,600
vii) Interest and other charges	2,000
Total	14,400

The seating capacity utilized was 75%. All the four buses run on all days of the month. Each bus had made one round trip daily. You are required to find out the cost per passenger km.

10

OR

A product is completed in two processes A and B. During a particular month, the input to process A of the basis raw-material was 5,000 units at ₹ 2 per unit. Other information for the month is as follows :

Particulars	Process A	Process B
Output (units)	4,700	4,300
Normal loss (% of input)	5	10
Scrap value per unit (₹)	1	5
Direct wages (₹)	3,000	5,000
Direct Expenses	9,750	9,910

Total overheads ₹ 16,000 were recovered as percentage of direct wages. There was no opening or closing work-in-progress stocks. Prepare process A and B Accounts.

10



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Gr.C) (Paper – I)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Select the correct alternative.

10

- i) Interest on capital or loan received by a partner from a firm is
 - a) Exempt u/s 10(2A)
 - b) Taxable under head business and profession
 - c) Taxable under head income from other source
 - d) Taxable under head business and profession on account of interest on capital and income from other sources on account of loan to the firm
- ii) Period of holding of bonus shares or any other financial asset allotted without any payment shall be reckoned from
 - a) The date of offer of bonus shares/financial asset
 - b) The date of allotment of such bonus shares/financial assets
 - c) The date of holding of original shares/financial asset
 - d) None of the above
- iii) Where the machinery, plant and furniture is used by the assessee for the purpose of carrying on business and profession, he shall be entitled to deduction under Section 31 on account of
 - a) Current repairs other than expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure
 - b) Revenue and capital expenditure on repairs
 - c) Any repairs
 - d) None of the above



- iv) As per Section 80CCE deduction u/s 80C, 80CC and 80CCD cannot exceed
 - a) Rs. 1,00,000
 - b) Rs. 1,10,000
 - c) Rs. 1,50,000
 - d) None of the above

- v) In case the assessee follows mercantile system of accounting, bonus or commission to the employee are allowed as deduction on
 - a) Due basis
 - b) Payment basis
 - c) Due basis but subject to Section 43B
 - d) None of the above

- vi) Interest incurred before the commencement of the production is to be
 - a) Capitalized
 - b) Treated as revenue expenditure
 - c) Either capitalized or treated as revenue expenditure
 - d) None of the above

- vii) Where the capital asset is converted into stock in trade, the indexation of cost of acquisition and cost of improvement shall be done
 - a) Till the previous year of conversion of such capital asset
 - b) Till the previous year in which such asset is sold
 - c) None of these two
 - d) Both a and b



- viii) A tenant sub-let part of the property to sub-tenant. Income from such subletting will be considered as
- a) Income from house property
 - b) Income from other sources
 - c) Income from business or profession
 - d) None of the above
- ix) Deemed dividend is
- a) Taxable in all cases
 - b) Exempt in all cases except where a loan/advance is given to a shareholder/ concern by an Indian Company
 - c) Exempt in all cases except where a loan/advance is given by a closely held domestic company to a shareholder who has 10% voting power in the company or to a concern in which such shareholder has twenty percent voting power or share as the case may be
 - d) None of the above
- x) Every professional is required to maintain his books of accounts if his total gross receipts from the profession during the previous year are likely to exceed
- a) Rs. 60,000
 - b) Rs. 1,20,000
 - c) Rs. 1,80,000
 - d) Rs. 1,50,000



2. Write short note on **any two** of the following. **10**
- Deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961
 - Method of Accounting under Income Tax
 - Section 43B of Income Tax Act
 - Deductions allowed from Income from other sources
 - Exemption under Section 54

3. Shekhar is engaged in the business of transportation of goods. On 1-4-2014 the W.D.V. of his various assets was as given below : **10**

	Rs.
A. Office building (Rate of depreciation 10%)	9,20,000
B. Commercial vehicles (Rate of depreciation 30%)	30,90,000
C. Car (Rate of depreciation 15%)	2,10,000

During the year, he sold one of the commercial vehicles which was over the age of 15 years for Rs. 60,000. It was replaced by another vehicle at the cost of Rs. 9,00,000 on 1-11-2014. A new vehicle was purchased on 1-1-2015 for Rs. 15,00,000. Calculate depreciation admissible for the previous year 2014-15.

4. Following is the Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Akash Sarabhai from which you are required to ascertain his income from business for the assessment year 2015-16. **10**

	Rs.		Rs.
To Salary		By Gross Profit	3,22,000
(including proprietor salary)	45,000	By Bad debt recovered	
To General Expenses	45,000	(Not allowed earlier by AO	
To Advertisements	43,000	due to lack of evidence)	2,000



To Interest on proprietor's capital	12,000	By Rent received	3,000
To Interest on bank loan	4,500	By Interest on Post-office	
To Provision for bad debts	12,000	savings bank A/c	1,000
To Depreciation	4,000		
To Fire Insurance Premium			
(on house property)	100		
To Reserve for sale-tax	10,000		
To Advance income-tax	2,000		
To Donation to Central Library	1,000		
To Corporation-tax on house			
Property	500		
To Motor car expenses	1,000		
To Wealth-tax paid	3,500		
To Income-tax	4,000		
To Stationery	1,900		
To Net profit	1,38,500		
	3,28,000		3,28,000

Other Information :

- a) General expenses include Rs. 300 given to poor student to pursue his studies.
- b) Depreciation is in excess by Rs. 1,500.



- c) Motor car expenses include Rs. 300 for personal purposes.
- d) Central library is an approved institution.
- e) The proprietor draws Rs. 500 p.m. by way of salary

General expenses include Rs. 25,000 paid in cash to Painter Srinivas on a single day.

5. Nandkumar owns several assets. He sold the following assets during the financial year 2015-16. **10**

- a) Shares sold for Rs. 2,10,000 on 05-11-2015. These were purchased in October 1995 for Rs. 64,000.
- b) Sale of listed Debentures for Rs. 1,20,000 on 04-09-2015. These were purchased by him in August, 1993 for Rs. 1,10,000.
- c) Sale of a Residential House. It was inherited from his father in May, 1978. It was built at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 by his father in 1976. Additions were made by him at a cost of Rs. 60,000 in June, 1983. Its Fair Market Value as on 01-04-1981 was Rs. 2,40,000. Alterations and Additions were again made in February, 1991 at a cost of Rs. 60,000. This property was sold for Rs. 38,00,000 in July, 2015. The selling expenses were Rs. 30,000 on brokerage etc. He purchased another residential house for Rs. 3,00,000 in March, 2016.

Compute taxable capital gain for the assessment year 2016-17 if C.I.I. for 1983-84 is 116, 1990-91 is 182, 1991-92 is 199, 1993-94 is 244, 1995-96 is 281 and for 2015-16 is 1081.

OR



5. Rohit Sharma, a resident individual, submits the following particulars of his income for the year ended 31-3-2015 : 10
- i) Royalty from a coal mine Rs. 20,000
 - ii) Agricultural income in Pakistan Rs. 15,000
 - iii) Salary as a Member of Parliament Rs. 36,000
 - iv) Daily allowance as M.P. Rs. 5,000
 - v) His residential house has been taken on a rent of Rs. 10,000 p.a., half of which he has sublet at Rs. 1,200 p.m.
 - vi) Dividend received from a co-operative society Rs. 5,000
 - vii) He has incurred the following expenses :
 - a) Paid collection charges Rs. 100 for collecting dividends
 - b) Rs. 3,000 spent for earning and collecting royalty income.

Compute Rohit's income from other sources for the assessment year 2015-16.



Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY
Auditing (Paper – II) (Group – A)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instructions: i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternatives from alternatives given below each question : **10**
- 1) The Auditors report is the end product of every _____
a) Financial Year b) Investigation
c) Audit d) Examination
 - 2) The Companies Act provides relief to the auditor under section _____
a) 522 b) 633 c) 558 d) 425
 - 3) The audit of branch account is compulsory under section _____
a) 229 b) 228 c) 227 d) None of these
 - 4) The Auditor of a nationalised bank is required to make a report to the Central Government by addressing it to the _____ of India.
a) Finance Minister b) Governor
c) Registrar d) President
 - 5) The first auditor shall be appointed by Directors within _____ month of the registration of the company.
a) Six b) One c) Nine d) Twelve
 - 6) _____ is the medium through which an auditor expresses his opinion on the financial statements.
a) Audit programme b) Audit note
c) Audit report d) Balance Sheet
 - 7) The concept of _____ audit is based on basic economic principle that the resources should flow into the most remunerative channels.
a) Efficiency b) Balance Sheet
c) Financial d) Management

P.T.O.



8) _____ audit is an effective tool to see that conditions of a countries economy remain healthy.

- a) Tax
b) Management
c) Cost
d) Environment

9) The audit which is a comprehensive critical review of all aspects of process of management known as _____

- a) Management audit
b) Efficiency audit
c) Cost audit
d) None of these

10) _____ auditing attempts to measure the consequences of corporate actions and estimate their costs to society.

- a) Social
b) Efficiency
c) Cost
d) All the above

2. Write short notes on :

- A) Liability of an auditor **5**
B) Cost Audit. **5**

3. Write short notes on :

- A) Auditor's certificate **5**
B) Management Audit. **5**

4. Answer **any one** : **10**

- i) What are the special points to be kept in view while conducting the audit of Bank ? Explain.
ii) What is an unqualified audit report ? Draft specimen of unqualified audit report.

5. Answer **any one** : **10**

- i) Give the special points which require the special attention of an auditor while auditing the final accounts of an Insurance Company.
ii) State the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 1956 for appointment, remuneration and rights of Auditor.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Gr. b) (Paper – II) (Old)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives : **10**
- 1) When ratio of variable cost to sales is 65% then the P/V ratio is
A) 25% B) 30% C) 35% D) 40%
 - 2) Differential cost includes both fixed and variable cost but marginal cost represents only
A) Fixed cost B) Total cost
C) Relevant cost D) Variable cost
 - 3) _____ cost is the cost of next best alternatives of resources.
A) Differential B) Opportunity C) Relevant D) Variable
 - 4) _____ costs are those expected future cost which differ under different alternatives.
A) Relevant B) Sunk C) Standard D) Total
 - 5) Make or buy decisions can be facilitated with the help of _____ analysis.
A) Ratio B) Sales line
C) Standard cost D) Marginal cost
 - 6) Additional cost of producing one additional unit is called _____ cost.
A) Standard B) Opportunity C) Marginal D) Fixed



- 7) _____ is vehicle carrying information to those need it.
 A) Budget B) Report C) Contribution D) Cost Sheet
- 8) _____ is plan covering all phases of operations for a definite period in the future.
 A) Budget B) Report C) Bin Card D) Relevant cost
- 9) _____ is summary of all functional budget.
 A) Performance Budget B) Zero base Budget
 C) King Budget D) Master Budget
- 10) The formula for profit volume ratio is
 A) $\frac{S-V}{S} \times 100$ B) $\frac{S+V}{S} \times 100$
 C) $\frac{F+P}{V} \times 100$ D) $\frac{F}{C} \times 100$

2. Write short notes : 10

- A) Types of Budget.
 B) Forms of Reporting.

3. A) P/V Ratio is 60% and marginal cost of product is Rs. 50. What will be the selling price ? 5

B) The cost of production of a product per unit is as follows :

Direct materials	Rs. 5
Direct wages	Rs. 4
Production overheads (40% Fixed)	Rs. 5
Administration overheads (Fixed)	Rs. 1
Total	Rs. 15

The figures given above are based on an output of 100000 units. Selling price per unit is Rs. 20. What is Break Even Point ? 5

4. Tushar Ltd. provides you the following information : Fixed expenses Rs. 4,000, Break Even Point Rs. 10,000. You are required to calculate : 10

- 1) P/V Ratio
 2) Profit when sales are Rs. 20,000



- 3) Sales to earn profit of Rs. 6,000
- 4) New Break Even Point if selling price is reduced by 20%
- 5) New Break Even Point if variable cost is increased by 25%.

OR

From the following information, prepare Cash Budget for April to June 2016. **10**

Particulars	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Sales	2,00,000	4,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	12,00,000
Purchases	1,50,000	3,00,000	4,50,000	6,00,000	7,50,000	9,00,000
Wages	24,000	30,000	36,000	48,000	60,000	72,000
Admn. Exp.	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000

Additional information :

- 1) Cash sales are 20% of total sales.
 - 2) Credit sales are collected after one month sales are made.
 - 3) Period of credit allowed by suppliers one month.
 - 4) Wages and Admn. Exp. are paid after one month.
 - 5) Cash balance at end of March 2016 Rs. 4,00,000.
5. Selling price per unit Rs. 10, variable cost per unit Rs. 4, fixed cost Rs. 35,000. Calculate New Break Even Point in each of the following cases : **10**
- 1) If selling price is reduced by 20%
 - 2) If variable cost is decreased by 25%
 - 3) If fixed cost is increased by 20%
 - 4) If selling price and variable cost decreased by 20% and 25% respectively and fixed cost is increased by 20%.

OR

A company working at 50% capacity manufactures 10,000 units of a product. At 50% capacity the product cost is Rs. 180 and sale price is Rs. 200. The break up of cost is as below : **10**

Materials	Rs. 100 per unit
Wages	Rs. 30 per unit
Factory Exp.	Rs. 30 per unit (40% fixed)
Administration Exp.	Rs. 20 per unit (50% fixed)

Prepare Statement to show profitability at 60% and 80% capacity.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
(Comp – I)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Select the most appropriate alternative from given alternatives : **10**
- 1) The batsman, during a cricket match, decides the way of communicating his desire by using a body language is known as
 - a) Idea Generation
 - b) Encoding
 - c) Decoding
 - d) Receiving
 - 2) A sender has a tendency to manipulate information in such a way that the receiver will see it more favourably. This is known as
 - a) Filtering
 - b) Perception
 - c) Language barrier
 - d) None
 - 3) A person feels that he himself is good but there is a problem with others. This life position is an example of _____ complex.
 - a) Inferiority
 - b) Superiority
 - c) Neurotic
 - d) None
 - 4) Organisational change is becoming
 - a) a fashion
 - b) essential to survival of an organisation
 - c) a rare matter
 - d) none
 - 5) _____ attempts to reduce the gap between employee goals and organisational goals.
 - a) Survey
 - b) Consultation
 - c) Team
 - d) Management By Objectives (MBO)



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. – I (Semester – II) (Old) Examination, 2016
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (Comp. – II)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

N.B. : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Right side marks indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternative from given alternatives : 10

- 1) _____ is the determinant of profit.
 - a) FC
 - b) AC
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 2) The variable cost is also known as _____.
 - a) Indirect cost
 - b) Selling cost
 - c) Prime cost
 - d) None of these
- 3) The ratio between _____ and change in output is called MC.
 - a) Change in TC
 - b) Change in FC
 - c) Change in AC
 - d) None of these
- 4) The rate at which Central Bank lends loans to the commercial banks is called _____.
 - a) Rate of interest
 - b) Bank rate
 - c) Repo rate
 - d) None of these
- 5) O.M.O. is an important weapon used by Central Bank to control trade cycle is _____ policy.
 - a) Monetary
 - b) Fiscal
 - c) Credit
 - d) None of these
- 6) The creditor is _____ in the period of inflation.
 - a) Gainer
 - b) Loser
 - c) Hardship
 - d) None of these



- 7) According to _____ economist innovation is cause to arise trade cycle.
- a) Hawtrey
 - b) Schumpeter
 - c) Keynes
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ is characterised by declining output and rising unemployment along with a relatively rapid rise in prices.
- a) Inflation
 - b) Deflation
 - c) Stagflation
 - d) None of these
- 9) According to _____ economist an independently administered business unit is called firm.
- a) Havery Leibensten
 - b) Hanson
 - c) William
 - d) None of these
- 10) According to Baumol _____ is the ultimate objective of the firm.
- a) Maximization of sale
 - b) Maximization of profit
 - c) Innovation
 - d) None of these

2. Write short answer : 10

- A) State the concept stagflation.
- B) Explain the relation between AC and MC.

3. Write short notes : 10

- A) Types of inflation.
- B) Innovation.

4. Write answers (**any one**) : 10

- A) Explain Baumol’s sales maximization model.
- B) State Hwatrey’s theory of trade cycle.

5. Write answer (**any one**) : 10

- A) Explain the measures to control trade cycle.
- B) State the need of govt. intervention in markets.



Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
(Group – D) (Paper – III) (Old)
Modern Banking

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **10**

- 1) Major function of merchant banking is the _____ management.
a) Credit
b) Debit
c) Issue
d) None of these
- 2) The city bank established its merchant bank division in _____
a) 1960
b) 1970
c) 1980
d) 1990
- 3) In _____ merchant bankers are engaged principally in arranging the long term capital needs of the corporate sector.
a) UK
b) USA
c) Japan
d) India
- 4) GOI notified factoring as a permissible activity for the banks in July _____
a) 1970
b) 1980
c) 1990
d) 1960
- 5) In _____, a study group has constituted to examine the feasibility of factoring services in India.
a) 1988
b) 1989
c) 1990
d) 1991
- 6) The Govt. has set up SEBI in _____ 1988.
a) March
b) April
c) May
d) June



- 7) SSRY scheme has _____ major components.
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 8) UTI was alone in mutual fund field until _____
 - a) 1984
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1987
- 9) Shri Kalyanasundaram Committee submitted its report in _____ 1988.
 - a) December
 - b) January
 - c) March
 - d) April
- 10) A Micro-enterprise is an enterprise, whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. _____ lakh.
 - a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 20
 - d) 25

2. Write short answers : **10**

- a) Agricultural credit cards.
- b) Classification of factoring.

3. Write short notes : **10**

- a) PMRY.
- b) UTI.

4. Discuss the role of SEBI. **10**

OR

Examine the role of commercial banks in the field of agricultural finance.

