

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (PAPER-I)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) A bill of BRA was passed on February _____ in Parliament.
a) 1949 b) 1948 c) 1950 d) 1947
- 2) Section _____ of the BRA, says that every banking company must have a full time chairman for the management of the company.
a) 10-A b) 10-B c) 11-A d) 11-B
- 3) As per the section _____ Banking Company means any company which transacts the business of banking in India.
a) 3(d) b) 3(a) c) 4(b) d) 5(c)
- 4) By an ordinance _____ 15, 1980 the GOI acquired another six scheduled commercial banks.
a) April b) May c) June d) August
- 5) Tiny Enterprises are those whose investment in plant & machinery is upto Rs. _____ lacks.
a) 10 b) 25 c) 30 d) 50
- 6) GOI constituted a Working Group on 1st _____ 1975 to examine in depth the question of setting up of new rural banks.
a) July b) August c) May d) June
- 7) A working group to review the working of lead bank scheme was set up in November, _____.
a) 1975 b) 1980 c) 1981 d) 1985
- 8) IRDP is in operation in all the blocks of the country since _____, 1980.
a) July b) October c) August d) December
- 9) For improving the Credit Delivery System for SSIs, a committee was set up by RBI in December, _____.
a) 1997 b) 1998 c) 1999 d) 1995

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- 10) The Standing Advisory Committee for SSIs was reconstituted during _____.
- a) 2004-05 b) 2002-03 c) 2001-02 d) 2006-07
- 11) The _____ General Assembly of APRACA was held in Nepal in 1986.
- a) Third b) Forth c) Fifth d) Sixth
- 12) In order to examine issues relating to rural credit & micro-finance, an internal group was constituted in _____.
- a) 2003 b) 2004 c) 2005 d) 2006
- 13) In 1987, a study team led by _____ was constituted to undertake a survey of self-help groups.
- a) NABARD b) RBI c) SBI d) GOI
- 14) PMRY was introduced on October 2, _____.
- a) 1991 b) 1993 c) 1995 d) 1999

Q.2 Write short answer. 14

1) Capital and Reserves
2) Crop Loans

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

1) Banking Companies Act, 1970
2) SIDBI & Micro-finance

Q.4 Briefly enumerate the provisions of the BRA relating to the. 14

1) Licensing of Banks
2) Winding Up

OR

Discuss the role of RRBs in agricultural finance. 14

Q.5 Examine the micro-finance initiatives by RBI. 14

OR

Discuss the role of commercial banks in financing small scale industries. 14

- B)** The Rohan Co. Ltd. leased a property of Ram Co. Ltd. at Royalty of Rs. 75 paise per tons with minimum Rent 40,000 p.a. each year excess of minimum Rent over royalty was recoup in next two year in the event of strike minimum rent would be reduced proportionately to actual work. **07**

Years	Tons
2010	17,600
2011	60,000
2012	96,000
2013 (3 months strick)	40,000
2014	80,000

Prepare Royalty A/c and Short – Working A/c.

- Q.4** Vijay Co. Ltd. leased a colliery on 1st Jan. 2010 from M/s. Sathe at a minimum Rent of 40,000 p.a. at a Royalty of Rs.3 per ton. With a right to recover short–working over the first three years of the Lease. **14**

The output for the first four years of the lease was as follows.

Years	Output (tons)
2010	10,000
2011	12,000
2012	14,000
2013	20,000

Prepare Ledge A/c in the books of M/s Sathe (Land Lord).

OR

The following are the balances of Jai-Hind Ltd. as at 31st March 2015.

Capital 10,000, 6% cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10 each	1,00,000
16,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,60,000
Share premium A/c	30,000
Creditors	26,000
Goodwill	10,000
Patent and Trade Marks	21,000
Free hold Property at costs	70,000
Dep. thereon	14,000
Plant and Machinery	1,40,000
Dep. thereon	30,000
Stock on 31 st March 2015	24,000
Debtors	15,000
Profit & Loss A/c (Dr.)	55,000
Preliminary exp.	25,000

A scheme for reduction of Capital was passed by the court on the following terms.

- Pref. Share to be reduced to Rs. 9 per share
- Equity share to be reduced to Rs. 1.25 per share
- The share premium A/c and intangible assets to be written off.
- Plant & Machinery to be revalued at Rs. 50,000.
- One equity share of Rs. 1.25 to be issued for each Rs. 10 Gross preference Dividend Arrears which is in arrears since

March 2011.

Draft Journal Entries and Revise Balance Sheet.