5. State the essential differences between factoring services and banking services. **10**

OR

State briefly Money Market Mutual Fund.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com (Part – II) (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – III) (Gr – A)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instructions: 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Marks on the right indicate full marks.*

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following alternative. 10
- 1) A _____ is an enterprise that is controlled by another enterprise.
a) Parent b) Pvt. Ltd.
c) Subsidiary d) None of these
 - 2) In amalgamation in the books of the transferer company the following special account is opened.
a) Reconstruction A/c b) Realization A/c
c) Revaluation A/c d) Reorganization A/c
 - 3) In farm accounting standing crops are treated as
a) Crop product b) Work in progress
c) Final product d) None of these
 - 4) The concept of rental charges is related with
a) Farm Accounting b) Reconstruction
c) Packages Accounts d) Holding company A/c
 - 5) In _____ reconstruction one joint stock company is wound up and its business is taken over by another joint stock company.
a) External b) Internal c) Global d) Export
 - 6) In farm accounting the _____ asset is non-depreciable asset.
a) Land b) Seeds c) Plant d) Live-stock
 - 7) Amount payable by purchasing company to vendor company is called
a) Purchase consideration b) Dividend
c) Interest d) Net Asset
 - 8) When containers are destroyed or lost which account is credited ?
a) Containers Stock A/c b) Containers Trading A/c
c) Containers Provision A/c d) None of these



- 9) Two companies are wound up and they sell their business to newly formed company is called
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Re construction | b) Amalgamation |
| c) Absorption | d) Liquidation |
- 10) A company is wound up and an existing company acquires its business is called
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Amalgamation | b) Absorption |
| c) Reconstruction | d) Liquidation |
2. Write short notes on :
- A) Explain the term external Reconstruction. 5
- B) Explain the term minority interest. 5
3. Answer the following :
- A) From the following information compute minority interest.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2014

Liabilities	H Ltd.	S Ltd.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital :					
Rs. 10 each	1,00,000	50,000	S. Assets	60,000	63,000
Reserve	10,000	5,000	Investments		
Profit and Loss A/c	10,000	4,000	4,000 shares in S Ltd.	65,000	–
Sundry Liab.	5,000	4,000			
	1,25,000	63,000		1,25,000	63,000

H Ltd. acquired the shares of S Ltd. on 1st April 2013. On that date the Profit & Loss Account of S Ltd. had a credit balance of Rs. 1,000 and in Reserve Rs. 3,000. 5

- B) Mr. A Sells his goods in special containers costing Rs. 12 each. Containers are charged out at Rs. 16 each to customers and credited Rs. 10 each if returned in good condition within 3 months, for stock purposes all containers are valued at Rs. 8 each. On 1st April 2014 there were 3,000 containers in factory and 2,000 in the hands of customers (all returnable). During the year ending 31st March 2015, 5,000 containers were purchased, 8,000 were sent out to customers and 5,000 were received back from them.

On 31st March 2015, there were in the hands of customers within the required period. Draw up containers stock A/c bearing in mind that 50 containers were destroyed and 100 were sold as scrap realizing Rs. 20. 5



4. Following are the Balance Sheets of H Ltd. and S Ltd. as on 31st March 2015.

Balance Sheet					
Liabilities	H Ltd.	S Ltd.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity share cap	15,00,000	5,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000	2,00,000
General Res.	2,90,000	1,20,000	Freehold property	9,00,000	3,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	2,40,000	1,05,000	Plant and Machinery	4,00,000	1,50,000
S. Creditors	2,50,000	70,000	Shares in S Ltd.		
B/payable	20,000	5,000	40,000 Shares		
			of Rs. 10 each	4,70,000	–
			Stock in Tr.	1,50,000	50,000
			Debtors	1,80,000	80,000
			Bank	70,000	10,000
			B/R	30,000	10,000
	23,00,000	8,00,000		23,00,000	8,00,000

The following further information is supplied :

- 1) On the date of acquisition of the shares of S Ltd. by H Ltd. the undistributed reserve and profit and loss account credit balance of S Ltd. were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively.
- 2) Debtors of H Ltd. includes Rs. 18,000 due from S Ltd.
- 3) B/R of S Ltd. includes Rs. 5,000 due from H Ltd.
- 4) The stock of S Ltd. includes goods purchased from H Ltd. at Rs. 16,000 which includes profit charged by H Ltd. at $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ on cost.
- 5) H Ltd. and S Ltd. have both proposed a dividend of 12% for 2014-15 but no effect has been given for the same in accounts.
- 6) In the case of H Ltd. there was a contingent liability of Rs. 20,000 in respect of bills discounted.

You are required to prepare a consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. and S Ltd. **10**

OR

4. Discuss the differences between Amalgamation of companies and Absorption of companies. **10**



5. Mr. Poddar sells his goods in special packages costing Rs. 10 each packages are charged out at Rs. 15 each to customers and credited at Rs. 10 each if returned in good condition within 3 months.

On 1-4-2013 there were 5,000 packages in the factory and 3,000 in the hands of customers (all returnable).

During the year ended 31-3-2014, 15,000 packages were purchased by Mr. Poddar, 16,000 packages were send out to customers and 10,000 were received back from them within the stipulated period.

On 31-3-2014, there were 5,000 pieces in the hands of customers (all returnable). Draw up packages stock account and packages reserve account.

10

OR

5. From the following Trial Balance given below prepare a Farm Account for the year ended 31st March 2015.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock :		Sales :	
Fertilizers	2,000	Paddy	12,000
Pesticides	500	Wheat	15,000
Paddy	4,000	Household	
Work in progress	1,000	Consumption	
Purchases :			
Fertilizers	10,000	Paddy	10,000
Pesticides	8,000	Wheat	5,000
Diesels	3,000	Fodder utilization in cattle shed	5,500
Wages :			
Permanent workers	8,000		
Casual workers	4,000		
Expenses on Bullock	3,000		
Depreciation on :			
Bullock-driven implement	300		
Bullocks	500		
Tools	100		
Tubewell	200		
Machinery	1,900		
Expenses on Tools	1,000		
	47,500		47,500

Additional information :

- 1) Closing stock :
 - Work in Progress Rs. 1,000
 - Fertilizers Rs. 1,500
- 2) Land Revenue Rs. 600, Notional Rent on owned land Rs. 100.
- 3) Notional interest on owned capital Rs. 100.
- 4) Output used as seeds Rs. 2,500.

10



Seat No.	
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M.Com.– II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper – III) (Gr. b)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions:** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives : 10
- 1) Profit maximisation and _____ maximisation are two important objectives of financial management.
A) Loss B) Inventory C) Expenses D) Wealth
 - 2) _____ ratio shows the ability of the organisation to pay its current obligations.
A) Liquid B) Gross profit C) Acid test D) Current
 - 3) _____ assets includes all current assets except stock and prepaid expenses.
A) Current B) Fictitious C) Fixed D) Quick
 - 4) _____ is the process of critically examining in detail accounting information.
A) Ratio B) Inter firm comparison
C) Analysis D) None of the above
 - 5) Excess of current assets over current liabilities represents
A) Gross working capital B) Borrowed capital
C) Net working capital D) Fixed liability
 - 6) Conventionally a liquid ratio of _____ is considered satisfactory.
A) 1 : 2 B) 2 : 1 C) 1 : 1 D) 1 : 3
 - 7) Current ratio is a type of
A) Activity ratio B) Solvency ratio
C) Liquidity ratio D) Profitability ratio



8) Quick assets amount to Rs. 4,00,000, Fixed assets and Current assets are Rs. 6,00,000 and 2,00,000 respectively, the quick ratio is

- A) 2 : 3 B) 2 : 1 C) 1 : 3 D) 1 : 2

9) _____ analysis divided materials according to their importance namely value and quantity.

- A) VED B) ABC C) NPV D) IRR

10) Maximum rate of consumption multiplied by maximum delivery period is equal to

- A) Reorder level B) Danger level
C) Maximum level D) Minimum level

2. Write short notes on :

10

- A) Classification of Ratios.
B) Role of financial management.

3. A) Monthly demand of material 1000 units

Cost of placing an order Rs. 100

Annual carrying cost per unit 6½%

Purchase price of input unit Rs. 200

Minimum usage 25 units per week

Maximum usage 75 units per week

Reorder period 4 to 6 weeks

For emergency purchase 3 weeks.

Calculate Reorder Quantity and Reorder Level.

5

B) From the following Balance Sheet of a firm calculate Current ratio and Liquid ratio.

5

Balance Sheet

Liabilities

Assets

Share capital	30,000	Fixed Assets	16,500
Creditors	8,000	Cash	1,000
Bills payable	2,000	Book debts	6,000
Provision for tax	3,500	Bills Receivable	2,000
		Stock	17,500
		Prepaid expenses	500
	43,500		43,500



4. The components A and B are used as follows :

Normal usage 50 units per week each

Minimum usage 25 units per week each

Maximum usage 75 units per week each

Reorder quantity A – 300 units

 B – 500 units

Reorder period A – 4 to 6 weeks

 B – 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate : 1) Reorder level 2) Minimum level 3) Maximum level 4) Average level of stock. 10

OR

Explain the term Ratio Analysis and state the importance of ratio analysis. 10

5. From the following information of a company prepare Cash Budget for three months ending 31st March 2016. The cash balance on 1st January 2016 is Rs. 2,00,000. 10

Month	Total Sales	Total Purchases	Wages	Factory Exp.	Office Exp.
Nov. 2015	4,00,000	2,00,000	70,000	1,00,000	50,000
Dec. 2015	4,10,000	2,10,000	75,000	1,20,000	50,000
Jan. 2016	4,20,000	2,20,000	80,000	1,10,000	60,000
Feb. 2016	4,30,000	2,10,000	85,000	1,00,000	60,000
March 2016	4,40,000	2,00,000	90,000	1,30,000	70,000

Additional information :

- 1) Period of credit allowed to customers and by suppliers is one month.
- 2) Delay in payment of all expenses one month.
- 3) Income Tax of Rs. 50,000 is due to be paid in month of March.
- 4) Dividend @ 5% on preference share capital of Rs. 10,00,000 will be paid on 1st January.

OR

State the objectives of Inventory control. Explain in brief different techniques of Inventory control. 10



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Paper – III) (Gr. C)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instructions : *All questions are compulsory.
All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Select the correct answer from multiple choices given : 10

- 1) Tax on inter-state sale is levied by
 - a) Central government
 - b) State government
 - c) Municipal corporation
 - d) CBDT
- 2) If the goods are transferred by a manufacturer at Haryana to its branch at Delhi and thereafter sold by the Delhi Branch to its customers at Delhi, such sale shall be
 - a) Interstate sale
 - b) Sale within the State of Delhi
 - c) High-seas sales
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Rohit is a dealer in Delhi and sells the declared goods whose tax rate has been declared by the Central Government to be 1%. Rohit has made an inter-state sale of such declared goods to a registered dealer in Haryana. The Central Sales Tax in this case shall be
 - a) 2% against Form C
 - b) 1% against Form C
 - c) 1% whether Form C is provided or not
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Pradip Singh of Ludhiana sold goods to Gurmeet of Mumbai on 5-7-2014. Gurmeet exported the same goods to 'Sukhvindar' of Switzerland on 15-7-2014 against the agreement which was entered into on 11-7-2014. Such sale by Pradip Singh to Gurmeet is
 - a) Deemed Export Sale
 - b) Interstate Sale
 - c) Intrastate Sales
 - d) None of the above



- 5) The application for registration under the Central Sales Tax Act must be made in
- a) Form 'A' b) Form 'B'
c) Form 'C' d) Form 'D'
- 6) Under MVAT Act a dealer includes
- a) Any society b) Any club
c) Other Association of persons d) None of the above
- 7) As a dealer, other than importer, the dealer is liable for registration under MVAT Act, 2002 when his turnover of sales exceeds
- a) Rs. 50,000 b) Rs. 10,00,000
c) Rs. 1,50,000 d) Rs. 5,00,000
- 8) Which one of the following cannot be considered as goods as per the definition of goods given under MVAT Act, 2002 ?
- a) Hire purchase or lease b) Civil construction contract
c) Contract for repairs d) Shares of companies
- 9) Time limit for applying for compulsory registration under MVAT Act, 2002 is within
- a) 90 days from the date of turnover exceeding prescribed limits
b) 60 days from the date of turnover exceeding prescribed limits
c) 30 days from the date of turnover exceeding prescribed limits
d) None of the above
- 10) Amount to be deposited under MVAT Act, 2002 for voluntary registration is
- a) Rs. 10,000 b) Rs. 25,000
c) Rs. 50,000 d) None of the above

2. Write short notes on **any two** from the following :

10

- a) Provisions and procedure for Registration under Central Sales Tax Act
b) Filing of returns under MVAT Act, 2002
c) Types of assessment under MVAT Act, 2002
d) Tax Invoice under MVAT.



- 3. A) State in brief the effects of non-registration under MVAT Act, 2002. 5
B) Explain the Interstate sale with examples. 5
- 4. Rajesh starts a business on 10-6-2014. He furnishes the following information regarding the turnover of purchases and sales transactions. He wants to find out whether he is liable for registration under the MVAT Act, 2002. Advise him. 10

Month	Purchases			Sales	
	Within State	Outside the State			
	Tax free Goods	Tax free Goods	Taxable Goods	Tax free Goods	Taxable Goods
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jun-14	90,000	4,000	5,500	85,000	4,000
Jul-14	1,02,000	3,500	3,500	1,50,000	3,500
Aug-14	1,50,000	6,000	2,500	1,75,000	1,500
Sep-14	1,10,000	2,500	4,000	1,00,000	3,000
Oct-14	1,75,000	1,500	3,000	2,50,000	3,500

OR

Determine how much input credit shall be available to the dealer “R” in Delhi in respect of the following purchase : 10

- 1) Goods purchased from a dealer ‘Y’ under composition scheme - Rs. 80,000. Y has paid 1% as tax under composition scheme.
- 2) Goods purchased from Mumbai Rs. 3,06,000 which includes Central Sales Tax (CST) @2%.
- 3) Purchase from dealer Z in Delhi for Rs. 2,80,000. VAT charged @ 5% i.e. Rs. 14,000. Total value of purchase Rs. 2,94,000.
- 4) Goods purchased from a dealer in Delhi A Rs. 3,60,000. VAT charged 12.5% i.e. Rs. 45,000. Total value of purchase invoice Rs. 4,05,000.
- 5) Goods purchased from unregistered dealer Rs. 40,000.
- 6) Value of goods imported from Germany Rs. 9,00,000.



- 7) Purchases from dealer B in Delhi Rs. 75,000. VAT is not separately charged in the invoice.
- 8) Purchase of capital goods Rs. 10,12,500. Rs. 9,00,000 is price of capital goods and Rs. 1,12,500 is VAT amount separately charged.
- 9) Goods purchased Rs. 1,05,000 which includes 5% VAT which is separately shown. Such goods have been utilized in the manufacture of exempted goods.
- 10) Goods purchased on 10-05-2014 of Rs. 10,00,000 VAT paid Rs. 1,25,000 from a dealer who is registered under MVAT on 12-7-2014.

5. Total interstate sale for finance year 2014-15 of Ravishankar Knits Ltd. is Rs. 72,27,800 which consists of the following :

10

	Rs.
2% CST sales (State VAT rate 12.5%)	57,93,600
1% CST sales of declared goods	14,34,200

Out of the goods sold for Rs. 1,44,840 on 15-6-2014 which were liable to C.S.T. @ 2%, goods worth Rs. 57,936 were returned on 11-11-2014 and goods worth Rs. 14,484 were returned on 14-2-2015. A buyer to whom goods worth Rs. 71,710 carrying 1% C.S.T. was dispatched on 12-4-2014 rejected the goods and tax the same was received back on 18-11-2014.

Compute the taxable turnover and tax liability of Ravishankar Knits Ltd. if relevant 'C' forms have been received.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – IV) (Gr.a)
Research Methodology (Regular Students) (New)**

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

Instruction : Figures to the ***right*** indicate ***full*** marks.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below : **10**
- 1) Pilot study conducted to obtain firsthand knowledge about the universe and phenomenon may be called
 - a) Ad-hoc survey
 - b) Sample survey
 - c) Preliminary survey
 - d) General survey
 - 2) Statistical test of hypothesis for large samples is called
 - a) Z-test
 - b) T-test
 - c) F-test
 - d) Chi-square test
 - 3) A part of the population which is studied in order to make inferences about the whole population is known as
 - a) Sample
 - b) Census
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Research
 - 4) For studying the behaviour of small children the most suitable method of collecting information is
 - a) Mailed questionnaire
 - b) Schedule through enumerators
 - c) Observation
 - d) Information through correspondents
 - 5) Selection of sample on judgement of investigator is called
 - a) Purposive sampling
 - b) Random sampling
 - c) Convenience sampling
 - d) Cluster sampling
 - 6) _____ is a serial numbered list of published/unpublished works consulted by the report writer during the course of preparation of report.
 - a) Bibliography
 - b) Glossary
 - c) Index
 - d) None of these
 - 7) _____ observation is made as per a set plan.
 - a) Direct
 - b) Structured
 - c) Unstructured
 - d) Participant

P.T.O.



8) The research wherein trend analysis of a phenomenon under investigation is done may be called

- a) Comparative Research b) Longitudinal Research
c) Conceptual Research d) None of the above

9) _____ are the requisites of a good research report.

- a) Simplicity b) Precision
c) Audience orientation d) All of the above

10) Appendices and bibliography are contained in

- a) Preliminary part of report b) Main text of report
c) Addenda d) None of the above

2. Write short notes :

- a) Characteristics of good research report. **5**
b) Classification of research on the basis of application. **5**

3. Write answers in short :

- a) Discuss the advantages of survey method. **5**
b) What is analysis of data ? What are the characteristics of analysis of data ? **5**

4. Answer **any one** of the following questions : **10**

Explain the meaning and objectives of research.

OR

Define Research Design. What are the characteristics of an ideal Research Design ?

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions : **10**

What are the different methods of data collection ?

OR

What are the contents of research report ?



Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – IV) (Gr.a)
Research Methodology (External Students)

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

Instruction : Figures to the ***right*** indicate ***full*** marks.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below : **10**
- 1) _____ research probes into the past events through the study of historical evidences.
a) Applied b) Historical c) Conceptual d) Pure
- 2) _____ observation is the observation of an event while it is actually taking place.
a) Direct b) Indirect c) Structured d) Participant
- 3) _____ interview tries to understand the cause or causes of a malady.
a) Treatment b) Diagnostic c) Research d) Personal
- 4) A study of Industrial Relations in Reliance Group of industries is _____
a) Fundamental Research b) Descriptive Research
c) Exploratory Research d) Action Research
- 5) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of _____
a) Empirical evidences b) Hypothesis
c) Theoretical framework d) All of the above
- 6) _____ is a routine covering letter formally presenting the research report.
a) Title page b) Letter of transmittal
c) Table of contents d) None of the above

P.T.O.



7) _____ is a list of technical words used in the report and their explanations.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a) Bibliography | b) Glossary |
| c) Index | d) Acknowledgements |

8) Hypothesis emerges from _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Cultural values of society | b) Personal experiences |
| c) Analogy | d) Any of the above |

9) Non-repetitive surveys conducted occasionally as per demands of the situation are called _____

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Sample surveys | b) Confidential surveys |
| c) Specific survey | d) ad-hoc surveys |

10) A research attempting to gain knowledge about the nature of phenomenon about which there is no prior idea is called _____

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Descriptive Research | b) Exploratory Research |
| c) Explanatory Research | d) Action Research |

2. Write short notes :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a) Characteristics of good research design. | 5 |
| b) Precautions taken in interpretation of data. | 5 |

3. Write answers in short :

- | | |
|--|----------|
| a) Discuss the limitations of case study method. | 5 |
| b) What are the characteristics of a good report ? | 5 |

4. Answer **any one** of the following questions : **10**

Explain the meaning and objectives of research.

OR

Define Hypothesis. Explain the sources of hypothesis.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions : **10**

What are the steps involved in drafting report ?

OR

Discuss the advantages and limitations of observation method.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – b) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For Regular Candidates)**

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for each question. **10**
- 1) Which of the following is characteristic of qualitative research ?
 - a) Generalization to the population
 - b) Random sampling
 - c) Unique case orientation
 - d) Standardized tests and measures
 - 2) _____ is a general methodology for developing theory that is based on data systematically gathered and analyzed.
 - a) Theory confirmation
 - b) Grounded theory
 - c) Theory deduction
 - d) All of the above
 - 3) Which major characteristic of qualitative research refers to studying real world situations as they unfold naturally ?
 - a) Holistic perspective
 - b) Naturalistic inquiry
 - c) Dynamic systems
 - d) Inductive analysis
 - 4) The Major Limitation of Research is
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited Resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the above
 - 5) “Theory” helps the researcher in
 - a) Understanding the research procedure
 - b) Identifying the facts needed to be considered in the context of the research problem
 - c) Understanding the technical terms used in research
 - d) Determining how to make or record observations



- 6) 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
- 7) Questionnaire is a
- a) Research method
 - b) Measurement technique
 - c) Tool for data collection
 - d) Data analysis technique
- 8) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- a) Empirical evidences
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theoretical framework
 - d) All the above
- 9) The case study is the study of a
- a) Single group
 - b) Single individual
 - c) Single community or family
 - d) Single unit done intensively to bring out the processes and dynamics underlying its problems and functioning
- 10) On the spot research, aimed at the solution of an immediate problem is called
- a) Survey research
 - b) Fundamental research
 - c) Action research
 - d) Pure research

2. Answer the following :

- A) What do you mean by a case study research ? 5
- B) Explain the importance of research design. 5

3. Write short notes :

- A) Review of literature. 5
- B) Secondary data. 5

4. Answer **any one** of the following :

- i) Explain the process of research in detail.
- ii) Explain interview method of collecting primary data.

10

5. Answer **any one** of the following :

- i) Explain the steps in research report.
- ii) Describe the types of data analysis.

10



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For External Students)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question. **10**
- 1) While writing research reports a researcher
 - A) Must not use numerical figures in numbers in the beginning of sentences
 - B) Must arrange it in logical, topical and chronological order
 - C) Must compare his results with that of other studies
 - D) All of the above
 - 2) Bibliography given in a research report
 - A) Helps those interested in further research
 - B) Makes the report authentic
 - C) Shows the vast knowledge of the researcher
 - D) None of the above
 - 3) The list of the sources of information used or consulted in thesis which occurs at the end of the thesis is known as
 - A) Introduction
 - B) Bibliography
 - C) Conclusion
 - D) Body-text
 - 4) Secondary/existing data may include which of the following ?
 - A) Official documents
 - B) Personal documents
 - C) Archived research data
 - D) All of the above
 - 5) The first page of a research report is called as
 - A) Abstract
 - B) Preface
 - C) Title page
 - D) Bibliography



- 6) Which one is an odd in the process of research writing ?
 A) Logical analysis of the topic B) Preparation of the rough draft
 C) Preparation of bibliography D) Writing the final draft
- 7) The experimental study is based on the law of
 A) Single variable B) Replication
 C) Occupation D) Interest in the subject
- 8) Research methodology is a way to
 A) Analyzes the data required for research
 B) Solve the research problem systematically
 C) Selects the required sample size
 D) Utilize the data to solve a problem
- 9) A good hypothesis should be
 A) Precise specific and consistent with most known facts
 B) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by data
 C) Of limited scope and should not have global significance
 D) All of these
- 10) Hypothesis cannot be stated in
 A) Null and question form terms B) Declarative terms
 C) General terms D) Directional terms
2. Answer the following :
- A) Need of review of literature. 5
 B) Characteristics of good research report. 5
3. Write short notes :
- A) Formulation of research problem. 5
 B) Sources of secondary data. 5
4. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) Give difference between fundamental research and action research.
 2) Explain the layout of research report.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) Discuss interview method of data collection.
 2) Write on research process.
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Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Group – C) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For Regular Candidates)**

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question : **10**
- 1) Before the questionnaire is finally printed it should be _____
 - a) Post-tested
 - b) Pre-tested
 - c) Tested
 - d) Not-tested
 - 2) Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation ?
 - a) Non-verbal analysis
 - b) Linguistic analysis
 - c) Spatial analysis
 - d) All of these
 - 3) Bibliography is _____
 - a) List of literary materials
 - b) Cataloging of books
 - c) List of name of the author and work
 - d) List of journals
 - 4) An unguided interview of psycho-analytical nature permitting the subject to talk freely with a view to obtain insight into hidden motives is called
 - a) A focussed interview
 - b) A non-directive depth interview
 - c) A directive interview
 - d) A structured interview



- 5) _____ is not correct about research.
- a) Research is begun because someone has asked a question and it has to answer it
 - b) Research may involve venturing into areas of thought about which little is known
 - c) Research has to be planned and conducted because it is a scientific way of gathering information
 - d) Research is needed if the aim is to increase the extent of knowledge or to make it more complex
- 6) Is the technique of investigation involving face to face conversation ?
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Interview
 - c) Observation
 - d) Sociometry
- 7) _____ it is undesirable on the part of the researcher.
- a) To present a research report based on investigator's own ideas and written in his own words
 - b) Stringing lots of quotations together
 - c) Getting the full meaning out of the author's ideas and paraphrasing them in his own language
 - d) Concentrating on written material, eliminating unessential details
- 8) _____ is the aim of Survey Research.
- a) Describing the current status of a phenomenon, a group or an institution
 - b) Comparing the current status of these with some available standards and making suggestions for improving the status
 - c) Studying a small sample and drawing inferences about the larger population
 - d) All of these
- 9) _____ are the types of data according to nature.
- a) Qualitative
 - b) Quantitative
 - c) Both of them
 - d) None of these
- 10) The case study is the study of a _____
- a) Single group
 - b) Single individual
 - c) Single community of family
 - d) Single unit done intensively to bring out the processes and dynamics underlying its problems and functioning



2. Answer the following :
 - A) Review of Literature. 5
 - B) Importance of secondary data collection method. 5
 3. Write short notes.
 - A) Observation method. 5
 - B) Interview method. 5
 4. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
 - 1) Explain questionnaire method of data collection with its merits and demerits.
 - 2) Explain the survey method of research with its merits and demerits.
 5. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
 - 1) Describe the contents and layout of Research Report.
 - 2) Discuss in details the various steps involved in research process.
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Seat No.	
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M.Com. – II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Compulsory Paper – III)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- N. B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives :

10

- 1) _____ accounting furnishes accounting data and statistical information required for the decision making process.
A) Financial
B) Management
C) Absorption cost
D) Historical
- 2) The officer who is entrusted with management accounting function in an organisation is known as _____.
A) Cost accountant
B) Management accountant
C) Financial accountant
D) Chartered accountant
- 3) The _____ is a statement which reports the value owned by the enterprise and the claims of the creditors and owners against these properties.
A) Cash flow statement
B) Marginal cost statement
C) Balance sheet
D) Profit and loss account
- 4) Provision for taxes, short term loans, short term public deposits, accounts payables etc. are included in _____.
A) Current assets
B) Fixed assets
C) Current liabilities
D) Non-current liabilities
- 5) The _____ is one of the most useful and common method of analysing financial statements.
A) Ratio Analysis
B) BEP Analysis
C) ABC Analysis
D) Reporting
- 6) Quick ratio is also known as _____ ratio.
A) Liquid
B) Working capital
C) Current
D) Debt equity

P.T.O.



4. From the following Balance Sheets of Prem and Company for the year ended 31st December 2013 and 2014. Prepare a statement showing sources and application of funds and schedule of changes in working capital. 10

Balance Sheet					
Liabilities	2013	2014	Assets	2013	2014
Share capital	4,00,000	5,75,000	Plant	75,000	1,00,000
Creditors	1,06,000	70,000	Stock	1,21,000	1,36,000
Profit and loss account	14,000	31,000	Debtors	1,81,000	1,70,000
			Cash	1,43,000	2,70,000
	5,20,000	6,76,000		5,20,000	6,76,000

OR

From the following data given below compute : 10

- 1) Working capital
- 2) Current ratio
- 3) Acid test ratio
- 4) Debt-equity ratio
- 5) Net capital employed.

Crompton Ltd. Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2014

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	25,000	Fixed assets	30,000
Preference share capital	5,000	Current assets :	
Reserve and surplus	4,000	Stores	2,000
Debentures	8,000	Debtors	1,000
Bank loan (long term)	4,000	Cash	500
Creditors	1,000	Bank	2,500
Proposed dividends	1,000	Stock	4,000
Provision for taxation	2,000	Preliminary expenses	8,000
		Brokerage on shares	2,000
	50,000		50,000



5. CPC Ltd. provides you the following information at 80% capacity :

Production and sales	2000 units
Direct Material	Re. 1.00 per unit
Direct Labour	Re. 1.00 per unit
Direct Expenses	Re. 0.80 per unit
Production overheads (15% variable)	Rs. 2.00 per unit
Administrative overheads (80% fixed)	Rs. 2.00 per unit
Selling and distribution overheads (25% variable)	Rs. 2.00 per unit
Total cost	Rs. 8.80 per unit
Profit per unit	Rs. 1.20 per unit
Selling price	Rs. 10.00 per unit

Draw up a flexible budget at 60% and 90% capacity.

10

OR

A company is expecting to have Rs. 25,000 cash in hand on 1st April, 2014, it requires you to prepare an estimate of cash position during the three months, April to June 2014 :

10

Months	Sales	Purchases	Wages	Expenses
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
February	70,000	40,000	8,000	6,000
March	80,000	50,000	8,000	7,000
April	92,000	52,000	9,000	7,000
May	1,00,000	60,000	10,000	8,000
June	1,20,000	55,000	12,000	9,000

Other information :

- 1) Period of credit allowed by suppliers two months.
- 2) 25% of sales is for cash.
- 3) Period of credit allowed to customers for one month.
- 4) Delay in payment of wages and expenses one month.
- 5) Income Tax of Rs. 25,000 is to be paid in June 2014.



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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternative from the given alternatives : 10
- 1) The basic objective of business finance is _____
 - a) Optimising the output
 - b) Efficient management
 - c) Arrangement of funds
 - d) Procurement and use of funds
 - 2) _____ do not create any charge on the assets of the company.
 - a) Bank loan
 - b) Equity shares
 - c) Bonds
 - d) Hypothecation
 - 3) The amount of internal funds available for self-financing depends on
 - a) Earnings of the company
 - b) Dividend policy of the company
 - c) Depreciation policy of the company
 - d) All of the above
 - 4) Conservative dividend policy is one of the cause of _____
 - a) Under-capitalisation
 - b) Over-capitalisation
 - c) Fair-capitalisation
 - d) Optimum capitalisation
 - 5) In _____ theory amount of capitalisation is based on investment in fixed and current assets.
 - a) Earnings
 - b) Cost
 - c) Expenditure
 - d) None
 - 6) Issue of variety of corporate securities makes the financial plan _____
 - a) Flexible
 - b) Simple
 - c) Complex
 - d) None of these
 - 7) _____ have come as a boon to the small and medium investors.
 - a) Foreign Direct Investment
 - b) Mutual Funds
 - c) Self-financing
 - d) Foreign collaborations



8) A company can accept public deposits for a maximum period of _____ years.

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Five

9) A business firm is said to be overcapitalised when _____

- a) A fair return is not realised on capitalisation
b) A business has more net assets than it really needs
c) Both a) and b) above
d) None of the above

10) _____ are called 'Residual Claimants' in a company.

- a) Preference share holders b) Debenture holders
c) Equity share holders d) Bond holders

2. Write short notes on :

- a) Methods of assessing capital needs (financial requirements) of business. **5**
b) Advantages of Public Deposits. **5**

3. Write short answers :

- a) Discuss the forms of foreign collaborations. **5**
b) State the characteristics of sound financial plan. **5**

4. Answer **any one** of the following questions : **10**

- a) What is 'Business Finance' ? State the objectives and importance of business finance.
b) What is 'Over-capitalisation' ? State the effects of over-capitalisation.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions : **10**

- a) Explain the different sources of Long-term financing.
b) Discuss the role and importance of foreign capital.
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**M.Com. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – IV) (Group – A) (Old)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternative from given alternatives and rewrite the sentence : **10**

- 1) _____ is a systematic and objective inquiry in some field of knowledge.
A) Hypothesis
B) Research
C) Samples
D) Survey
- 2) _____ is formal communication written for a specific purpose.
A) Data
B) Observation
C) Report
D) Research design
- 3) The word report is derived from the _____ term.
A) Latin
B) Indian
C) American
D) None of these
- 4) If the investigator collects the data originally for the investigation is called _____ data.
A) Secondary
B) Primary
C) Qualitative
D) None of these
- 5) Research in commerce and management is _____.
A) Pure research
B) Historical research
C) Empirical research
D) Applied research
- 6) Hypothesis is formed on the basis of _____.
A) Folk Wisdom
B) Personal Experiences
C) Cultural values of society
D) Any of the above
- 7) Report writing is the _____ stage of research.
A) First
B) Second
C) Primary
D) Last

P.T.O.



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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question : **10**

- 1) The cost expended in the past that cannot be retrieved on product or service
 - A) Relevant Cost
 - B) Sunk Cost
 - C) Product Cost
 - D) Irrelevant Cost
- 2) Which one of the following centers is responsible to earn sales revenue ?
 - A) Cost Center
 - B) Investment Center
 - C) Revenue Center
 - D) Profit Center
- 3) Cost Unit is defined as
 - A) Unit of Quantity of product, service or time in relation to which costs may be ascertained or expressed
 - B) A location, person or an item of equipment or a group of these for which costs are ascertained and used for cost control
 - C) Centres having the responsibility of generating and maximising profits
 - D) Centres concerned with earning an adequate return on investment
- 4) A cost centre is
 - A) A unit of product or service in relation to which costs are ascertained
 - B) An amount of expenditure attributable to an activity
 - C) A production or service location, function, activity or item of equipment for which costs are accumulated
 - D) A centre for which an individual budget is drawn up



- 5) Describe the cost unit applicable to the Bicycle industry
- A) Per part of bicycle B) Per Bicycle
C) Per tonne D) Per Day
- 6) A method of dealing with overheads involves spreading common costs over cost centres on the basis of benefit received. This is known as
- A) Overhead Absorption
B) Overhead Apportionment
C) Overhead Identification
D) Overhead Analysis
- 7) The process of cost apportionment is carried out so that
- A) Costs may be controlled
B) Cost units gather overheads as they pass through cost centres
C) Whole items of cost can be charged to cost centres
D) Common costs are shared among cost centres
- 8) _____ one of the following centers is responsible to earn sales revenue.
- A) Cost Center B) Investment Center
C) Revenue Center D) Profit Center
- 9) The process of distribution of overheads allotted to a particular department or cost centre over the units produced is called
- A) Allocation B) Apportionment
C) Absorption D) Departmentalization
- 10) A segment of the business that generates both revenue and cost is called
- A) Profit Center B) Cost Center
C) Cost Driver D) All of these

2. Answer the following :

- A) Types of cost audit. **5**
- B) Cost audit V/s financial audit. **5**



3. Write short notes :
- A) Controllable and uncontrollable cost. 5
 - B) What is responsibility centre ? 5
4. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- A) Explain the advantages or usefulness of cost audit.
 - B) Explain the terms – centres of control and cost centre.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- A) Give difference between bin card and store ledger.
 - B) Explain the terms revenue centre, profit centre.
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
Paper – IV : TAXATION (Gr.C)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Select the correct alternative : **10**
- 1) The maximum amount that can be collected from a person under Maharashtra State Tax on Profession, Trade, Callings and Employments Act is
a) Rs. 1,500 b) Rs. 1,700 c) Rs. 2,000 d) Rs. 2,500
 - 2) A partnership firm is liable to pay Profession Tax at
a) Rs. 1,500 b) Rs. 1,700 c) Rs. 2,500 d) None of the above
 - 3) Profession tax collected from employees is required to be paid
a) Monthly b) Quarterly c) Half yearly d) None of the above
 - 4) During the proceeding under Section 133A, the authorized officer can
a) Seize the cash
b) Seize the cash and inventories
c) Seize the cash, valuables and inventories
d) None of the above
 - 5) Action under section 132 is called as
a) Survey b) Search
c) Search and seizure d) None of the above
 - 6) An assessee against whom an action under section 132 has been carried out
a) Can take copies of all the documents that are seized
b) Can take copies of only those documents which the authorized person allow
c) Can only inspect the documents that are seized
d) None of the above



- 7) During the proceedings under section 133A, the authorized officer can enter into
- Any place including residence of the assessee
 - Any place at which a business/profession is carried out by the assessee
 - Both a) and b)
 - None of the above
- 8) Every application in connection with the settlement of a case shall be accompanied by a fee of
- Rs. 1,500
 - Rs. 500
 - Rs. 2,500
 - Rs. 5,000
- 9) Settlement commission can exercise the powers
- That are available to the magistrate of Civil court
 - That are available to the income tax authority
 - That are available to the Superintendent of Police
 - None of the above
- 10) An Action under section 133A can be commenced at the place of business of the assessee
- Only during the business hours of the assessee
 - At any time as per the choice of authorized officer
 - Only after sun-rise and before sun-set
 - Only during the hours at which such place is open for conduct of business
2. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : **10**
- Measures taken by the Government to curb tax avoidance.
 - Procedure followed in Survey u/s 133A.
 - Rights and duties of the persons searched.
 - Penalty under section 271(1) (c) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
3. A) What are the penalties for violation of provisions of Section 269SS and 269T ?
B) What are the powers of Settlement Commission ? **10**
4. Explain in brief the procedure under Settlement of cases. **10**
5. Explain the provisions related to various offences and prosecutions under the Income Tax Act. 1961. **10**

OR

Explain the procedure of payment of taxes, fines and penalties under the Maharashtra State Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1967.