Q.5 From the following figures relating to General Insurance Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.2015. You are required to prepare the Revenue A/c of the Fire Department. **14**

Reserve for an expired risk as at 1.4.2014	60,000
Estimated liability in respect of o/s claim on 1.4.2014	20,000
on 31.3.2015	15,000
Claim paid	80,000
Re – Insurance premium	
Paid	5,000
Recovered	3,000
Premium received	2,02,000
Commission	
On direct business	30,500
On reinsurance ceded	1,000
On reinsurance accepted	500
Management exp	60,000
Int. & Dividend (Less tax)	9,000
Legal exp. (re-claim)	3,000

The reserve required for unexpired risk as on 31.3.2015 is 40% of the net Premium income.

OR

From the following balance sheet of Balaji Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. prepare according to ordinary commercial method, construct balance sheet and capital A/c according to the requirement of Double Account System.

**Balance Sheet
As on 31st March 2015**

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Ordinary Share Capital 8000, shares of Rs.10 each fully paid		80,000	Land & Building Balance as per last balance sheet	85,330	
Pref. share Capital 2000, 6% Cumulative pref. share of Rs.10 each. fully paid		20,000	Additional during the years	20,000	1,05,330
Premium on shares		20,000	Main and service balance as per last B/S	10,000	
S. creditors		841	Additional during the year	1,920	11,920

Reserve fund		500	Meters		1,050
Unclaimed dividend		20	Preliminary Exp		1,000
Revenue A/C			Reserve Fund Investment		500
Balance As Per last Balance Sheet	1,000		Stores on hand		340
Add balance brought from Revenue A/C	7,674		S. Debtors		1,290
	8,674		Cash and Bank balance:		
Less:			Cash in hand	1,060	
Interim dividend 3,000			Cash at bank	3,103	4,163
Transfer to Reserve 242					
Dividend on pref. <u>1200</u>	4,442	4,232			
		125593			125593

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- 8) Maximum stock level is 3600 kg and Average stock level is 2000 kg so that minimum stock level is _____.
- a) 400 kg b) 5600 kg c) 4000 kg d) 1600 kg
- 9) _____ is the aggregate of indirect material cost, indirect labor cost and indirect expenses.
- a) Overheads b) Fixed cost
c) Total cost d) Prime cost
- 10) _____ are those costs which do not vary with the change in the volume of production up to a given range.
- a) Variable overheads b) Fixed overheads
c) Total cost d) Indirect overheads
- 11) Use of uniform costing system creates _____ markets.
- a) Competitive b) Monopolistic
c) Foreign d) Local
- 12) _____ of overheads is the process of charging the proportion of common items of cost to two or more cost centers on some equitable basis.
- a) Allocation b) Classification
c) Apportionment d) Absorption
- 13) The practice of using same costing principles and / or practice by a number of firms in the same industry is called _____.
- a) Marginal costing b) Historical costing
c) Cost accounting d) Uniform costing
- 14) Variable cost per unit remains _____.
- a) Constant b) Variable
c) Flexible d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short note on.

14

- 1) Fields covered by Uniform Costing.
- 2) Difference between Financial accounting and Cost accounting.

Q.3 A) 'X' Ltd. manufactures a special product ZED and provides the following information.

07

Demand of ZED varies from 500 units to 1500 units per month
semiannual carrying cost 6%.
Ordering cost per order Rs. 90.
Raw Material required per unit of finished product 2kg.
Purchase price of input unit Rs. 25 per kg.
Calculate Economic order Quantity.

B) From the following store transaction prepare store ledger using **07**
Weighted Average method.

1-3-2016	Opening balance	2000 units value Rs. 20,000.
4-3-2016	Purchases	3000 units @ Rs. 12 per unit.
7-3-2016	Issues	4000 units.
10-3-2016	Purchases	4000 units @ Rs. 14 per unit.
19-3-2016	Issues	3000 units.
22-3-2016	Purchases	2000 units @ Rs. 16 per unit.
30-3-2016	Issues	3000 units.

Q.4 The company uses three raw materials A, B and C for a particular **14**
product for which the following data is available.

Particulars	Raw Material A	Raw Material B	Raw material C
Wage per unit of product (kgs)	10	04	06
Reorders quantity(kgs)	10,000	5,000	10,000
Price per (kg)	0.10	0.30	0.15
Minimum delivery period (weeks)	1	3	2
Average delivery period (weeks)	2	4	3
Maximum delivery period (weeks)	3	5	4
Reorder level (kgs)	8000	4750	-
Minimum level (kgs)	-	-	2000

Weekly productions various from 175 to 225 units, averaging 200 units of the said product. What would be the following quantity-

- 1) Minimum Stock of Material A
- 2) Maximum Stock of Material B
- 3) Reorder level of material C
- 4) Average stock level of material A

OR

Calculate machine hour rate from the following. **14**

- 1) Cost of machine Rs. 19,200.
- 2) Estimated scrap value Rs. 1,200.
- 3) Average repairs and maintenance charges per month Rs. 150.
- 4) Standing charges allocated to machine per month Rs. 50.
- 5) Effective working life of machine 10,000 hours.
- 6) Running time per month 166 hours.
- 7) Power used by machine 5 units per hour @ 19 paise per unit.