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**M.Com. II (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Gr.K) (Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions:** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Each question carries equal marks.**

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question :

10

- I) Research in commerce and management is
- a) Pure research
 - b) Historical research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Applied research
- II) The ultimate objective of any kind of research is
- a) To test the hypothesis
 - b) To improve the techniques of research
 - c) To satisfy the curiosity
 - d) To achieve human progress
- III) Data based research the inferences of which can be verified by repeating the experiment is called
- a) Action Research
 - b) Conceptual Research
 - c) Empirical Research
 - d) Longitudinal Research
- IV) A case study assumes
- a) Fundamental unity of human nature
 - b) Recurrence of circumstances
 - c) Similarity of human responses
 - d) All the above



- V) Non-repetitive surveys conducted occasionally as per the demands of situation are called
- a) Sample surveys
 - b) Confidential surveys
 - c) Specific surveys
 - d) Ad-voc surveys
- VI) Personal diaries and documents is the most important source of information for
- a) Social survey
 - b) Empirical survey
 - c) Exploratory survey
 - d) Case study
- VII) A study of sick cotton mills at Mumbai and Gujarat is
- a) Exploratory research
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Diagnostic research
 - d) Experimental research
- VIII) The method of data collection used by most by news agencies is
- a) Mailed questionnaire
 - b) Schedule through enumerators
 - c) Observation
 - d) Information through correspondents
- IX) Observation made as per set plan is
- a) Uncontrolled observation
 - b) Structured observation
 - c) Participant observation
 - d) Contrived observation
- X) Body of report contains
- a) Introduction, discussion and description
 - b) Conclusions
 - c) Recommendation
 - d) All these



2. A) Define report and explain its importance. 5
B) Distinguish between primary and secondary data. 5
 3. A) What are the contents of report ? 5
B) Define research design. What is the need of research design ? 5
 4. Attempt **any one** of the following :
A) Explain the characteristics of an ideal research design.
B) Explain the utility and limitations of case study in social research.
 5. Attempt **any one** of the following :
A) “Research is a systematic and refined techniques of thinking”. Explain in detail.
B) What are the different sources of data collection ?
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
(Group – D) (Paper – III)
Modern Banking
(New CBCS)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **14**
- 1) Basically, _____ provides a centralized store and forward mechanism with some transaction management.
a) MICR b) BACS c) T.T d) SWIFT
 - 2) The City Bank established its merchant bank division in
a) 1968 b) 1969 c) 1970 d) 1971
 - 3) LIC has set up their mutual fund in
a) 1987 b) 1988 c) 1989 d) 1990
 - 4) The GOI launched a PIO card scheme on September 15,
a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) 2005
 - 5) The SBI set up its merchant banking division in
a) 1970 b) 1971 c) 1972 d) 1973
 - 6) A major function of merchant banking is the _____ management.
a) Issue b) Credit c) Debit d) None of these
 - 7) Banker's Book Evidence Act
a) 1790 b) 1791 c) 1890 d) 1891
 - 8) In _____ a study group was constituted to examine the feasibility of factoring service in India.
a) 1987 b) 1988 c) 1989 d) 1990



- 9) Origin of factoring can be traced during 15th century in _____ and France.
a) Japan b) U.S.A. c) England d) India
- 10) _____ is, however, a dying product and many banks like SBI have since withdrawn this.
a) MT b) DD c) T T d) MIRC
- 11) The Govt. has set up SEBI in _____ 1988.
a) April b) May c) June d) July
- 12) A micro enterprise is an enterprise engaged in production where investment in plant and machinery does not exceeds Rs. _____ lakh.
a) 25 b) 20 c) 15 d) 10
- 13) In India, the only mutual fund operating for a long time since _____ was UTI.
a) 1964 b) 1965 c) 1986 d) 1987
- 14) SIDBI started operations in April
a) 1987 b) 1988 c) 1989 d) 1990
2. Write short answers. **14**
a) Electronic Funds Transfer.
b) Debit cards VS Credit cards.
3. Write short notes : **14**
a) Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).
b) SWIFT.
4. Discuss Information Technology Act, 2000. **14**
OR
State role and functions of SEBI. **14**
5. State the essential differences between factoring services and banking services. **14**
OR
Examine the role of commercial banks in financing SSI. **14**
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS Pattern)
Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY
(Paper – III) (Gr. – a)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) Marks on the **right** indicates **full** marks.

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following options. **14**
- 1) The total cost is generally divided according to their nature under the _____ broad headings.
a) two b) three c) four d) five
 - 2) Direct material is a
a) Manufacturing cost b) Administrative cost
c) Selling and distribution cost d) Any of the above
 - 3) Bad debt is an example of
a) Production overhead b) Administrative overhead
c) Selling overhead d) Distribution overhead
 - 4) According to variability, overheads are classified into _____ groups.
a) two b) three c) four d) five
 - 5) The wages of clerical staff is the example of
a) Office salary b) Indirect wages
c) Direct expenses d) Chargeable expenses
 - 6) Separation is useful for measurement of
a) Material turnover b) Labour turnover
c) Issue of material d) Valuation of wastage
 - 7) Administration overheads are recorded as a percentage of
a) Direct material b) Direct wages c) Prime cost d) Works cost

P.T.O.



- 8) Store keeper should initiate a purchase requisition when stock reaches
- a) Minimum level
 - b) Maximum level
 - c) Re-order level
 - d) Average level
- 9) Which of the following document is used for time keeping ?
- a) Daily time sheet
 - b) Time card
 - c) Job card
 - d) All of these
- 10) Which of the following method of wage payment is most suitable where quality and accuracy of work is of primary importance ?
- a) Piece rate system
 - b) Time rate system
 - c) Differential piece work system
 - d) Halsey premium system
- 11) Wage sheet is prepared by
- a) Payroll department
 - b) Personal department
 - c) Accounts department
 - d) Costing department
- 12) Capital value is the basis for allocation and apportionment of
- a) rent
 - b) time office
 - c) delivery exps.
 - d) depreciation
- 13) The primary packing materials such as cartons, cardboard boxes etc. are the examples of
- a) Selling overheads
 - b) Distribution overheads
 - c) Direct material
 - d) Administrative expenses
- 14) _____ is the technique and process of ascertaining costs.
- a) Cost Accounting
 - b) Management Accounting
 - c) Costing
 - d) Financial Accounting
2. A) Two components A and B are used as follows : 7
- Normal usage : 50 units per week each
Minimum usage : 25 units per week each
Maximum usage : 75 units per week each
Re-order quantity : A – 300 units ; B – 500 units
Re-order period : A – 4 to 6 weeks; B – 2 to 4 weeks.
Calculate for each component :
- a) Re-order level
 - b) Minimum level
 - c) Maximum level
 - d) Average level
- B) Write a note on perpetual inventory system. 7



3. A) From the following particulars find out the economic order quantity. 7
Annual demand : 18000 units
Ordering cost : Rs. 120 per unit
Inventory carrying cost per annum Rs. 20.

B) Write a short note on classification of cost. 7

4. The following particulars have been extracted from the account of General Motor Company for the year ended 31-3-2016. 14

Opening stock-raw materials	1,00,000
Purchase of materials	24,00,000
Carriage on raw materials	1,20,000
Wages of manual and machine labour for manufacturing motor car	14,00,000
Works overhead expenses	3,92,000
Establishment and general charges	2,98,340
Closing stock of raw materials	1,50,000

Find out works cost and total cost of motor cars, the percentage of works overheads cost to wages and the percentage of establishment and general charges to works cost.

Work out what price the company should quote for a car, which it is estimated, will require an expenditure of Rs. 44,000 in raw materials and Rs. 32,000 in wages, so that it would yield profit at 25% on total cost.

OR

ABC Ltd. has purchased and issued the materials in the following order : 14

- January 2016
- 1 Purchased 300 units @ Rs. 5 per unit
 - 4 Purchased 600 units @ Rs. 4 per unit
 - 6 Issued 500 units
 - 10 Purchased 700 units @ 5 per unit
 - 15 Issued 800 units
 - 20 Purchased 300 units @ 6 per unit
 - 25 Issued 100 units

Ascertain the quantity of closing as on 31st Jan. 2016 and state what will be its value if issues are made under LIFO method.



5. Compute the earning of a worker under 14
- Time rate method
 - Piece rate method
 - Halsey plan
 - Rowan plan

Information given : Wage rate Rs. 2 per hour
 Dearness Allowance Re. 1 per hour
 Standard Hours 80
 Actual Hours 50

OR

Compute machine hour rate for the month of January 2016 to cover the overhead expenses given below per annum. 14

	Rs.
Rent of the department (space occupied by machine being 1/5 th of the department)	780
Lighting expenses (12 men engaged in the dept. out of which 3 engaged on this machine)	288
Insurance	66
Cotton waste, oil etc.	96
Foreman's salary (1/4 th of his time occupied by this machine)	6,000
The cost of the machine is Rs. 12,000 and its estimated scrap value is	1,200

The following information is also available :

- Machine works for 1800 hours per annum.
 - The total cost of repairs etc. of the machine over its life will be Rs. 1,800.
 - Power consumed by the machine is 5 units per hour and cost P/V is 5 paise per unit.
 - The working life of the machine is estimated at 10 years.
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**M.Com. – II (Semester – III) (New-CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Gr.b) (Paper – III)**

Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- N.B :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives :

14

- 1) _____ analysis divided materials according to their importance namely value and quantity.
A) NPV B) IRR C) VED D) ABC
- 2) If average stock is Rs. 40,000 and closing stock was Rs. 10,000 more than opening stock then amount of closing stock is Rs. _____
A) 50,000 B) 30,000 C) 45,000 D) 35,000
- 3) Proprietors Fund is also called as _____
A) Total Assets B) Net worth
C) Total liabilities D) Contingent liabilities
- 4) The accounts receivable is Rs. 40,000 and average debts collection period is 73 days, the amount of credit sales is Rs. _____
A) 2,00,000 B) 1,00,000 C) 3,00,000 D) 4,00,000
- 5) The example of Balance Ratio is _____
A) Gross profit ratio B) Turnover ratio
C) Net profit ratio D) Current ratio
- 6) Total of all current assets is also called _____
A) Net working capital B) Net worth
C) Gross working capital D) Owners equity
- 7) _____ ratio shows the ability of the organisation to pay its current obligation.
A) Fixed assets to turnover ratio B) Current ratio
C) Gross profit ratio D) Liquid ratio

P.T.O.



8) Conventionally a liquid ratio of _____ is considered satisfactory.

- A) 1 : 1 B) 1 : 2 C) 2 : 1 D) 1 : 4

9) _____ management is concerned with the acquisition, financing and management of assets with some overall goal in mind.

- A) Business B) Office C) Personnel D) Financial

10) The modern financial management is concerned with the major decision of _____

- A) The investment decisions B) The dividend decisions
C) The financing decisions D) All above decisions

11) Working capital management is concerned with management of the _____ assets.

- A) Liquid B) Fixed C) Current D) Long term

12) E.O.Q is also called as _____

- A) Average stock B) Reorder quantity
C) Perpetual inventory D) Inventory control

13) The relationship of ordinary share capital to preference share capital and loan capital is described as _____ ratio.

- A) Capital gearing B) Capital turnover
C) Capital to fixed assets D) Owners equity

14) Ratio analysis is widely used as tool of _____

- A) Budget analysis B) Cost analysis
C) Financial analysis D) Break even analysis

2. Write short notes on **any two** :

14

- A) Motives of cash management.
B) Importance of financial management.
C) Stock levels.

3. A) From the following information calculate economic order quantity :

7

Annual consumption of input	4800 units
Annual carrying cost	12%
Purchase price of input unit	Rs. 25
Ordering cost per order	Rs. 180



- B) From the following data calculate : 7
- 1) Working capital
 - 2) Acid test ratio
 - 3) Fixed assets ratio.

Crompton Ltd. Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2016

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
Equity share capital	25,000	Fixed Assets	30,000
Preference share capital	5,000	Stores	2,000
Reserve and surplus	4,000	Debtors	1,000
Debentures	8,000	Cash	500
Bank loan	4,000	Bank	2,500
Creditors	1,000	Preliminary Expenses	8,000
Proposed dividend	1,000	Brokerage on shares	2,000
Provision for taxation	2,000	Stock	4,000
	50,000		50,000

4. Shriram Enterprises manufactures a special product ZED. The following particulars were collected for the year 2015-16.
- 1) Monthly demand of ZED – 1000 units.
 - 2) Cost of placing an order Rs. 100.
 - 3) Annual carrying cost per unit $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. Purchase price of input unit Rs. 200.
 - 4) Minimum wage 25 units per week.
 - 5) Maximum usage 75 units per week.
 - 6) Reorder period 4 to 6 weeks, for emergency purchase 3 weeks.

Compute :

- 1) Reorder quantity 2) Reorder level
- 3) Minimum level 4) Maximum level
- 5) Average stock level 6) Danger level. 14

OR

State the meaning and role of financial management. 14



5. From the following statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 calculate current ratio, liquid ratio, operating ratio, stock turnover ratio, net profit to capital employed ratio, debtors velocity, creditors velocity.

14

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 5 each	5,00,000	Land and Building	3,50,000
General Reserve	3,00,000	Plant and machinery	2,50,000
Profit and loss account	2,00,000	Stock	3,00,000
Creditors	2,00,000	Cash and bank	1,00,000
		Debtors	2,00,000
Total	12,00,000	Total	12,00,000

Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	Amt.	Particulars	Amt.
To opening stock	1,00,000	By sales (credit)	16,00,000
To purchases (credit)	8,00,000	By stock	2,00,000
To gross profit	9,00,000		
	18,00,000		18,00,000
To Office and Admn. Expenses	2,00,000	By gross profit	9,00,000
To selling expenses	1,00,000	By profit on sale of Assets	25,000
To other expenses	25,000		
To net Profit	6,00,000		
	9,25,000		9,25,000

OR

Calculate fixed assets, current assets, debtors, inventory, current liabilities, net worth and long term debts from the following information.

14

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Total assets/Net worth | 3.5 |
| 2) Sales/fixed assets | 6 |
| 3) Sales/current assets | 8 |
| 4) Sales/inventories | 15 |
| 5) Sales/Debtors | 18 |
| 6) Current ratio | 2.5 |
| 7) Annual sales | Rs. 25,00,000 |



Seat No.	
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M.Com. – II (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
(New – CBCS)
TAXATION (Paper – III) (Gr. – C)

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Select the correct answer from multiple choices given : **14**
- 1) MVAT does not apply to
 - a) Retailer
 - b) Works contractor
 - c) Importer
 - d) Consumer
 - 2) Sale as defined under MVAT includes
 - a) Mortgage
 - b) Hypothecation
 - c) Transfer of property involved in the Goods
 - d) Pledge
 - 3) A non-importer is liable to be registered under MVAT, 2002 if
 - a) The sale turnover exceeds Rs. 5,00,000
 - b) Taxable sales/purchases are atleast Rs. 10,000
 - c) Both the above a) and b)
 - d) None of the above a) and b)
 - 4) Tax on material used for packing of goods specified in Schedule A
 - a) 1%
 - b) Nil only if charged separately
 - c) 5%
 - d) Nil
 - 5) If the option to join or to opt out of the composition scheme is exercised in any year then it can be changed
 - a) Only at the beginning of the next year
 - b) Only at the end of the next year
 - c) Any time during the next year
 - d) Any time during the current year



- 6) Rate of tax is applicable at 5% for
 - a) Under Central Sales Tax Act
 - b) Schedule C
 - c) Schedule B
 - d) Schedule E
- 7) No set off or refund shall be granted to any dealer in respect of any purchase made from a registered dealer on or after 01-04-2005, unless the claimant dealer produces
 - a) A Delivery Challan
 - b) A Challan for payment of VAT Tax by seller
 - c) A Valid Tax Invoice
 - d) None of the above
- 8) An application for registration may be rejected if
 - a) The application is not complete
 - b) Prescribed information or documents have not been furnished
 - c) Prescribed conditions are not fulfilled
 - d) All the above
- 9) For a dealer liable to file a quarterly return has to pay the amount of tax due from him on or before
 - a) 30 days from the end of the respective quarter
 - b) 21 days from the end of the respective quarter
 - c) 25 days from the end of the respective quarter
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The Central Sales Tax is collected in the State
 - a) Where the movement of goods commences
 - b) Where the goods are delivered
 - c) Where the goods are manufactured
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Levy of Central Sales Tax is on
 - a) Sale of goods
 - b) Purchase of goods
 - c) Sale or purchase of goods
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Central Sales Tax is levied on
 - a) All movable goods
 - b) All movable goods other than newspapers
 - c) All movable goods other than actionable claims, newspapers, stock, shares and securities
 - d) None of the above



- 13) Goods were dispatched by a dealer of Mumbai in the name of Self to Delhi which were meant for a dealer in Delhi. The Goods Receipt (GR) was later on transferred in the name of bank at Delhi for delivery of GR and collection of payment from the dealer at Delhi. The bank at Delhi transferred the documents in the name of Dealer at Delhi. Such transaction is
- a) An interstate sale b) An intrastate sale
c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above
- 14) Raghunath has made an inter state sale of declared goods to Gangadhar and charged CST @ 2%. Gangadhar should provide to Raghunath
- a) Form 'D' b) Form 'C' c) No form d) None of the above

2. Write short notes on **any three** from the following : **14**

- a) Penultimate sale under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
b) Definition of the term Dealer under Central Sales Act.
c) Procedure for Registration under MVAT Act, 2002.
d) Composition scheme for the retailer under MVAT.
e) Procedure and dues dates for filing of returns under MVAT.

3. A) Shyamkant, a manufacturer, sells goods to Surendra, a distributor for Rs. 4,80,000 (exclusive of VAT) Surendra sells goods to Toufiq, a wholesale dealer, for Rs. 6,00,000. The wholesale dealer, Toufiq sells the goods to a retailer Ashvin for Rs. 8,00,000, who ultimately sells to the consumers for Rs. 10,00,000.

Compute the Tax Liability, input credit availed and tax payable by the Shyamkant, Surendra, Toufiq and Ashvin under invoice method assuming VAT rate @ 12.5%.

14

OR

B) Rajaram, a dealer in Pune, submits the following information pertaining to the month of March, 2015 :

14

- i) Exempt goods 'X' purchased for Rs. 15,00,000 and sold for Rs. 18,00,000.
ii) Goods 'Y' purchased for Rs. 16,87,500 (including VAT) and sold at a margin of 15% profit on purchases (VAT rate 12.5%).
iii) Goods 'Z' purchased for Rs. 6,00,000 (excluding VAT) and sold for Rs. 8,40,000 (VAT rate 5%).
iv) Goods 'A' purchased for Rs. 15,00,000 (including VAT) VAT rate 5% and used for manufacture of exempt goods.



- v) Capital Goods purchased Rs. 5,00,000 (excluding VAT) VAT rate 12.5%.
 - vi) Stores purchased for Rs.1,05,000 including VAT @ 5%.
 - vii) Goods used as Fuel for Rs.1,12,500 including VAT @ 12.5%.
 - viii) His unutilized balance in VAT input credit on 1-3-2015 was Rs. 1,34,000.
- Compute the turnover of sales and purchase, Input VAT set off, Output VAT and Net VAT payable by Rajaram.

4. M/s. Track Building Contractors of Solapur submits you the following details in respect of their construction business commenced on 1st April, 2014. Find out whether as per provisions of MVAT Act, 2002, they are liable for registration. **14**

Month	Purchases		Sales	
	Taxable Goods Rs.	Tax Free GoodsRs.	Taxable Goods Rs.	Tax Free GoodsRs.
April – 14	1,500	50,000	3,000	80,000
May – 14	1,000	1,25,000	5,000	1,90,000
June – 15	2,500	15,000	–	1,75,000
July – 14	3,500	45,000	1,500	95,000

5. From the following information, compute the taxable turnover and tax liability of 3 Products viz. Machinery, Jute Bags and Jewelry. The State VAT rate of Product Machinery is 12.5%, Product Jute Bags is 5% and Product Jewelry it is 1%. **14**

Total Sales value including C.S.T. applicable against from 'C'

	Machinery (Rs.)	Jute Bags (Rs.)	Jewelry (Rs.)
Year 2014-15	83,13,000	1,24,69,500	1,23,47,250

Additional information :

- i) A buyer of product Machinery to whom goods worth Rs. 8,31,300 were sold on 17-8-2014 returned goods worth Rs. 1,66,260 (inclusive of CST) on 17-1-2015.
- ii) Another buyer of product Machinery could not provide 'C' Form for goods worth Rs. 1,24,950.
- iii) A buyer of product Jute Bags to whom goods worth Rs. 1,66,260 were sold did not send the 'C' form as the product was not covered in his registration certificate.
- iv) There was only one buyer of product Jewelry and he did not provide 'C' form.



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**M.Com. II (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – III) (Gr.K)
Industrial Statistics**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

- N.B. :**
- 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - 2) **Each question carries equal marks.**
 - 3) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
 - 4) **Use of soundless calculators is allowed.**

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question.

14

- i) Negligence of operator is a
 - a) Chance cause
 - b) Assignable cause
 - c) Uncontrollable cause
 - d) None of these
- ii) Variations in production due to change in atmosphere is a
 - a) Chance cause
 - b) Assignable cause
 - c) Controllable cause
 - d) None of these
- iii) In the presence of which cause produced items may be defective ?
 - a) Chance cause
 - b) Assignable cause
 - c) Uncontrollable cause
 - d) None of these
- iv) Control chart was devised by
 - a) George Dantzig
 - b) Walter A Schwartz
 - c) R. A. Fisher
 - d) None of these
- v) A Control chart contains how many control limits ?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) none of these
- vi) Distance between UCL and LCL is equal to
 - a) 3 – Sigma
 - b) 5 – Sigma
 - c) 6 – Sigma
 - d) None of these



- vii) Control limits C – chart are based upon
- a) Binomial distribution
 - b) Normal distribution
 - c) Poisson distribution
 - d) None of these
- viii) LCL of \bar{X} chart is given by
- a) $\bar{\bar{X}} - D_3 \bar{R}$
 - b) $\bar{\bar{X}} - A_2 \bar{R}$
 - c) $\bar{\bar{X}} + D_4 \bar{R}$
 - d) None of these
- ix) A production process which contains only chance causes is called as
- a) Under control
 - b) Out of control
 - c) Cannot say anything
 - d) None of these
- x) When sample sizes varies with sample to sample, then which chart is preferred as control chart for no. of defectives ?
- a) p-chart
 - b) np-chart
 - c) c-chart
 - d) none of these
- xi) The expected value of the sample size required for coming to a decision about the acceptance or rejection of the lot in an acceptance-rejection sampling plan is to defined as
- a) ATI
 - b) ASN
 - c) AOQL
 - d) None of these
- xii) P [of rejecting a lot of satisfactory quality] is called as
- a) Consumer's Risk
 - b) Producer's Risk
 - c) LTPD
 - d) None of these
- xiii) If P [Accepting a lot of quality P_1] = 0.95, then P_1 is called as
- a) Acceptance Quality Level (AQL)
 - b) Lot Tolerance Proportion Defective (LTPD)
 - c) Average Outgoing Quality (AOQ)
 - d) None of these
- xiv) If specification limits coincide with tolerance limits, then the situation is
- a) Costly
 - b) Unreliable
 - c) Ideal
 - d) None of these



2. A) Explain control chart. Give the construction of P-chart. 7

B) The number of defects on 20 items are given below :

Item No.	:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of defects	:	2	0	4	1	0	8	0	1	2	0
Item No.	:	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
No. of defects	:	6	0	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	2

Construct C-chart and state your conclusion. 7

3. A) Define the terms : 7

- a) Consumer's Risk b) OC curve c) LTPD

B) 10 samples each of size 10 were inspected. The number of defectives detected in each of them is given below :

Sample No.	:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of defectives	:	0	1	0	3	9	2	0	7	0	1

Construct np-chart and give conclusion. 7

4. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14

- A) Explain various utilities and advantages of S.Q.C. Explain specification limits and natural tolerance limits. Give relations between them.
B) State various control charts for attributes. Give the differences between p and np-charts. Give the construction of C-chart.

5. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14

- A) State various control charts for variables. Give their construction.
B) A machine is set to deliver the packets of a given weight. Ten samples of size 5 each were examined and the following results were obtained.

Sample No.	:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mean	:	43	49	37	44	45	37	51	46	43	47
Range	:	5	6	5	7	7	4	8	6	4	6

Calculate control limits. Draw the \bar{X} and R-Charts and comment on these.

(Given : for n = 5, $A_2 = 0.58$, $D_3 = 0$, $D_4 = 2.11$).



Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM (New – CBCS)
(Group – D) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology
(Regular Student)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : **14**

- 1) Research in commerce and management is _____ research.
a) Pure b) Applied c) Empirical d) Historical
- 2) To achieve human progress is the ultimate objective of _____ research.
a) Pure b) Applied c) Empirical d) Any kind of
- 3) Kinds of hypothesis are _____
a) Four b) Three c) Two d) Five
- 4) _____ method is extensive study of population.
a) Survey b) Case Study c) Empirical d) All the above
- 5) _____ method does only qualitative analysis.
a) Survey b) Case Study c) Empirical d) All the above
- 6) Report writing contains _____ main divisions.
a) Two b) Four c) Three d) Five
- 7) Introductory part of reports contains _____
a) Preface b) Acknowledgments
c) Letter of transmittal d) All the above
- 8) Generally _____ types in the context of exploratory studies are used.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five



- 9) Research design may be categorized into _____ types.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 10) _____ research refers to the research in natural sciences.
a) Physical b) Social c) None of these d) All the above
- 11) _____ observation is the observation of an event while it is taken place.
a) Controlled b) Direct c) Uncontrolled d) Indirect
- 12) A study of industrial relations in reliance industry will be termed as _____ research.
a) Descriptive b) Exploratory c) Action d) Pure
- 13) Sources of research problem is _____
a) Review of literature b) Experiences
c) Educational bodies d) All the above
- 14) _____ data are original in nature.
a) Secondary b) Primary c) None of these d) All the above

2. Write short answers. **14**

- a) Qualitative and quantitative research.
- b) Phases of research design.

3. Write short notes. **14**

- a) Formulation of research problem.
- b) Types of research design.

4. Discuss methods of collecting primary data. **14**

OR

What is analysis ? What are the types of analysis of data ?

5. Explain the steps in report writing and state importance of report writing. **14**

OR

State stages and advantages of case study method.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
(Group – D) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology
(External Student)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below. **14**
- 1) The major limitation of social research is
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the above
 - 2) To solve the problems of business and society is the main objective of _____ research.
 - a) Pure
 - b) Applied
 - c) Empirical
 - d) Historical
 - 3) _____ method is intensive study of case.
 - a) Survey
 - b) Case study
 - c) All the above
 - d) None of these
 - 4) Motives of research are
 - a) Curiosity
 - b) Interest in novel
 - c) Identification of causes
 - d) All the above
 - 5) Population is known in _____ method.
 - a) Case study
 - b) Survey
 - c) All the above
 - d) None of these
 - 6) _____ is the first part of the main body of the report.
 - a) Introduction
 - b) Conclusions
 - c) Description
 - d) None of these
 - 7) The parts presented after the end of the main body of the report is called
 - a) Glossary
 - b) Bibliography
 - c) List of references
 - d) Addenda



- 8) To achieve new insights into a phenomenon is the main objective of _____ studies.
a) Diagnostic b) Descriptive c) Exploratory d) Experimental
- 9) Generally _____ steps in the context of exploratory studies are used.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 10) The research wherein trend analysis of a phenomenon under investigation is done may be called as _____ research.
a) Qualitative b) Comparative c) Conceptual d) Longitudinal
- 11) Research can be broadly classified into _____ groups.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 12) _____ observation is the observation of an event after it has taken place.
a) Controlled b) Direct c) Uncontrolled d) Indirect
- 13) Data for any investigation may be collected by _____ methods.
a) Five b) Four c) Three d) Two
- 14) A study of industrial relations in reliance industry will be termed as _____ research.
a) Descriptive b) Exploratory c) Action d) Pure

2. Write short answers : **14**

- a) Pure and applied research.
b) Criteria for good research problem.

3. Write short notes. **14**

- a) Objectives of research.
b) Characteristics of good research design.

4. Explain importance and precautions to be taken while doing interpretation. **14**

OR

What are the different sources of data collection ?

5. Discuss the characteristics of good report. **14**

OR

Explain the types and limitations of survey method.



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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – IV) (Gr-a)
Research Methodology (Regular Students)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below : **14**
- 1) A research attempting to gain knowledge about the nature of phenomenon about which there is no prior idea is called
 - a) Descriptive Research
 - b) Exploratory Research
 - c) Explanatory Research
 - d) Action Research
 - 2) _____ are the characteristics of Research.
 - a) Explore new knowledge
 - b) Patient and unhurried activity
 - c) Requires courage
 - d) All of the above
 - 3) Appendices and bibliography are contained in
 - a) Preliminary part of report
 - b) Main text of report
 - c) Addenda
 - d) None of these
 - 4) Non-sampling errors generally arise because of
 - a) Lack of trained investigator
 - b) Failure of respondents
 - c) Incomplete questionnaire
 - d) All of the above
 - 5) When the investigator selects sample according to his judgement, it is called _____ sampling.
 - a) Purposive
 - b) Random
 - c) Quota
 - d) Cluster
 - 6) Interview conducted to understand the causes of a malady is called
 - a) Focused interview
 - b) Treatment interview
 - c) Short-contact interview
 - d) Diagnostic interview



- 7) For studying the behaviour of small children the most suitable method of collecting information is
- Mailed questionnaire
 - Schedule through enumerators
 - Observation
 - Information through correspondents
- 8) _____ is a list of technical words used in the report and their explanations.
- Bibliography
 - Glossary
 - Index
 - Acknowledgements
- 9) _____ is an orderly arrangement of data in rows and columns.
- Tabulation
 - Editing
 - Coding
 - Classification
- 10) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- Empirical evidences
 - Hypothesis
 - Theoretical framework
 - All of the above
- 11) Title of column in a table is called
- Stub
 - Caption
 - Body
 - None of these
- 12) Pilot study conducted to obtain first hand knowledge about the universe and phenomenon may be called
- Ad-hoc survey
 - Sample survey
 - Preliminary survey
 - General survey
- 13) The method of data collection used by news agencies is
- Mailed Questionnaire
 - Schedule through enumerators
 - Interview
 - Information through correspondents
- 14) _____ is the observation of an event while it is actually taking place.
- Structured observation
 - Controlled observation
 - Direct observation
 - Unstructured observation



2. Write short notes :
 - a) Characteristics of interview method. 7
 - b) Contents of report. 7

 3. Write answers in short.
 - a) Discuss the advantages of survey method. 7
 - b) What are the characteristics of good research design ? 7

 4. Answer **any one** of the following questions. 14
 - a) What do you mean by the term 'Analysis of Data' ? What are the characteristics of Analysis of Data ?
 - b) What are the steps involved in scientific research process ?

 5. Answer **any one** of the following questions. 14
 - a) Explain the meaning and objectives of research.
 - b) Define Report. What are the steps involved in drafting report ?
-



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**M.Com. – II (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Group – a) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For External Students)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose correct alternative from alternatives given below **each** questions : **14**
- 1) A systematic and objective inquiry in some field of knowledge is known as
 - a) Research
 - b) Samples
 - c) Report
 - d) Observation
 - 2) The main objective of fundamental or pure-research is
 - a) To achieve human progress
 - b) To solve the problems of business and society
 - c) To make practical use of existing knowledge
 - d) All the above
 - 3) A research attempting to gain knowledge about the nature of phenomenon about which there is no prior idea is called
 - a) Descriptive Research
 - b) Exploratory Research
 - c) Action Research
 - d) None of these
 - 4) For formulating a research problem researcher may
 - a) Review the relevant literature
 - b) Consult with research guide
 - c) Discuss with experts
 - d) Do all the above
 - 5) Appendices and bibliography are contained in
 - a) Preliminary part of report
 - b) Main text of report
 - c) Addenda
 - d) None of the above



- 6) The most popular method of research to study current problems in social sciences is
- a) Historical method
 - b) Experimental method
 - c) Survey method
 - d) Case study method
- 7) Personal diaries and documents is the most important source of information for
- a) Social survey
 - b) Empirical research
 - c) Exploratory research
 - d) Case study
- 8) Statistical test of hypothesis for small samples is called
- a) Z-test
 - b) F-test
 - c) T-test
 - d) Chi-square test
- 9) A good research design should satisfy
- a) Economy
 - b) Objectivity
 - c) Flexibility
 - d) Economy objectivity and flexibility
- 10) For studying the behaviour of small children the most suitable method of collecting information is
- a) Mailed questionnaire
 - b) Observation
 - c) Information through correspondents
 - d) Schedule through enumerators
- 11) Data collected through interview and questionnaire is called
- a) Secondary data
 - b) Primary data
 - c) Final data
 - d) Dummy data
- 12) Assigning numbers and symbols to various responses in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called
- a) Processing
 - b) Editing
 - c) Coding
 - d) Classification
- 13) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- a) Empirical evidences
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theoretical framework
 - d) All the three above
- 14) Report writing improves skill of researcher
- a) Writing skills
 - b) Communication skills
 - c) Construction skills
 - d) None of these



2. Write short notes on : 14
- 1) Survey method and case study method.
 - 2) Components of the research design.
3. Answer in brief : 14
- 1) Define research. Explain in brief various types of research.
 - 2) How a research problem is formulated ?
4. Answer **any one** of the following : 14
- 1) What is research design ? Write characteristics and objectives of research design.
 - 2) Distinguish between primary and secondary data. Write various methods and tools of data collection.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : 14
- 1) Define report and explain its elements. What are the characteristics of good report ?
 - 2) Define hypothesis and explain meaning and sources of hypothesis. Write various kinds of hypothesis.
-



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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (CBCS) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For Regular Candidates)**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question. **14**
- 1) Construct validity will be developed by the researcher based on
A) Theoretical reasoning B) Empirical evidence
C) Investigation D) Observation
 - 2) When ranks are assigned to objects based on their properties or characteristics then the level of measurement is described as
A) Interval measurement B) Nominal measurement
C) Ordinal measurement D) Scientific
 - 3) _____ means to tell whether or not the hypothesis seems to be valid.
A) Null hypothesis B) Testing of hypothesis
C) Alternative hypothesis D) Type 1 and Type 2 errors
 - 4) Secondary/existing data may include which of the following
A) Official documents B) Personal documents
C) Archived research data D) All of the above
 - 5) A definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population is called
A) sample design B) size of sample
C) sampling error D) sampling unit
 - 6) The first page of a research report is called as
A) abstract B) preface C) title page D) bibliography



- 7) If the investigator obtains the data from published or unpublished sources, such data will constitute
- A) primary data
 - B) secondary data
 - C) relevant data
 - D) none of the above
- 8) Under _____ method data are collected from each and every unit of the population.
- A) sampling
 - B) random sampling
 - C) census
 - D) convenience sampling
- 9) Data collected from Economic Times newspaper is an example of
- A) primary data
 - B) observed data
 - C) secondary data
 - D) historical data
- 10) When population under investigation is infinite we should use
- A) census method
 - B) sample method
 - C) either census or sample method
 - D) neither sample nor census method
- 11) A _____ is the overall plan or programmes of research.
- A) sample design
 - B) statistical design
 - C) observation design
 - D) research design
- 12) Research methodology is a way to
- A) Analyzes the Data required for research
 - B) Solves the research problem systematically
 - C) Selects the required sample size
 - D) Utilize the data to solve a problem
- 13) A good research report is one which
- A) communicates the research findings in simple form to the readers
 - B) communicates the research findings to the government
 - C) communicates the research findings to the persons form whom the data collected
 - D) communicates the research findings to the business community
- 14) Research in which the researcher uses both qualitative and quantitative research within a stage or across two of the stages in the research process is known as
- A) action research
 - B) basic research
 - C) quantitative research
 - D) mixed model research



2. Answer the following. 14
- A) What are the advantages and disadvantages of case study method ?
 - B) What are the types of sampling ?
3. Write short notes. 14
- A) Characteristics of A Good Report.
 - B) Review of literature.
4. Answer **any one** of the following. 14
- A) Explain the tools of primary data collection method.
 - B) What is hypothesis ? Explain the importance of hypothesis.
5. Answer **any one** of the following. 14
- A) Explain the various types of research.
 - B) Explain the various steps on scientific research process.
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (CBCS) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For External Candidates)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for each question : **14**
- 1) The major limitation of research is
 - A) Objectivity
 - B) Limited resources
 - C) Unpredictability
 - D) All the above
 - 2) Which of the following is desirable in a questionnaire ?
 - A) Emotionally toned questions
 - B) Too broad questions
 - C) Two ideas in one question
 - D) Questions which will elicit valid and reliable answers
 - 3) Questionnaire is a
 - A) Research method
 - B) Measurement technique
 - C) Tool for data collection
 - D) Data analysis technique
 - 4) _____ is a general methodology for developing theory that is based on data systematically gathered and analyzed.
 - A) Theory confirmation
 - B) Grounded theory
 - C) Theory deduction
 - D) All of the above
 - 5) On the spot research aimed at the solution of an immediate problem is called
 - A) Survey research
 - B) Fundamental research
 - C) Action research
 - D) Pure research



- 6) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- A) Empirical evidences
 - B) Hypothesis
 - C) Theoretical framework
 - D) All the above
- 7) Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes called as _____ observation.
- A) Structured
 - B) Naturalistic
 - C) Complete
 - D) Probed
- 8) Sources of researchable problems can include
- A) Researchers' own experiences as educators
 - B) Practical issues that require solutions
 - C) Theory and past research
 - D) All of the above
- 9) Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as
- A) Experimental research
 - B) Historical research
 - C) Replication
 - D) Archival research
- 10) Open-ended questions provide primarily
- A) Confirmatory data
 - B) Qualitative data
 - C) Predictive data
 - D) None of the above
- 11) Research hypotheses are
- A) Formulated prior to a review of the literature
 - B) Statements of predicted relationships between variables
 - C) Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
 - D) (B) and (C)
- 12) 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



- 13) The statement of purpose in a research study should
- A) Identify the design of the study
 - B) Identify the intent or objective of the study
 - C) Specify the type of people to be used in the study
 - D) Describe the study
- 14) A research plan
- A) Should be detailed
 - B) Should be given to others for review and comments
 - C) Sets out the rationale for a research study
 - D) All of the above
2. Answer the following : **14**
- A) What are the advantages and disadvantages of questionnaire technique ?
 - B) Characteristics of a good hypothesis.
3. Write short notes : **14**
- A) Characteristics of a good report.
 - B) Characteristics of good researcher.
4. Answer **any one** of the following : **14**
- A) Explain the secondary data collection method with its merits and demerits.
 - B) Explain the various types of research.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : **14**
- A) What is research design ? Explain its types.
 - B) Explain the various steps of scientific research process.
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SLR-N – 70

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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (CBCS) (New) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Group – C) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology
(Regular Students)

Time : 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question : **14**

- 1) _____ makes people to undertake research.
 - A) Desire to get a reward
 - B) Desire to solve a problem with a solution
 - C) Desire to collect information
 - D) Desire to act as a researcher
- 2) Research design includes _____
 - A) Sampling, observational, statistical and operational designs
 - B) Statistical techniques alone
 - C) Only sampling design
 - D) Only data collection methods
- 3) The most popularly used device for collecting data is
 - A) A schedule
 - B) A questionnaire
 - C) An observation
 - D) A diary
- 4) The researchers use to analyze the data _____
 - A) Mathematical methods
 - B) Probability methods
 - C) Index numbers
 - D) Statistical tools

P.T.O.