Q.5 International Motors manufactures spare parts for Jeeps and Trucks. **14**
They have furnished the following particulars for the quarter ended 31st March 2015.

Materials Rs. 2,98,000, Direct wages Rs. 42,000, Stores Expenses Rs. 20,000, Machinery and Maintenance Rs. 4,600, Deprecation Rs. 22,300, Staff Welfare Rs. 12,000, General expenses Rs. 30,000, Administration and selling expenses Rs. 27,000.

Additional information provided by them.

	Jeep	Truck
1) Production (Nos.)	300	400
2) Material cost ratio per vehicle	1	2
3) Direct labor ratio	2	3
4) Machine hour ratio	1	2

Calculate cost per spare part of each vehicle indicating basis of apportionment.

OR

Prepare store Ledger Account adopting FIFO and LIFO method of pricing the issue of material. **14**

August
2015

1	Opening balance 50 units @ Rs. 3 per unit.
5	Issued 2 units to production.
7	Purchased 48 units @ Rs. 4 per unit.
9	Issued 20 units to production.
19	Purchased 76 units @ Rs. 3 per unit.
24	Received back in to store 19 units out of 20 units issued on 9 th August 2015.
27	Issued 10 units to production.

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**M.COM. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION PAPER – I**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

N.B. : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *All question carry equal marks*

Q.1 Select the correct answer from multiple choice given **14**

- 1) Part III of Schedule I of the Finance Act, 2015 has given the rates of advance tax and to be deducted in case of salary for the Assessment Year
a) 2015-16 b) 2016-17 c) 2017-18
- 2) The circulars issued by the CBDT are binding on:
a) Asses see b) Income tax authorities c) Both the above
- 3) The total income of the assessee has been computed at Rs. 4,83,495. For rounding off the total income will be taken at
a) Rs. 4,83,500 b) Rs. 4,83,490 c) Rs. 4,83,495
- 4) Sager, a citizen of India is employed on an Indian ship. During the previous year 2015-16 he leaves India for Germany on 15/09/2015 for holidays and returned on 01/04/2016. He had been non-resident for the past 3 years. Earlier to that he was permanently in India. For the AY 2016-17. Sagar shall be:
a) Resident and ordinarily resident in India
b) Resident but not ordinarily resident in India,
c) None- resident.
- 5) Where a non- resident has any income from a business connection in India, such income:
a) Shall be Taxable in India as it accrues or arises in India
b) Shall be taxable in India as it is deemed to accrue or arise in India
c) Shall not be taxable as accrues or arises outside India
- 6) The daily allowance received by an MLA is:
a) Exempt
b) Taxable
c) Included in total income for rate purposes
d) Exempt upto Rs.2,000 p.m.

- 7) Leave Travel Concession is a tax free perquisite:
- a) For one journey in a block of 4 years
 - b) One journey per year
 - c) Two journeys in a block of 4 years
- 8) The employee is provided with furniture costing Rs. 1,50,000 along with house w.e.f. 01/07/2015. The value of the furniture to be included in the valuation of unfurnished house shall be:
- a) Rs. 11,250
 - b) Rs. 15,000
 - c) Rs. 22,500
 - d) Rs. 16,875
- 9) Compensation received on voluntary retirement is exempt u/s 10(10C) to the extent of:
- a) Rs. 2,40,000
 - b) Rs. 3,50,000
 - c) Rs. 10,00,000
 - d) Rs. 5,00,000
- 10) The employer provides free facility of watchman, sweeper and gardener to the employees. It will be perquisite for:
- a) Specified employee only
 - b) Employees other than specified employees
 - c) All the employees
- 11) Unrealized rent is deduction from:
- a) Gross Annual Value
 - b) Net Annual Value
 - c) Income from the head house property
- 12) Vishvanath gifted the house property to his minor son, which was let out @ Rs. 10,000 per month. Income from such house property shall be taxable in the hands of:
- a) Minor son
 - b) Vishvanath, however, it will be first computed as minor son's income & thereafter clubbed in the income of vishvanath
 - c) Vishvanath, as he will deemed owner of such house property and liable to tax
- 13) Municipal valuation of the house is Rs. 1,20,000, fair rent Rs.1,40,000 standard rent Rs. 1,30,000 whereas actual rent received or receivable is Rs. 1,25,000. Municipal taxes paid are Rs.40,000. The annual value of the house in the case shall be:
- a) Rs. 1,00,000
 - b) Rs. 85,000
 - c) Rs. 90,000
- 14) Ajunkya borrowed a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 at 12% p.a. on 01/04/2005 for construction of a house which was completed on 15/03/2010. The loan is repaid on 31/08/2015. What shall be the amount of deduction allowed on account of interest for the Assessment 2016-17:
- a) Rs. 60,000
 - b) Rs. 1,08,000
 - c) Rs. 25,000
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short notes on any three from the following