- 5) The research report should have _____
- A) The preliminary, main text and end matter
 - B) Only the main text
 - C) The preliminary and main text
 - D) All the research findings
- 6) Interpretation is essential in research for the reason that
- A) The usefulness and utility of research findings depend on it
 - B) The objectives of the study are depend on it
 - C) The analysis of data depend on it
 - D) The data collection is depend on it
- 7) Multi-stage sampling is also known as _____
- A) Random sampling
 - B) Systematic sampling
 - C) Cluster sampling
 - D) Sequential sampling
- 8) A good research report is one which _____
- A) Communicates the research findings in simple form to the readers
 - B) Communicates the research findings to the government
 - C) Communicates the research findings to the persons form whom the data collected
 - D) Communicates the research findings to the business community
- 9) Data collected from economic times news paper is an example of _____
- A) Primary data
 - B) Observed data
 - C) Secondary data
 - D) Historical data
- 10) After formulating the research problem the researcher has to undertake an extensive.
- A) Literature survey
 - B) Field study
 - C) Data collection work
 - D) Population study
- 11) Research is _____
- A) A lab experiment
 - B) A procedure
 - C) A systematic enquiry
 - D) A test study



- 12) Research question is _____
- A) Question formulated by the scholar
 - B) Question which guide asks
 - C) A statement of specific enquiry
 - D) Sentence having answer
- 13) Relevant literature means _____
- A) Most appropriate to the study
 - B) Convincing to the researcher
 - C) As corrected by the guide
 - D) All study materials liked by the scholar
- 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

2. Answer the following :

- a) What is hypothesis ? Explain its importance. 7
- b) What are the Types Research designs ? 7

3. Write short notes :

- a) Explain the sources, advantages and disadvantages of secondary data. 7
- b) Characteristics of good research report. 7

4. Answer **any one** of the following : 14

- 1) What is case study method of research ? Explain its merits and demerits.
- 2) Explain various types of research.

5. Answer **any one** of the following : 14

- 1) What is sampling ? Explain its types.
 - 2) Discuss on steps involved in research process.
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Group – C) (Paper – IV) (CBCS)
Research Methodology (For External Candidates)**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question : **14**
- 1) _____ is the aim of Survey Research.
- A) Describing the current status of a phenomenon, a group or an Institution.
 - B) Comparing the current status of these with some available standards and making suggestions for improving the status
 - C) Studying a small Sample and drawing inferences about the larger population
 - D) All of these
- 2) _____ is the most important characteristics of the survey method of research.
- A) It relies on a small sample
 - B) It studies characteristics of a group instead of an individual
 - C) It aims at developing some theory or the scientific laws
 - D) It focuses on studying the cause effect relationship between variables
- 3) If the findings of a research have practical implications for improving educational patterns, it is called
- A) Pure research
 - B) Applied research
 - C) Descriptive research
 - D) Experimental research
- 4) _____ of the following is not relevant to analysis of the research problem.
- A) Isolating the variables that are involved in the problem and clarifying their relationships
 - B) Accumulating the facts that might be related to the problem
 - C) Attending seminars on research methodology
 - D) Proposing various relevant explanations (hypothesis) for the cause of the difficulty



- 5) _____ does description of the research problem NOT include.
- A) Background of the study B) Theories on which it is based
C) Assumptions underlying it D) Review of research done
- 6) _____ is not correct about research.
- A) Research is begun because someone has asked a question and it has to answer it
B) Research may involve venturing into areas of thought about which little is known
C) Research has to be planned and conducted because it is a scientific way of gathering information
D) Research is needed if the aim is to increase the extent of knowledge or to make it more complex
- 7) Theory helps the researcher in
- A) Understanding the research procedure
B) Identifying the facts needed to be considered in the context of the research problem
C) Understanding the technical terms used in research
D) Determining how to make or record observations
- 8) 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
- 9) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- A) Empirical Evidences B) Hypothesis
C) Theoretical Framework D) All the above
- 10) Questionnaire is a
- A) Research method B) Measurement technique
C) Tool for data collection D) Data analysis technique



- 11) From which of these a research problem could be identified ?
 - A) Daily experiences
 - B) Advertisements
 - C) Experiments
 - D) Imagination
 - 12) When the respondent is given enough time and opportunity to answer questions given in a questionnaire then such type of questionnaire is called as
 - A) Structured
 - B) Formal
 - C) Unstructured
 - D) Informal
 - 13) A research plan
 - A) Should be detailed
 - B) Should be given to others for review and comments
 - C) Sets out the rationale for a research study
 - D) All of the above
 - 14) Collecting sample units in a 'hit and miss' style is applicable in which of the following sampling methods ?
 - A) Judgement sampling
 - B) Sub-sampling
 - C) Convenience sampling
 - D) Replicated sampling
 - 2. Answer the following :
 - A) Merits and demerits of Interview technique. 7
 - B) Advantages and disadvantages of Secondary Data Collection Method. 7
 - 3. Write short notes :
 - A) Types of research design. 7
 - B) Characteristics of good research report. 7
 - 4. Answer **any one** of the following : 14
 - 1) Describe the Layout of Research Report.
 - 2) Explain the types of research.
 - 5. Answer **any one** of the following : 14
 - 1) Explain the Survey method of research with its merits and demerits.
 - 2) Discuss in detail the various steps involved research process.
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**M.Com. – II (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – IV) (Gr-K)
Research Methodology (For Regular Student)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions:** 1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2) **Each** question carries **equal** marks.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for each question : **14**
- i) Motives for research are
- a) Curiosity for unknown
 - b) Desire to be of service to society
 - c) Refinement of techniques of research
 - d) All the above
- ii) The research where in trend analysis of a phenomenon under investigation is done may be called
- a) Comparative Research
 - b) Longitudinal Research
 - c) Conceptual Research
 - d) Qualitative Research
- iii) “A study of cost and price of sugarcane in Western Maharashtra” will be termed as
- a) Empirical Research
 - b) Library Research
 - c) Applied Research
 - d) Fundamental Research
- iv) Personal diaries and documents is the most important source of information for
- a) Social survey
 - b) Empirical research
 - c) Exploratory research
 - d) Case study



- v) If Multidimensional qualitative investigation of a social unit to describe its behavioural pattern is called
- a) Social survey
 - b) Historical research
 - c) Case study
 - d) Research methodology
- vi) A study of sick cotton mills at Mumbai and Gujarath is
- a) Exploratory research
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Diagnostic research
 - d) Experimental research
- vii) Diagnostic design of research aims at
- a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 - b) Portraying of present picture of phenomenon
 - c) Solution to problems faced
 - d) Measuring of cause and effect relation
- viii) For studying the behaviour of small children the most suitable method of collecting information is
- a) Mailed questionnaire
 - b) Schedule through enumerators
 - c) Observation
 - d) Information through correspondents
- ix) Observation made as per set plan is
- a) Uncontrolled observation
 - b) Structural observation
 - c) Participant observation
 - d) Contrived observation
- x) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- a) Empirical evidences
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theoretical framework
 - d) All the above
- xi) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variables is called
- a) Causal analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Correlation analysis
 - d) Canonical analysis



- xii) We accept the hypothesis when it is false. It is called
 - a) Type I error
 - b) Type II error
 - c) Correct decision
 - d) None of these
 - xiii) In 'Body of report' which of the following is/are contained ?
 - a) Introduction
 - b) Discussion and description
 - c) Conclusions
 - d) All of these
 - xiv) Sampling errors are the errors which arise an account of
 - a) Frame error
 - b) Chance error
 - c) Response error
 - d) All the above
 - 2. A) What do you mean by testing of hypothesis ? Explain the meaning of Type I and Type II error. 7
B) Define report and explain its importance. 7
 - 3. A) What precautions should be taken while using secondary data ? 7
B) What are the contents of research design ? Explain these. 7
 - 4. Attempt **any one** of the following 14
 - A) What do you mean by research design ? Explain the characteristics of an ideal research design.
 - B) What is research ? Explain the nature and significance of research in commerce and management.
 - 5. Attempt **any one** of the following 14
 - A) What do you mean by interview technique ? Explain the various types of interviews.
 - B) What is processing of data ? Explain in brief the various steps involved in processing of data.
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Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Sem. – III) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – IV) (Gr. K)
Research Methodology (For External Students) (New) (CBCS)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- N. B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Each question carries equal marks.**
3) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
4) **Use of soundless calculators is allowed.**

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question. **14**
- i) Research in commerce and management is
 - a) Pure Research
 - b) Historical Research
 - c) Empirical Research
 - d) Applied Research
 - ii) Motives for research is/are
 - a) Curiosity for unknown
 - b) Desire to be of service to society
 - c) Refinement of techniques of research
 - d) All the above
 - iii) Data based research the inferences of which can be verified by repeating the experiment is called
 - a) Descriptive Research
 - b) Exploratory Research
 - c) Explanatory Research
 - d) Action Research
 - iv) The major limitation of social research is
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited Resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the above
 - v) Method of data collection from few selected units i.e. a sample of population is known as
 - a) Census method
 - b) Sampling method
 - c) Grouping method
 - d) None of these



- vi) Which of the following is/are features of observation method ?
a) Definite Aim b) Planning c) Noting d) All the above
- vii) Data collected regarding illiteracy in the different states of India during 1991 to 2010 are of which type of data ?
a) Primary b) Secondary
c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
- viii) In which type of data degree of accuracy is quite high ?
a) Primary b) Secondary
c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
- ix) Which of the following is/are essentials of interpretation of data ?
a) Accurate data
b) Sufficient data
c) Proper type of classification and tabulation
d) All the above
- x) Classification of data according to time sequence is called
a) Qualitative classification b) Quantitative classification
c) Geographical classification d) Chronological classification
- xi) Testing of hypothesis is used in
a) Every research b) Inferential statistics
c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
- xii) Which of the following is/are problem of Research Report ?
a) Language b) Truth
c) Intellectual level d) None of these
- xiii) Rejecting H_0 , when H_0 is correct is
a) A correct decision b) Type I error
c) Type II error d) None of these
- xiv) The method of data collection used most by news agencies is
a) Mailed questionnaire
b) Schedule through enumerators
c) Observation
d) Information through correspondents



- 2. A) What are the limitations of observation method of data collection ? 7
B) What are the objectives of classification and tabulation of data ? 7
 - 3. A) What are the functions of research design ? 7
B) How does the research aid in managerial decision making ? 7
 - 4. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14
 - A) Explain the meaning and objectives of research. Also explain its various characteristics.
 - B) Explain fully various types of research design.
 - 5. Attempt **any one** of the following : 14
 - A) What are the different sources of data collection ?
 - B) What are the steps involved in report writing ? What are the requisites of a good report ?
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Seat No.	
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**M.Com. – II (Semester – III) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Compulsory) (Paper – III)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternative from the given below **each** question : **14**

- 1) Gross working capital means
 - a) Excess of current assets over current liabilities
 - b) Total current assets
 - c) Total current liabilities
 - d) Current assets minus current liabilities
- 2) _____ is a owned capital.
 - a) Shares
 - b) Debentures
 - c) Long term loan
 - d) Working capital
- 3) _____ ratio is also called as liquid ratio or acid test ratio.
 - a) Current
 - b) Quick
 - c) Fixed
 - d) Acidity
- 4) Proprietors fund + long term loans (–) Fixed assets = _____
 - a) Net worth
 - b) Fictitious assets
 - c) Working capital
 - d) None of these
- 5) As a general rule of thumb, liquid ratio of _____ is reckoned as satisfactory.
 - a) 1 : 1
 - b) 2 : 1
 - c) 1 : 2
 - d) 2 : 2
- 6) Total of paid up capital and reserves and surplus is called _____
 - a) Net worth
 - b) Proprietors fund
 - c) Owners equity
 - d) All of these
- 7) Cost of good sold + gross profit = _____
 - a) Sales
 - b) Purchases
 - c) Cost of production
 - d) Average stock



- 8) _____ is an example of a balance sheet ratio.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Current ratio | b) Gross profit ratio |
| c) Interest coverage ratio | d) Stock turnover ratio |
- 9) Working capital means _____
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Current liabilities | b) Fixed assets |
| c) Net assets | d) Net current assets |
- 10) If the cost of goods sold is Rs. 3,00,000 and average inventory Rs. 30,000 the stock turnover ratio would be _____
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) 10 times | b) 15 times |
| c) 20 times | d) None of these |
- 11) If the net sales is Rs. 12,69,000 and cost of goods sold is Rs. 7,11,000, then the gross profit ratio would be _____
- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| a) 44% | b) 54% |
| c) 64% | d) None of these |
- 12) If the cost of goods sold as well as operating expenses are Rs. 7,11,000 and Rs. 4,52,000 respectively and the net sales amount to Rs. 12,69,000 then the operating ratio would be _____
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) 91.60% | b) 91% |
| c) 92% | d) None of these |
- 13) If sales are Rs. 5,00,000 G.P. ratio is 20% then cost of goods sold is Rs. _____
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) 2,00,000 | b) 1,00,000 |
| c) 3,00,000 | d) 4,00,000 |
- 14) If the value of current assets is Rs. 60,000 and the proprietors funds are Rs. 1,05,000, the current assets to proprietors fund ratio in terms of percentage would be _____
- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| a) 57% | b) 60% |
| c) 67% | d) None of these |

2. Write short notes on :

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Management Accounting Vs. Financial Accounting. | 7 |
| b) Functions of Management Accounting. | 7 |



- 3. a) If the net sales for a year were Rs. 3,60,000 and the amount of debtors at the end of the year Rs. 60,000. Compute :
 - a) Sales per day.
 - b) Debtors turnover ratio. 7
- b) If the net income of an enterprise is Rs. 1,62,400 its fixed interest charges on mortgage debentures amount to Rs. 2,700 and income tax paid by it is Rs. 1,62,400. Compute interest coverage ratio. 7
- 4. From the following Balance Sheet of Alpha Ltd. make out statement of changes in working capital and fund flow statement. 14

Balance Sheets of Alpha Ltd.

Liabilities	2014	2015	Assets	2014	2015
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity share cap.	3,00,000	4,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000	80,000
8% Redeemable Pref. share cap.	1,50,000	1,00,000	Land and building	2,00,000	1,70,000
Capital reserve	–	20,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
General reserve	40,000	50,000	Investment	20,000	30,000
P/L A/c	30,000	48,000	Sundry debtors	1,40,000	1,70,000
Proposed dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Sundry creditors	25,000	47,000	Bills receivable	20,000	30,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Cash in hand	15,000	10,000
Liability for exps.	30,000	36,000	Cash at bank	10,000	8,000
Provision for taxation	40,000	50,000	Preliminary exps.	15,000	10,000
	6,77,000	8,17,000		6,77,000	8,17,000

- 1) A piece of land been sold in 2015 and the profit on sales has been credited to capital reserve.
- 2) A machine has been sold for Rs. 10,000 . The written down value of the machine was Rs. 12,000. Depreciation of Rs. 10,000 is charged on plant account in 2015.
- 3) The investment are trade investments. Rs. 3,000 by way of dividend is received including Rs. 1,000 from pre-acquisition profit which has been credited to investment account.
- 4) An interim dividend of Rs. 20,000 has been paid in 2015.

OR

Explain the functions of management accountant.



5. Balance Sheets of M/s Black and White as 31-3-2014 and 31.3-2015 were as follows :

14

Balance Sheet					
Liabilities	31-3-14	31-3-15	Assets	31-3-14	31-3-15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Creditors	40,000	44,000	Cash	10,000	7,000
M/s. Whites loan	25,000	–	Debtors	30,000	50,000
Loan from P.N. Bank	40,000	50,000	Stock	35,000	25,000
Capital	1,25,000	1,53,000	Machinery	80,000	55,000
			Land	40,000	50,000
			Building	35,000	60,000
	2,30,000	2,47,000		2,30,000	2,47,000

During the year a machine costing Rs. 10,000 (Accumulated depreciation Rs. 3,000) was sold for Rs. 5,000. The provision for depreciation against machinery as on 31-3-14 was Rs. 25,000 and as on 31-3-2015 Rs. 40,000. Net profit for the year 2015 amounted to Rs. 45,000. You are required to prepare cash flow statement.

OR

Describe functions of management accounting in detail and its limitations.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. II (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives from given alternatives. **14**
- 1) _____ is rightly termed as the science of money.
 - a) Finance
 - b) Marketing
 - c) Production
 - d) Personnel
 - 2) The first step in financial planning is
 - a) Policy formulation
 - b) Forecasting
 - c) Setting objectives
 - d) Reviewing the plan
 - 3) Savings generated internally in the form of retained earnings by the process of ploughing back of profits is known as
 - a) public deposits
 - b) external financing
 - c) self financing
 - d) none of the above
 - 4) A company can accept public deposits for a maximum period of
 - a) one year
 - b) five years
 - c) three years
 - d) two years
 - 5) Liberal dividend policy may lead to
 - a) Under capitalisation
 - b) Fair capitalisation
 - c) Over capitalisation
 - d) Watered capital
 - 6) Which of the capitalisation theory correlates the value of company directly with its earning capacity ?
 - a) Cost Theory
 - b) Earning Theory
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above



- 7) Basic objective of business finance is
- a) Arrangement of funds
 - b) Efficient management
 - c) Procurement and use of funds
 - d) None
- 8) _____ is a joint venture which is owned and managed jointly by a domestic entrepreneur and foreign entrepreneur.
- a) Foreign collaborations
 - b) Domestic participation
 - c) Internal participation
 - d) Foreign capital
- 9) _____ are called residual claimants in a company.
- a) Preference shares
 - b) Bond holders
 - c) Equity shareholders
 - d) Debenture holders
- 10) _____ funds combine features of open ended and closed ended funds.
- a) Growth
 - b) Income
 - c) Interval
 - d) Balanced
- 11) _____ debentures are not repayable during the life time of the company issuing them.
- a) Irredeemable
 - b) Redeemable
 - c) Registered
 - d) Bearer
- 12) Debentures are known as _____ securities.
- a) ownership
 - b) private
 - c) creditorship
 - d) public
- 13) Issue of variety of corporate securities makes the financial plan
- a) Simple
 - b) Ideal
 - c) Flexible
 - d) Complex
- 14) Global Depository Receipts (GDR's) is one of the route of
- a) Direct Investment
 - b) Port-folio Investment
 - c) Private Investment
 - d) Official Investment



2. Write short notes :
- a) Public Deposit – Advantages and disadvantages. 7
 - b) Importance of Business finance. 7
3. Write short answers on :
- a) Discuss in brief types of mutual funds. 7
 - b) Explain in brief the Earnings theory of capitalisation. 7
4. Answer **any one** of the following questions. 14
- a) What is over capitalisation ? State the symptoms and causes of over capitalisation.
 - b) Explain in brief the long term sources of Business finance.
5. Answer **any one** of the following questions. 14
- a) Discuss the role and importance of foreign capital.
 - b) What is financial planning ? Explain the characteristics of sound financial plan.
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Seat No.	
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M.Com. – II (Sem. – IV) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – III) (Gr. – a)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculators is allowed.**

1. Choose the correct alternatives from the alternatives given below. 10
- 1) Labour hour rate is a method of _____
 - a) Allocation of overheads
 - b) Absorption of overheads
 - c) Calculation of expenses
 - d) Calculation of Idle time
 - 2) Who prepares the schedule of Quotations ?
 - a) Sales Department
 - b) Production Department
 - c) Purchase Department
 - d) Accounting Department
 - 3) Items excluded from cost _____
 - a) Income Tax
 - b) Discount on debentures
 - c) Dividend
 - d) All of the above
 - 4) The capital value is the basis for allocation and apportion of _____
 - a) Rent
 - b) Time office
 - c) Delivery expenses
 - d) Depreciation
 - 5) _____ is the technique and process of ascertaining costs.
 - a) Cost Accounting
 - b) Management Accounting
 - c) Costing
 - d) Financial Accounting
 - 6) The indirect expenditure can be classified into _____
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
 - 7) Decision making is the advantage of _____
 - a) Book Keeping
 - b) Cost Accounting
 - c) Cost Audit
 - d) Financial Accounting
 - 8) Purchase Requisition is prepared by _____
 - a) Storekeeper
 - b) Supplier
 - c) Foremen
 - d) Purchase manager



- 9) Cost sheet is also known as _____
- a) Statement of production b) Statement of selling
c) Statement of cost d) None of these
- 10) Royalty is considered as _____ expenses.
- a) Direct expenses b) Indirect expenses
c) Indirect material d) Indirect labour

2. Answer the following :

- A) Write a note on advantages of Cost Accounting. 5
- B) Prepare a Cost Sheet from the following information : 5

	Rs.
Direct Materials	80,000
Direct Expenses	20,000
Direct Labour	30,000
Factory Overheads	10,000
Office Overheads	5,000
Selling Overheads	3,000
Sales	1,60,000

3. Answer the following :

- A) Write a note on Labour Turnover. 5
- B) Prepare a Stores Ledger Account adopting Last in First out method of pricing of issue of materials : 5

2015

- 1 Aug. Opening stock is 100 units at Rs. 4 P/U.
8 Aug. Purchased 400 units at Rs. 6 P/U.
12 Aug. Issued 450 units.
18 Aug. Purchased 600 units at Rs. 5 P/U.
20 Aug. Issued 625 units.
25 Aug. Purchased 400 units at Rs. 6 P/U.
30 Aug. Issued 425 units.

4. Answer **any one** : 10

- i) In a manufacturing company material is used as follows :
- Maximum consumption 14000 units per week
Minimum consumption 3000 units per week



Normal consumption	10,000 units per week
Reorder quantity	52,000 units
Average consumption	8,000 units per week
Emergency delivery time	2 weeks
Minimum delivery time	6 weeks
Maximum delivery time	10 weeks.

Calculate :

- a) Reorder level
 - b) Minimum level
 - c) Maximum level
 - d) Average st. level
 - e) Danger level.
- ii) Three workers Govind, Ram and Sham having worked for 8 hours, produced 90, 120 and 140 pieces of product X on a particular day in May in a factory. The time allowed for producing 10 units of x is 1 hour and their hourly rate is Rs. 4. Calculate for each of the three workers earnings for the day under the :
- a) Straight piece rate
 - b) Halsey premium bonus (50% sharing)
 - c) Rowans premium bonus methods of labour remuneration.

5. Answer **any one** :

10

- i) Calculate the machine hour rate for machine no. 55 from the following particulars :

Cost per machine	Rs. 10,000
Estimated scrap value	Rs. 250
Estimated working life	15000 Hours
Working hours per year	2,000 Hours
Cost of repair per year	Rs. 1,500
Wages of operator per month	Rs. 150
Chemical per month	Rs. 100
Overheads chargeable to this machine per month	Rs. 200
Power per hour	20 units @ 7 paise P/U
No. of operators looking after 4 machine	2 persons

- ii) Differentiate between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting.
-



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**M.Com. II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper – III) (Gr.b)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- N.B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives : 10

1) A cost of project is Rs. 3,00,000 and it has cash inflows for first year Rs. 80,000, second year Rs. 1,00,000, third year Rs. 2,40,000, fourth year Rs. 20,000 its pay back period is _____

- A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ years B) $1\frac{1}{2}$ year C) $3\frac{1}{2}$ years D) $4\frac{1}{2}$ years

2) _____ affects the value of equity shares.

- A) Financial leverage B) Cost of capital
C) Debentures D) Creditors

3) Operating leverage is ratio of contribution to _____

- A) EBT B) Percentage of change in EPS
C) Operating Profit D) BET

4) _____ decisions involve very large amount of funds.

- A) Short term B) Short funds
C) Revenue expenditure D) Investment

5) _____ method takes into consideration the total earnings over the life of the project.

- A) Pay back B) Return on investment
C) Present value D) Net gain

6) Cost of capital affects the value of _____ of the Company.

- A) equity shares B) preference shares
C) bonus shares D) debentures



- 7) Financial leverage is also known as _____
- A) Trading on equity B) Earning
C) Composite leverage D) Price earning ratio
- 8) _____ dividend is distributed in the form of any property or assets other than cash.
- A) Cash B) Property C) Scrip D) None of these
- 9) The dividend given to the shareholders in the form of shares in lieu of or in addition to the cash dividend is called _____
- A) Cash dividend B) Property dividend
C) Stock dividend D) Scrip dividend
- 10) The ultimate objectives of dividend policy is _____
- A) Wealth maximisation of shareholders
B) Profit maximisation of shareholders
C) Stability of dividend
D) Ploughing back of profit

2. Write short notes : 10

- A) Advantages of stable dividend policy.
B) Significance of cost of capital.

3. A) A company issues 2,000 10% preference shares at Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5%. Cost of raising capital are Rs. 4,000. Compute cost of preference share capital. 5

B) A company is considering to purchase a machine. Two machines each costing Rs. 40,000 are available earning after tax but before charging depreciation are :

Year	Machine A	Machine B
	Rs.	Rs.
1	12,000	8,000
2	18,000	16,000
3	20,000	24,000
4	15,000	18,000
5	10,000	14,000

Evaluate two alternatives by the pay back method. 5



4. The Balance Sheet of Sunshine Ltd., as on 31st March 2015 is as under

Balance Sheet			
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity capital (Rs. 10 each)	60,000	Fixed Assets	1,50,000
Retained earnings	20,000	Current Assets	50,000
10% Debt	80,000		
Current liabilities	40,000		
	2,00,000		2,00,000

The companies total assets turnover ratio is 3.00, its fixed operating costs Rs. 1,00,000 and its variable operating cost ratio is 40%. The income tax rate is 30%. Calculate operating, Financial and composite leverage.

10

OR

What is dividend policy ? Explain the different forms of dividend.

10

5. The company has to make a choice between three possible investment project A, B and C the immediate capital outlay on each being Rs. 11,000. Each will continue for five years and it has been decided that discount rate of 10% is acceptable for all three. The cash flows for these projects are

Year	Project A	Project B	Project C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year	1,000	2,000	3,000
Second year	2,000	3,000	4,000
Third year	3,000	5,000	3,500
Fourth year	4,000	3,000	2,500
Fifth year	5,000	2,000	2,000

The discounted factor at 10% is

First year	0.909
Second year	0.826
Third year	0.751
Fourth year	0.683
Fifth year	0.621

Which project would you recommend under

- 1) pay back method ?
- 2) net present value method ?

10

OR

Explain the meaning and techniques (methods) of risk analysis in Capital Budgeting.

10



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M.Com. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Paper – III) (Gr.C)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instructions: 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Select the correct answer from multiple choices given : 10
- 1) Excise duty is a tax upon
 - a) Manufacture of goods
 - b) Sale of goods
 - c) Proceeds of sale of goods
 - d) Removal of goods
 - 2) Circulars issued by CBEC are binding on
 - a) Excise department
 - b) Excise department and the assessee
 - c) Excise department, the assessee or any court
 - d) None of these
 - 3) Central excise is attracted under Section 3 of the Central Excise Act on
 - a) All goods whether movable or immovable
 - b) Goods which are movable
 - c) Goods which are movable and marketable
 - d) Goods which are movable and marketable and have been produced or manufactured in India
 - 4) Non-dutiable goods are
 - a) Excisable goods but rate of duty on such goods is nil
 - b) Excisable goods but are exempted from duty by issue of notification
 - c) Excisable goods but either the rate of duty on such goods is nil or such goods are exempted from duty by issue of notification
 - d) None of the above

P.T.O.



- 5) Excise duty is payable at the
 - a) Specific rates
 - b) Ad valorem rates
 - c) Either at specific rates or ad valorem rates, as the case may be
 - d) None of these
- 6) Indian custom waters extends upto
 - a) 12 nautical miles from the baseline on the coast of India
 - b) 12 nautical miles from the baseline on the coast of India and includes any bay, gulf, harbor creek or tidal river
 - c) 24 nautical miles from the base line on the coast of India and includes any bay, gulf, harbor creek or tidal river
 - d) None of these
- 7) Any goods supplied from the mainland to Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone of India
 - a) shall not be treated as 'export' and consequently, no export benefits shall be available in respect of them.
 - b) shall be treated as 'export' and consequently, export benefits shall be available in respect of them.
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
- 8) Taxable event for imports into India shall
 - a) include territorial waters
 - b) not include territorial waters
 - c) include India customs waters
 - d) not include India customs waters
- 9) Basic customs duty
 - a) is levied under the Customs Act, 1962 and specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
 - b) is levied and specified under the Customs Act, 1962
 - c) is levied and specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
 - d) none of these
- 10) Special CVD levied under Section 3(5) cannot exceed
 - a) 2%
 - b) 4%
 - c) 5%
 - d) none of these



2. Write short notes on **any two** from the following : 10
- a) Daily Stock Account (DSA) under Central Excise.
 - b) Personal Ledger Account (PLA) under Central Excise.
 - c) Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN).
 - d) Valuation under Customs Act.
 - e) Types of duties under Customs Act.

3. A) Bharat imported by air 1000 units of goods @ Rs. 200 each and incurred the following expenditure : 5

	Rs.
Freight Actually incurred	28,000
Insurance charges	1,000
Loading and Unloading charges	6,000

Find assessable value in the hands of Mr. Bharat.

- B) Goods sold to buyer for Rs. 10,200 to be delivered at buyer's premises. Find assessable value if : 5
- i) Transportation cost Rs. 400 recovered separately from the buyer
 - ii) Transportation cost Rs. 400, but recovered Rs. 650 from the buyer
 - iii) Ownership and risk passes to the buyer at factory gate and transportation cost Rs. 400 but recovered Rs. 650 from the buyer.

4. Customs value of imported goods is Rs. 4,00,000. Basic customs duty is payable at 10%. If the goods were produced in India, excise duty payable would have been 10%. Education cess is as applicable. Special CVD is payable at appropriate rates. Find the customs duty payable. 10

5. Thunder TV Ltd. is engaged in the manufacture of colour television sets having its factory at Bengaluru and Pune. At Bengaluru the company manufactures picture tube; which are stock transferred to Pune factory and there it is consumed to produce the television sets. Determine the excise duty applicability of the captively consumed picture tubes from the following information: 10

	Cost per unit Rs.
Direct material	600
Indirect Material	50
Direct labour	100



Indirect Labour	50
Direct Expenses	100
Indirect expenses	50
Administrative overheads	50
Selling and Distribution overheads	100

Additional Information :

- 1) Profit margin as per the annual report of the company for last year is 15%.
- 2) Material cost includes Excise Duty paid Rs. 100.
- 3) Excise duty rate applicable is 10.30%.

OR

Find duty payable if Ashish Ltd. captively consumed 1000 units out of total production of 10000 units. Rate of duty is 8% + cess. Cost details are as under :

10

	Rs.
Material cost (inclusive of duty @ 8.24%)	1,08,240
Direct wages	60,000
Direct Expenditure	90,000
Factory overhead (including quality control cost Rs. 10,000)	80,000
Research and Development, amortization	20,000
Administrative overhead (30% related to production)	50,000
Packing including secondary packing	10,000
Interest	12,000
Abnormal loss not included in material cost	10,000
Normal loss not included in material cost	8,000
Voluntary retirement compensation	80,000
Selling overhead	60,000



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M.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Research Methodology
(Gr – d) (Paper – IV)
(For External Student)

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : 10
- 1) _____ sampling is also called as judgment sampling.
a) Random b) Purposive c) Stratified d) Systematic
 - 2) A hypothesis about the law is
a) Descriptive b) Explanatory c) Tentative d) Representative
 - 3) Computer is one of the greatest inventions of _____th century.
a) 21 b) 20 c) 19 d) 18
 - 4) The process of coding involves _____ distinct steps.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
 - 5) _____ consists of assigning a number or symbol to the various responses in the schedule to facilitate their classification and tabulation.
a) Editing b) Coding
c) Classification d) Tabulation
 - 6) _____ was developed by famous statistician R.A. Fisher for analysis of variance.
a) T-test b) Z-test
c) F-test d) Chi-square test
 - 7) _____ analysis is largely the study of distributions of one variable.
a) Correlation b) Causal
c) Descriptive d) Multiple Regression



- 8) Inferential statistics is concerned with _____ major problems.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 9) During editing the filled schedules must be checked in following respects
a) Editing for consistency b) Editing for completion
c) Editing for accuracy d) All the above
- 10) _____ sampling method is generally used when population is heterogeneous in nature.
a) Random b) Purposive
c) Stratified random d) Systematic

2. Write short answer : 10
a) Null Hypothesis.
b) Causal Analysis.

3. Write short notes : 10
a) Dispersion
b) Editing.

4. Explain merits and demerits of Random Sampling and Quota Sampling. 10

OR

Discuss the role of computers in research. 10

5. What is analysis of data ? State the characteristics of analysis of data. 10

OR

State application of Statistics in research. 10



Seat No.	
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M.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY
(Research Methodology) (For External Students)
(Paper – IV) (Group – A)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives from given alternatives and rewrite the sentence : **10**
- 1) Assigning numbers and symbols to various responses in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called _____
A) Processing B) Editing C) Coding D) Classification
 - 2) Sampling error arises due to _____
A) Chance factor B) Personal bias
C) Variation in population D) All the above
 - 3) _____ is the process of examining the collected raw data to detect errors and omissions and to correct these.
A) Editing B) Coding C) Classification D) Tabulation
 - 4) _____ is a process of arranging data systematically in rows and columns.
A) Analysis B) Tabulation C) Coding D) None of these
 - 5) Computer play a significant role in enhancing the _____ of research.
A) Quality B) Price C) Quantity D) None of these
 - 6) _____ is a tentative generalisation, the validity of which remains to be tested.
A) Sample B) Hypothesis C) Analysis D) None of these
 - 7) The term _____ means computation of certain measures or indices along with searching for pattern of relationship that exists among data group.
A) Tabulation B) Editing C) Analysis D) None of these



8) Selection of sample on judgement of investigator is called _____

- A) Purposive sampling
- B) Random sampling
- C) Quota sampling
- D) None of these

9) Statistical test of hypothesis for small samples is called _____

- A) Z Test
- B) F Test
- C) T Test
- D) None of these

10) All statistical methods which simultaneously analyse more than two variables in a sample of observation are called _____

- A) Causal analysis
- B) Regression analysis
- C) Multivariate analysis
- D) None of these

2. Write short notes :

- A) Data Analysis. 5
- B) Editing the data. 5

3. Write short answers :

- A) Advantages of sampling. 5
- B) Data processing. 5

4. What is sampling ? Explain the various types of sampling. 10

OR

What is Hypothesis ? Explain the fundamentals of hypothesis testing. 10

5. Explain the role of computer in research. 10

OR

Explain the specific applications of statistics in research. 10



Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (New) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – IV)
Research Methodology (For External Candidates)

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question : **10**
- 1) Which of the following formulae is used to determine how many people to include in the original sampling ?
 - a) Desired sample size/desired sample size + 1
 - b) Proportion likely to respond/desired sample size
 - c) Proportion likely to respond/population size
 - d) Desired sample size/proportion likely to respond
 - 2) In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants ?
 - a) Snowball
 - b) Convenience
 - c) Purposive
 - d) Quota
 - 3) Which of the following is the most efficient random sampling technique discussed in your chapter ?
 - a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Proportional stratified sampling
 - c) Cluster random sampling
 - d) Systematic sampling
 - 4) Analysis of covariance is
 - a) A statistical technique that can be used to help equate groups on specific variables
 - b) A statistical technique that can be used to control sequencing effects
 - c) A statistical technique that substitutes for random assignment to groups
 - d) Adjusts scores on the independent variable to control for extraneous variables



- 5) This type of research tests hypotheses and theories in order to explain how and why a phenomenon operates as it does.
- a) Descriptive research b) Predictive research
c) Explanatory research d) None of the above
- 6) _____ is the most commonly used technique for controlling for extraneous variables in nonexperimental research.
- a) Matching b) Holding extraneous variables constant
c) Statistical control d) None of the above
- 7) _____ is a general methodology for developing theory that is based on data systematically gathered and analyzed.
- a) Theory confirmation b) Grounded theory
c) Theory deduction d) All of the above
- 8) What is the median of the following set of scores ?
18, 6, 12, 10, 14 ?
- a) 10 b) 14 c) 18 d) 12
- 9) Which of the following is not a common measure of central tendency ?
- a) Mode b) Range c) Median d) Mean
- 10) If a distribution is skewed to the left, then it is _____
- a) Negatively skewed b) Positively skewed
c) Symmetrically skewed d) Symmetrical

2. Answer the following :

- A) Types of hypothesis. 5
B) Measures of central tendency. 5

3. Write short notes :

- A) Editing of data. 5
B) Qualitative analysis. 5

4. Answer **any one** of the following : 10

- 1) What is sampling ? Explain its types.
2) Explain steps in data processing.