- 1) Any five exemptions available under section 10 to a salaried person
- 2) Determination of Annual Value when standard rent is applicable
- 3) Conditions for determination of residential status of an applicable
- 4) Relief for salary received in arrears
- 5) Distinction between recognized provident fund and un-recognised provident fund with particular reference to income tax

Q.3 A) Mr. Sehgal owns a house in Bangalore construction of which was completed on 1.7.1998. Half portion is let out for residential purposes on a monthly rent of Rs. 8,000. However, this portion remained vacant for three months (from 1.1.2016 to 31.3.2016) during the previous year 2015-16. 1/4th portion is used by Mr. Sehgal for the purpose of his profession while the remaining 1/4th portion is used for his own residence for the full year. **14**

The other expenses regarding the house were:

i.	Municipal taxes	10,000
ii.	Repairs	5,000
iii.	Interest on loan for renovation of house	40,000
iv.	Ground rent	2,000
v.	Annual charge	10,000
vi.	Fire insurance premium	4,000

Compute the taxable “Income from house property” for the assessment year 2016-17

B) Jasprit owns two houses which he occupied for his own residence. He submits the following particulars in respect of these for financial year 2015-16: **14**

	House I Rs.	House II Rs.
Municipal value	1,20,000	2,40,000
Fair rent	1,50,000	2,70,000
Standard rent under Rent Control Act.	90,000	2,04,000
Municipal tax paid	18,000	24,000
Amount spent on repairs	12,000	30,000
Interest paid/payable on loans taken for building the houses.	30,000	1,60,000

Jasprit requests you to compute his total income in a manner which minimizes his incidence of tax.

Q.4 A) Manish an Indian citizen left India for the first time on 24.9.2014 for employment USA. During the previous year 2015-16 he comes to India on 5.6.2015 for 165 days. Determine the residential status of 'M' for the assessment year 2015-16 and 2016-17. **04**

B) Arun Kumar earns the following income during the financial year 2015-16 **10**

	Rs.
a) Interest paid by an Indian company but received in London	2,00,000
b) Pension from former employer in India, received in USA	8,000
c) Profits earned from business in Paris which is controlled in India, half of the profits being received in India	40,000
d) Income from agriculture in Bhutan and remitted to India	10,000
e) Income from property in England and received there	8,000
f) Past foreign untaxed income brought to India	20,000

Determine the total income of Arun Kumar for the assessment year 2016-17 is he is

- i. Resident and ordinarily resident,
- ii. Not ordinarily resident, and
- iii. Non-resident in India.

Q.5 A salaried employee has the following income for the period 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2016 and he requires you to compute his income **14**

- a) Basic pay Rs. 1,44,000
- b) Dearness allowance Rs. 1,44,000 (not forming part of salary)
- c) Educational allowance for three children @ Rs. 4,800 p.a.
- d) Reimbursement of club subscription Rs.3,000 for personal purposes
- e) Leave travel concession by way of reimbursement of train fare for himself and family members (Rs.7,000) and hotel bill in the holiday resort (Rs. 12,000)
- f) He has been given rent-free accommodation for which the rent paid by employer is Rs. 20,000 p.a.
- g) He is also provided with a watchman. Watchman is engaged by the employee by paying Rs. 500 p.m. which is reimbursed by the employer.
- h) Conveyance allowance Rs. 6,000. It is certified that the entire allowance is spent for official duties.
- i) The employer has taken an accident insurance policy and is paying for a life insurance policy for the benefit of employee, the premium for which is met by the employer directly being Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 respectively

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**M.Com. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (PAPER-I)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

- 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.*

Q.1 Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for each question. 14

- 1) The term, "Operations Research (O.R.)" was introduced in
 - a) French Revolution
 - b) World War-I
 - c) World War-II
 - d) None of these
- 2) "Operation Research is an art of giving bad answers to the problems which otherwise have worse answers". This definition has been given by
 - a) Churchman, Arnoff
 - b) Ackoff
 - c) Saaty
 - d) None of these
- 3) In L.P.P., objectives function and set of constraints are always in
 - a) Linear form
 - b) Quadratic form
 - c) Cubic form
 - d) None of these
- 4) Solution to L.P.P. by graphical method is optimum only at one vertex, of common region, then that L.P.P. has
 - a) No solution
 - b) Unbounded solution
 - c) Unique solution
 - d) None of these
- 5) For a L.P.P. of objective function in maximization form, if upper boundary of common region drawn by graphical method is unclosed, then that L.P.P. has
 - a) Unique solution
 - b) Unbounded solution
 - c) No solution
 - d) None of these
- 6) Simplex algorithm has been introduced by
 - a) Walter A Schwartz
 - b) Hungarian
 - c) George Dantzig
 - d) None of these
- 7) To convert ' \leq ' type of inequality into equation form a variable added to left hand side of inequality is called as
 - a) Slack variable
 - b) Surplus variable

B) Solve the following assignment problem to minimize the cost.

07

	A	B	C	D
I	1	4	6	3
II	9	7	10	9
III	4	5	11	7
IV	8	7	8	5

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

14

A) Explain simplex algorithm.

B) Define Unbalanced assignment problem.

Solve the following assignment problem, whose cost matrix B given as below, to minimize the total cost.

		<i>Job</i>				
		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>Machine</i>	1	25	29	31	42	37
	2	22	19	35	18	26
	3	39	38	26	20	33
	4	34	27	28	40	32
	5	24	42	36	23	45

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

14

A) Develop Assignment algorithm.

B) Solve the following L.P.P. by Simplex method.

$$\text{Max } Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

Subject to the constraints:

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2,$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 24,$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

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- 9) The silent feature of _____ banking is the overwhelming reliance on IT.
- a) Tele
b) Traditional
c) Virtual
d) Commercial
- 10) The biggest constraint in E-banking is _____ cost.
- a) Training
b) Security
c) Maintenance
d) Start-up
- 11) _____ appointed a committee headed by R. K. Talwar.
- a) GOI
b) RBI
c) SBI
d) NABARD
- 12) _____ is highly earning liquid asset.
- a) Money at call
b) Bill discounted
c) Investments
d) Advances to customer
- 13) Major part of bankers earning are mainly derived from _____.
- a) Bill discounted
b) Investments
c) Advances
d) Money at call
- 14) The term _____ implies the ability to produce cash on demand.
- a) Liquidity
b) Security
c) Safety
d) Profitability

Q.2 Write short answer. 14

- 1) Group & Chain Banking
2) Customer Service

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- 1) Virtual Banking
2) The Anticipated Income Theory

Q.4 State merits & demerits of Unit Banking. 14

OR

Discuss the features of E-banking and bring out its merits and constraints. 14

Q.5 State various departments in the Central Office. 14

OR

Explain importance of liquidity in banking business, State investment policy of bank. 14

B) Compute the earning of a worker under:

- Time Rate method
- Piece Rate method
- Halsey Plan
- Rowan Plan

Wage Rate - Rs. 2 per hour

Dearness Allowance – Rs. 1 per hour

Standard hours – 80

Actual hours – 50

Q.4 From the books of accounts of M/s. ASC enterprise the following details have been extracted for the quarter ending 31st March 2014.

14

Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock of materials	2,70,000
Closing stock of materials	3,00,000
Purchases of materials	12,48,000
Direct wages	3,57,600
Direct expenses	1,20,000
Indirect wages	24,000
Salaries to administrative staff	60,000
Carriage inward	48,000
Carriage outward	37,500
Manager's Salary	72,000
General charges	37,200
Legal charges for criminal suit	20,000
Commission on sales	28,000
Fuel	96,000
Electricity charges (Factory)	72,000
Directors Fees	36,000
Repairs to Plant and Machinery	63,000
Rent, Rates and Taxes – Factory	18,000
Rent, Rates and Taxes – office	9,600
Depreciation on Plant and Machinery	45,000
Depreciation of Furniture	3,600
Salesmen's salaries	50,000
Audit Fees	18,000

1. The Manager's time is shared between the factory and office in the ration of 20:80.
 2. Carriage Outward includes Rs. 7,500 being carriage inward on Plant and Machinery.
 3. Selling price is 120% of cost price.
- From the above details prepare a Cost Sheet and ascertain Sales and Profit.

OR

From the following prepare a Statement of Reconciliation and find out Profit/Loss as per financial records.