5. Answer **any one** of the following : 10

- 1) What is data analysis ? Give types of data analysis.
2) Explain role of computer in research.
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Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (New) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Paper – IV) (Group – C)
Research Methodology (For External Candidates)

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question : **10**
- 1) Sample is which _____
 - A) Representative part of the population
 - B) It contains each characterizes that entire population possesses
 - C) It is any part of population
 - D) Answer A and B
 - 2) The main advantages of sampling are that, data collection is faster and since the data set is smaller it is possible to ensure homogeneity and quality of the data _____
 - A) The cost is lower
 - B) Fast data collection
 - C) Improve the accuracy
 - D) All mentioned here
 - 3) Quota sampling is used intensively in which type of research _____
 - A) Market research
 - B) Experimental research
 - C) Action research
 - D) Ethnographic research
 - 4) What do the researchers use to analyze the data _____
 - A) Mathematical methods
 - B) Probability methods
 - C) Index numbers
 - D) Statistical tools



- 5) When every item in the universe has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample it is called _____
- A) Non-probability sampling B) Probability sampling
C) Systematic sampling D) Strata sampling
- 6) Frequency means _____
- A) Mean distribution
B) Occurrences of events
C) Distribution of events in number of times
D) Most often occurring events
- 7) Data analysis can be in _____
- A) Statistical form
B) Descriptive form
C) Explanatory form
D) Descriptive, explanatory and graphical form
- 8) Skewed curve is _____
- A) Curve of left slanting
B) Curve has one mode
C) Curve having more than two peaks
D) Bimodal curve
- 9) Classification of data refers to _____
- A) Arrangement of data in an order
B) Arrangement of raw data into tables
C) Organization of numbers
D) Arrangement of figures
- 10) Importance of median is _____
- A) Divides the data into two equal half
B) Arranges the data systematically
C) Organizes the data uniformly
D) Arranges the data in intelligible manner



2. Answer the following :
- A) Advantages and disadvantages of sampling. 5
 - B) Coding. 5
3. Write short notes :
- A) Classification. 5
 - B) Characteristics of A Good Sample Design. 5
4. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) What is hypothesis ? Explain its types.
 - 2) What is data analysis ? Give types of data analysis.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) Explain role of computer in research.
 - 2) What is hypothesis testing ? Explain the role and functions of the hypothesis.
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Seat No.	
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M.Com. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Compulsory) (Paper – III)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions:** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Use of calculator is allowed.**

1. Choose correct alternatives : 10
- 1) Fixed cost divided by contribution per unit is equal Break Even point in terms of
A) Value B) Units C) Amount D) Cost
 - 2) The practice of charging all costs, variable and fixed to operation, process or product is called _____ costing.
A) Marginal B) Absorption C) Standard D) Uniform
 - 3) P/V Ratio is 60% and marginal cost of the product is Rs. 50. What will be the selling price ?
A) Rs. 125 B) Rs. 100 C) Rs. 150 D) Rs. 175
 - 4) When the actual cost incurred is less than the standard cost, the deviation is known as _____ variance.
A) Unfavourable B) Favourable C) Adverse D) Negative
 - 5) Make or buy decision can be facilitated with the help of _____ analysis.
A) Standard cost B) ABC
C) Sales line D) Marginal cost
 - 6) The techniques of decision making by comparing total cost and total revenue of different alternatives is called _____ costing.
A) Differential B) Standard C) Absorption D) Specific
 - 7) The _____ means organised method of providing each manager with all the data and only those data which he need for his decision
A) Differential costing B) Budgetory control
C) Variance analysis D) Management Information system



Using the following information calculate 10

- 1) Labour cost variance.
- 2) Labour Rate variance.
- 3) Labour Efficiency variance.
- 4) Idle Time variance.

Direct wages Rs. 3,000

Standard hours produced 1600 hrs.

Standard Rate per hour Rs. 1.50

Actual hours paid 1,500 hours, out of which hours not worked (Abnormal Idle Time) are 50 hours.

5. The following data relates to production by XYZ Ltd. during the year 2014-15. 10

Normal output 20000 units

Actual output 25000 units

Variable cost per unit Rs. 20

Fixed manufacturing overheads Rs. 1,20,000

Other fixed overheads Rs. 80,000

Sales 15000 units @ Rs. 44.

Closing stock 10000 units

Prepare Income statement under Absorption costing.

OR

ABCD Ltd. is considering the purchase of a machine. Two machines are available, machine A and machine B. The cost of each machine is Rs. 1,20,000. Each machine has an expected life of five years. Net profit before tax but after depreciation during the expected life of the machine are given below :

Year	Machine A Rs.	Machine B Rs.
1	30,000	10,000
2	40,000	30,000
3	50,000	40,000
4	30,000	60,000
5	20,000	40,000

Using the method of return on investment ascertain which of the alternatives will be more profitable. The average rate of tax may be taken at 50%. 10



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternative from given alternatives : 10

- 1) New issue market is also known as _____
 - a) Secondary market
 - b) Primary market
 - c) Capital market
 - d) Money market
- 2) In _____ method the company desiring to issue shares approaches the general public through its present employees.
 - a) Direct offer
 - b) Prospectus method
 - c) Circular method
 - d) Underwriters
- 3) The online trading of BSE is known as _____
 - a) NEAT
 - b) SPEED
 - c) BOLT
 - d) None
- 4) The objective of _____ is to provide an alternative market for the securities of small companies, public sector companies, closely held companies desiring of listing.
 - a) SEBI
 - b) Nasdaq
 - c) ECN
 - d) OTCET
- 5) The symbol 'AAA' (triple A) of CRISIL indicates _____
 - a) High safety
 - b) Highest safety
 - c) Adequate safety
 - d) Moderate safety
- 6) Conversion of physical certificates of a holder in electronic form is known as _____
 - a) Rematerialisation
 - b) Capitalisation
 - c) Privatisation
 - d) Dematerialisation

P.T.O.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
(Gr. – D) (Paper – IV) (Old)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives given below : 10
- 1) The process of coding involves _____ distinct steps.
 - a) Five
 - b) Four
 - c) Three
 - d) Two
 - 2) Coding of data is done
 - a) After collection of data
 - b) Before collection of data
 - c) During collection of data
 - d) Before or after collection of data
 - 3) Entire details of units of population are necessary for _____ sampling.
 - a) Cluster
 - b) Quota
 - c) Stratified
 - d) Convenience
 - 4) Selection of sample on judgement of investigator is called _____ sampling.
 - a) Purposive
 - b) Random
 - c) Cluster
 - d) Convenience
 - 5) We may reject the hypothesis when it is true, is called _____ error.
 - a) Type I
 - b) Type II
 - c) Human
 - d) Sample
 - 6) Computer is one of the greatest inventions of _____ century.
 - a) 19th
 - b) 20th
 - c) 21st
 - d) 22nd
 - 7) _____ test is based on binomial distribution.
 - a) Z
 - b) F
 - c) T
 - d) Chi-square



8) _____ analysis is largely the study of distributions of one variables.

- a) Correlation
- b) Causal
- c) Descriptive
- d) Multiple Regression

9) All statistical methods which simultaneously analyse more than two variables in a sample of observation are called _____ analysis.

- a) Regression
- b) Multivariate
- c) Inferential
- d) All

10) Classification of data according to time sequence is called _____ classification.

- a) Chronological
- b) Qualitative
- c) Quantitative
- d) Geographical

2. Write short answers : 10

- a) Sampling error.
- b) Dispersion.

3. Write short notes : 10

- a) Editing.
- b) Causal analysis.

4. Discuss advantages and limitations of sampling. 10

OR

State specific applications of measures of central tendency.

5. What is processing of data ? Explain various steps involved in it. 10

OR

Discuss computer application in research.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Gr. a) (Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Choose correct alternative from given alternatives below each questions. **10**
- 1) Testing of hypothesis is used in
 - a) Every Research
 - b) Inferential Statistics
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
 - 2) _____ tests assume certain properties of parent populations from which the sample is drawn.
 - a) Non parametric
 - b) Parametric
 - c) Sample
 - d) All the above
 - 3) Coding of data is done
 - a) Only after collection of data
 - b) Only before collection of data
 - c) Before or after collection of data
 - d) During collection of data
 - 4) Assigning numbers and symbols of various responses in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called
 - a) Processing
 - b) Editing
 - c) Coding
 - d) Classification
 - 5) Statistical technique dealing with the association between two or more variables is called
 - a) Causal analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Correlation analysis
 - d) Canonical analysis
 - 6) All statistical methods which simultaneously analyse more than two variables in a sample of observation are called
 - a) Causal analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Multivariate analysis
 - d) Regression analysis

P.T.O.



- 7) Sampling interval is calculated in case of
- a) Random Sampling
 - b) Systematic Sampling
 - c) Cluster Sampling
 - d) Quota Sampling
- 8) Sampling error arises due to
- a) Chance factor
 - b) Personal bias
 - c) Variations in population
 - d) All of the above
- 9) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of
- a) Cultural values of society
 - b) Folk wisdom
 - c) Personal experiences
 - d) All of the above
- 10) Statistical test of hypothesis for small samples is called
- a) Z-test
 - b) T-test
 - c) F-test
 - d) Chi-square test
2. Write short notes on : 10
- 1) Measures of Central Tendency.
 - 2) Computer and Research.
3. Write in brief : 10
- 1) What is editing of data ?
 - 2) What is coding of data ?
4. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) What is processing of data ? Explain in brief the various steps involved in processing of data.
 - 2) What is sampling ? What are its merits and demerits ?
5. Answer **any one** of the following : 10
- 1) What is analysis ? What are the types of analysis of data ?
 - 2) Explain the steps involved in testing of hypothesis.
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SLR-N – 90

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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED COSTING (Group – B) (Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

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

1. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given for **each** question. **10**
- 1) Cost Accounting Standard – CAS – 1 is related to
 - A) Cost of Transportation
 - B) Material Cost
 - C) Employee Cost
 - D) Classification of Cost
 - 2) Cost Accounting Standard Board (here in after called CASB) set up by the council of the
 - A) Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India
 - B) Indian Institute of Chartered Accountant
 - C) Indian Company Secretary
 - D) None of these
 - 3) Cost Accounting Standard – CAS – 3 is related to
 - A) Cost of Transportation
 - B) Overheads
 - C) Employee Cost
 - D) Classification of Cost
 - 4) Cost accounting department prepares that helps them in preparing final accounts.
 - A) Cost Sheets
 - B) Cost of Goods Sold Statement
 - C) Cost of Production Report
 - D) Material Requisition Form
 - 5) Which of the given units can never become part of first department of cost of production report ?
 - A) Units received from preceding department
 - B) Units transferred to subsequent department
 - C) Lost units
 - D) Units still in process

P.T.O.



- 6) A successful project manager should
- A) Adopt a well build, mechanical approach to his problems
 - B) Attach a high value on technical perfection
 - C) Have a creative approach to use there sources efficiently and to solve human relation problems
 - D) Seeking an enduring solution to the problem
- 7) Various methods are used for pricing materials used. Cost price methods are
- A) Specific price
 - B) First in first out
 - C) Last in first out
 - D) All of the above
- 8) Is a part of cost of production report that explains the cost incurred during the process
- A) Quantity schedule
 - B) Cost accounted for as follow
 - C) Cost charged to the department
 - D) None of the given options
- 9) Which of the given cost is not required to prepare cost of production report ?
- A) Period cost
 - B) Material cost
 - C) Labour cost
 - D) Factory overhead cost
- 10) Cost accounting department prepares that helps them in preparing final accounts
- A) Cost sheets
 - B) Cost of goods sold statement
 - C) Cost of production report
 - D) Material requisition form
2. Write short notes on the following (5 marks **each**) : **10**
- A) CAS – 10 – direct expenses.
 - B) CAS – 6 – material cost.
3. Write short notes on the following (5 marks **each**) : **10**
- A) Steps in costing reports.
 - B) Service costing.
4. Answer **any one** of the following : **10**
- A) Explain the applicability of service costing with examples.
 - B) What is project planning ? Explain life cycle of a project.
5. Answer **any one** of the following : **10**
- A) Explain the characteristics and requisites of costing reports.
 - B) What is project report ? Give characteristics of good project planning report.
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**M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016
TAXATION (Gr. C) (Paper – IV)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

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

1. Select the correct alternative. 10
- 1) Service tax is payable on the value of taxable service at the rate of
a) 12% b) 12.36% c) 14% d) 12.24%
 - 2) Service tax is not payable if aggregate value of taxable service does not exceed
a) Rs. 8,00,000 b) Rs. 9,00,000 c) Rs. 6,00,000 d) Rs. 10,00,000
 - 3) Service tax is not payable on any services
a) Provided by the Reserve Bank of India
b) Provided to the Reserve Bank of India
c) Provided by or to the Reserve Bank of India
d) None of the above
 - 4) Due date of e-payment of service tax other than for the month of March, in case of a company is
a) 6th day of the month immediately following each quarter
b) 6th day of the month immediately following the calendar month
c) 5th day of the month immediately following the calendar month
d) None of the above
 - 5) Non payment or delayed payment of service tax shall attract
a) interest
b) penalty
c) interest as well as penalty
d) None of the above

P.T.O.



- 6) The liability of service tax in case payment is received before rendering service shall arise on the data of
- Completion of service
 - receipt of advance payment
 - On the date of raising invoice of the receipt of advance payment
 - None of the above
- 7) Due date of filing of service tax return is
- 5th of the month following the particular half year
 - 15th of the month of following the particular half year
 - 25th of the month of following the particular half year
 - 30th of the month of following the particular half year
- 8) Value of service portion of food and drink provided as part of outdoor catering shall be
- 40% of the total amount charged
 - 50% of the total amount charged
 - 60% of the total amount charged
 - None of the above
- 9) In which of the following case, service receiver is liable to get registered and pay service tax
- Imports
 - Exports
 - Advertising Agency's services
 - Broadcasting Agency's service
- 10) Services provided by a goods transport agency is exempt by way of transportation of
- Goods where gross amount charged for the transportation of goods on a consignment transported in a singly goods carriage does not exceed Rs. 1,500
 - Goods where gross amount charged for the transportation of goods on a consignment transported in a singly goods carriage does not exceed Rs. 750
 - Goods where gross amount charged for the transportation of goods on a consignment transported in a singly goods carriage does not exceed Rs. 2,000
 - None of the above



2. Write short notes on **any two** of the following. 10
- a) Reverse Charge Mechanism
 - b) Penalties under service tax
 - c) Registration under service tax
 - d) Filing of returns under service tax
3. Answers the following elaborately. 10
- a) How is the value of service relevant for the purpose of payment of service tax ? 3
 - b) What is the value on which service tax is to be paid ? 3
 - c) If the gross amount charged is inclusive of service tax payable then would service tax be chargeable on the gross amount. 4
4. Explain what is reverse charge mechanism. Give 5 cases where reverse charge mechanism is applicable. 10
5. The following information is provided by a partnership firm to you for the quarter ended 30.09.2015. 10

Total value of bills raised (exclusive of service tax) Rs. 35,00,000 which includes a bill of Rs. 3,00,000 for services rendered to a diplomatic mission and Rs. 2,00,000 for services rendered in Special Economic Zone which is consumed wholly in SEZ.

Of the above –

Rs. 15,00,000 (including Rs. 3,00,000 for services rendered to diplomatic mission) was received in August 2015 whereas the services were rendered in July 2015.

Rs. 20,00,000 (including Rs. 2,00,000 for services rendered in a special economic zone) rendered in August 2015 out of which Rs. 16,00,000 (including Rs. 2,00,000 of SEZ) was received in September 2015

Apart from the above Rs. 5,00,000 was received in September 2015 for which services will be provided in October 2015. (Service tax was separately charged for such advance amount when the bill for it was raised in 20 days)



Compute :

- a) the value of taxable service
- b) amount of service tax payable and
- c) due date of payment of service tax assuming the value of services provided in preceding financial year is
 - i) exceeded Rs. 50,00,000
 - ii) did not exceed Rs. 50,00,000

OR

5. PS Institute, a partnership firm, is running a coaching centre and has been paying service tax of more than Rs. 10,00,000 in the past several years. The details pertaining to quarter ended 30-09-2015 are as under 10

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Value of free coaching rendered	60,000
Coaching fees collected from students (service tax collected separately) on 16-08-2015	43,50,000
Advance received on 30-09-2015 from another coaching centre for coaching their students, on 30-09-2015	12,00,000

- 1) One Student was refunded the total fees of Rs. 40,000 plus service tax thereon on 15-01-2016.
- 2) Another student was refunded Rs. 10,000 (including service tax) on 16-04-2016 due to deficient service.

Determine the service tax liability for the quarter and indicate the date by which the service tax has to be remitted by the assessee.



Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2016
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – IV) (Gr-K)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- N.B. :** 1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2) **Each** question carries **equal** marks.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
4) **Use** of calculators is **allowed**.

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question. **10**
- I) When it is necessary to get information from each and every member of the population, then which method is used for data collection ?
- a) Census method b) Sampling method
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- II) Results drawn from sampling method as compared to census method are
- a) more reliable b) less reliable
c) same reliable d) none of these
- III) Accepting of H_0 , when H_0 is true is a
- a) type I error b) type II error
c) correct decision d) none of these
- IV) Probability of rejecting a H_0 , when it is true is known as
- a) level of significance b) power of test
c) probability of type II error d) none of these
- V) Condensed presentation of data in a comparable form that can be understood even by a layman is
- a) tabulation b) classification
c) diagrammatic presentation d) none of these



- VI) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
- a) Empirical evidences b) Hypothesis
 c) Theoretical frame work d) All the three above
- VII) Which one of the following measure of central tendency is based upon all the observation of data ?
- a) Mean b) Median c) Mode d) None of these
- VIII) Which of the following is a proper measure of dispersion ?
- a) Range b) Quartile deviation
 c) Standard deviation d) None of these
- IX) Assigning numbers and symbols to various responses in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called
- a) processing b) editing c) coding d) classification
- X) Coding of DATA is done
- a) only after collection of data b) only before collection of data
 c) before or after collection of data d) during collection of data
2. A) What is coding of data ? Is it necessary ? **5**
 B) Explain sampling method and census method. **5**
3. A) What are the objectives of classification and tabulation ? **5**
 B) How computer is useful in Research ? **5**
4. Attempt **any one** of the following : **10**
- A) What is processing of data ? Explain in brief the various steps involved in processing of data.
- B) What do you mean by dispersion ? State and define various absolute and relative measures of dispersion.
5. Attempt **any one** of the following : **10**
- A) What is interpretation of data ? What is its importance ? What precautions must be taken while doing interpretation ?
- B) For the following data compute mean, S.D. and C.V.
- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Classes | : | 0 – 100 | 100 – 200 | 200 – 300 | 300 – 400 | 400 – 500 | 500 – 600 | 600 – 700 |
| Frequencies | : | 25 | 42 | 69 | 50 | 48 | 32 | 16 |
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