Particulars	Rs.
Net loss as per cost records	1,72,400
Works overhead under – recovered in costing	3,120
Administrative overheads over – recovered in costing	1,700
Depreciation in financial accounts	11,200
Depreciation in cost account	12,500
Interest received	8,750
Obsolescence loss in financial account	5,700
Provision for income tax	40,300
Opening stock	
- Financial records	52,600
- Cost records	54,000
Closing stock	
- Financial records	52,000
- Cost records	49,600
Interest charges in cost account only	6,000
Preliminary expenses w/off	950

Q.5 Calculate the total monthly remuneration of three workers A, B and C from the following data.

14

- Standard production per month per worker: 1000 units
- Actual production during the month:
A-850 units B-750 units C-950
- Piece work rate is 10 paise per unit of production.
- Additional production bonus is Rs. 10 for each percentage of actual production exceeding 80% of standard production.
- Dearness allowance – Fixed at Rs. 50 per month.

OR

Following is a summarized Profit and Loss account of SAC industries for the year ended 31st March, 2014.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2014

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To material Consumed	2,00,000	By Sales (12,000 units)	4,80,000
To wages	75,000	By closing stock (Finished goods, 3000 units)	66,000
To Factory Expenses			
Paid 52,400			
Add:			
Outstanding 2,200		By interest on securities	17,000
-----	54,600	By profit on sale of asset	1,20,000
To Administrative overheads	52,500		
To selling and distribution overheads	96,000		
To Interest on loan	14,000		
To Income tax	7,500		
To Net Profit	1,83,000		
	<u>6,83,000</u>		<u>6,83,000</u>

The cost accounting record for the above period showed the following.

1. Material consumed at Rs. 10 per unit produced.
2. Direct wages at Rs. 6 per unit produced.
3. Factory overheads were absorbed at 25% of prime cost.
4. Administrative overheads were absorbed at Rs. 5 per unit produced.
5. Selling and distribution overheads were absorbed at Rs. 7 per unit sold.

You are required to prepare a cost sheet for the year ended 31st March, 2014 and a statement of reconciliation.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (PAPER-II)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

N.B. : 1) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q.1 Select the right answers from given alternatives. 14

- 1) For Salary Quarterly TDS return is to be submitted in the Form No.
a) 26Q b) 27A c) 24Q d) 26AS
- 2) An Application for Tax Deduction Account Number is to be made in the Form No.
a) 48A b) 50A c) 49A d) 49B
- 3) TDS Certificate for other than salary is to be given in
a) Form Number 15 b) Form Number 16
c) Form Number 16A d) Form Number 15H
- 4) Interest for defaults in furnishing return of income is applicable
a) u/s 234A b) u/s 234B c) u/s 234C d) u/s 234D
- 5) Central Board of direct Taxes works under the
a) Finance Ministry of Central Government
b) Finance Ministry of State Government
c) Defense Ministry of Central Government
d) RBI Governor
- 6) Share of profit which a partner receives from a firm which is assessed as firm shall be
a) Fully Exempt b) Taxable
c) Partially Taxable d) Included for rate purpose
- 7) A company assesses has to make payment advance tax installments in
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1
- 8) Interest on Partners Capital is allowable at maximum at the rate of
a) 12% p.a. b) 20% p.a. c) 18% p.a. d) 12.50% p.a.
- 9) Advance tax is payable by the assessed if the tax payable during the year
a) exceeds Rs. 1500 b) is Rs. 5000 or more
c) exceeds Rs. 5000 d) is Rs. 10000 or more

- 10) In case of HUF the Return of Income is to be signed by
a) Karta or Other adult member of HUF b) Managing Director
c) Manager d) Officer
- 11) The filling or Return of Loss before the due date is
a) Optional
b) Non mandatory
c) Mandatory if the assesses has to carry forward the loss which are allowed to be carried and set off
d) Not applicable
- 12) Due date for filing of return of income for a person whose accounts are required to be audited under the Income Tax Act or under any other Law is
a) 30th September
b) 31st July
c) 31st August
d) Not applicable
- 13) Filing of return in electric form plus paper form or Electric form using Digital Certificate is mandatory for individuals and HUF if total income exceeds.
a) Rs. 1000000 b) Rs. 500000 c) Rs. 250000 d) Rs. 800000
- 14) Mitakshara, School of Hindi Law is applicable.
a) to the whole of India except West Bengal
b) To the state of West Bengal
c) To the State of Maharashtra
d) To the State of Jammu & Kashmir

- Q.2 A) Write short notes on any two. 07**
1) Prescribed time for filing of Return of Income
2) Return filing obligation of the Deductor with regard to tax deducted by him during each quarter.
3) Partition of HUF
4) Protective Assessment
- Q.2 B) Write short notes on any two. 07**
1) Central Board of Direct Taxes
2) Advance Tax Installments of Non Corporate Assessee
3) Defective Return
4) Prescribed Forms for Income Tax Return
- Q.3 A) State with reasons whether Return of Income is to be filed in the following cases for the Assessment Year 2016 – 17. 07**
i. Mr. X an individual aged 80 years has a Gross Total Income of Rs. 650000 and he is eligible for deduction of Rs. 150000 under chapter VI – A.
ii. ABC, a Partnership Firm has a loss of Rs. 10000 during the Previous Year 2015 – 16.

- B) i.** ABC Ltd. took a building on rent from XYZ w.e.f. 01.04.2015 on a rent of Rs. 20000 p.m. It is also took on hire machinery on hire from MNO w.e.f. 01.04.2015 on hire charge of Rs. 12000 p.m. Calculate the amount of Tax Deductible at Source in both cases.
- ii.** Mr. Y is an employee of ABC Ltd. draws a Salary of Rs. 490000 & has income from fixed deposits with Bank of Rs. 10000; Whether Mr. Y is required to file the return of income for Assessment Year 2016 – 17.

Q.4 Answer any one.

14

- 1) A Hindu Undivided family consisting of three members sharing profit and losses equally Nitish, Lakhman and Dharam of whom Nitish is Karta. From the profit and loss account of the family and information given below, compute its total income for the assessment year 2016 – 17.

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
Salaries	145000	Gross Profit	516600
Office Rent	60000	Rent from house property	90000
General Expenses	45000	Interest on F.D. with Bank	150000
Interest on Loan	110000	Agricultural Income	230000
Income Tax	150000		
TDS	20000		
Advertisement	30000		
Bad Debts	25000		
Provision for bad debts	15000		
Advance Tax	15000		
Fire Insurance	3000		
Municipal taxes Household expenses	9000		
	23550		
Donation	30000		
Depreciation	25000		
Net profit	281050		
Total:	986600	Total:	986600

Additional information:

- a) Salaries include Rs. 25,000 paid to Nitish who is looking after the affairs of the family business and Rs. 30,000 paid to Lakhman who is working as accountant, both Salaries are considered reasonable.
- b) General expenses include Rs. 3,000 paid as penalty for Violation of Income Tax Laws, Excise & Customs Law.
- c) Donations paid are related to a Prime Minister’s Relief Fund.
- d) Depreciation allowable on block of assets amount to R. 22,000
- e) Fire insurance and municipal taxes are relating to house property let out.

- 2) A Hindu Undivided family consisting of three members X, Y and Z whom X is Karta. From the profit and loss account of the family and information given below, compute its total income for the assessment year 2016 – 17. 14

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
Salaries	45000	Gross Profit	916550
Office Rent	6000	Rent from house property	9000
General Expenses	9000	Interest on 7% savings bonds	15000
Interest on Loan	4500	Dividend from Indian Company	25950
Income Tax	15000		
Advertisement	3000		
Bad Debts	1500		
Provision for bad debts	3000		
Fire Insurance	300		
Municipal taxes	900		
Household expenses	23550		
Donation	3000		
Depreciation	5250		
Net profit	846500		
Total:	966500	Total:	966500

Additional information:

- a) Salaries include Rs. 9,000 paid to X who is looking after the affairs of the family business and Rs. 6,000 paid to Y who is working as accountant.
- b) General expenses include Rs. 2,000 & Rs. 1000 paid as penalty for Violation of Income Tax Laws and Value Added Tax (VAT) respectively.
- c) Donations paid are related to an approved institution.
- d) Depreciation allowable on block of assets amount to Rs. 5,000
- e) Fire insurance and municipal taxes are relating to house property let out.

Q.5 Answer any one.

14

- 1) A firm comprising of four Partners A, B, C and D carrying on business in partnership, sharing Profit / Losses equally shows a profit of Rs. 100000 in its books after deduction of the following amounts for the year.
- a) Remuneration to Partners A who is not actively engaged in business 48000
 - b) Remuneration to Parts B & C actively engaged in business

Partner B	60000
Partner C	72000
 - c) Interest to partner D on loan of Rs. 150000 36000

SLR-Q – 9

The deed of partnership provides for the payments of above remuneration and interest to partner. You are required to work out the taxable income of the Firm as well as Partners of Assessment Year 2016-2017.

- 2) Shri A and B are equal working partners in a firm, whose Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016 is given below. The payment of salary commission and interest @ 14% has been made as per deed. 14

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Salary, wages and bonus	4000	By Gross Profit	244500
To General expenses	13000	By interest (Bank F. D.)	9000
To Value Added Tax	300	By Bad Debts recovered	
To Rent, Rates and Taxes	2500	(Disallowed in earlier	
To Advance Tax	1000	year's assessment)	1100
To TDS	500		
<u>To Depreciation on</u>			
Plant and machinery	1200		
To Bad debts written off	300		
To Bad Debts Reserve	800		
To Advertising	2000		
To Subscription	1000		
To Donations to a Hospital	5000		
(Notified u/s 80G)			
To Loss on sale of motor car	9000		
To Interest on capital:			
A 8400			
B <u>5600</u>	14000		
To partner's Salaries:			
A 50000			
B <u>30000</u>	80000		
To Commission to B	10000		
To Net Profit:			
A 55000			
B <u>55000</u>	110000		
Total	254600	Total	254600

Notes:

- General expenses include Rs. 200 being legal charges for drawing up a new partnership deed.
 - Advertising represents Rs. 2000, being cost of insertion in trade journals.
 - The motor car is entirely used for private purpose of the partners.
 - Rent, Rates and Taxes include Rs. 1200 being rent paid to A for premises used for business.
 - Allowable Depreciation on Plant and Machinery is Rs. 1500
- Compute the assessable income of the firm and find out partners income taxable under the Head Profit and Gains.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper II)

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for each question. 14

- 1) The foundation of 'Design of experiment' was laid by

a) Karl Pearson	b) George Dantzig
c) R. A. Fisher	d) None of these

- 2) An experiment which consists in determining the absolute value of some characteristics is called as

a) Absoulte experiment	b) Comparative experiment
c) Mixed experiment	d) None of these

- 3) Various objects of comparison in a comparative experiment are termed as

a) Experiment	b) Experimental field
c) Treatment	d) None of these

- 4) The smallest division of the experimental material to which we apply the treatments and on which we make observation, is termed as

a) Treatment	b) Experimental unit
c) Experimental field	d) None of these

- 5) The measurement of the variable under study on different experimental units (i.e. on plots of field experiments) are termed as

a) Experiment	b) Yield
c) Treatment	d) None of these

- 6) The reciprocal of the variance of the mean is termed as the

a) Efficiency	b) Precision
c) ANOVA	d) None of these

B) Fill in the blanks in the following analysis of variance table of the LSD. **07**

Source of Variation	d.f	S.S.	M.S.	F
Rows	--	72	--	2
Columns	--	--	36	--
Treatments	--	180	--	--
Errors	6	--	12	--
Total	--	--		

Q.4 Attempt any one of the followig. 14

a) Give the mathematical model of RBD and its complete Analysis.

b) Set the analysis of variance for the following LSD.

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

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 14

A) Define LSD. Giving its Mathematical Model provide the complete procedure of its analysis. Give ANOVA of CRD and test procedure.

B) For the following layout and yield of CRD, analysis it completely and give ANOVA table and various tests.

F ₃	O	S ₆	F ₁₂	S ₆	S ₁₂	S ₃	F ₆
9	12	18	10	24	17	30	16
O	S ₃	F ₁₂	F ₆	S ₃	O	O	S ₆
10	7	4	10	21	24	29	12
F ₃	S ₁₂	F ₅	O	F ₆	S ₁₂	F ₃	F ₁₂
9	7	18	30	18	16	16	4
S ₃	O	S ₁₂	S ₆	O	F ₁₂	O	F ₃
9	18	17	19	12	5	26	4

Where F₃, O, S₆, F₁₂, S₁₂ etc. are the treatments.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Management Concepts & Organizational Behaviour (Comp. P-I)

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Contingency theory of management is also known as _____.
 a) Situational theory b) Social system theory
 c) Behavioral theory d) Empirical theory
- 2) Sum total of personal traits, qualities and elements which one exhibits is called as _____.
 a) Perception b) Values
 c) Personality d) Ability
- 3) The systematic study of attitudes, actions and behavior of individuals and groups in an organization is known as _____.
 a) Human behavior b) Organizational behavior
 c) Individual behavior d) Social behavior
- 4) The process of receiving, selecting, organizing, interpreting, checking and reacting to sensory stimuli or data is known as _____.
 a) Attitudes b) Values
 c) Personality d) Perception
- 5) Collection of two or more individuals, interacting and interdependent, who have come together to achieve particular common objectives is referred as _____.
 a) Group b) Role
 c) Act d) None
- 6) People who like work and they are ready to share responsibilities in the organization is the basic assumption of _____.
 a) Theory 'X' b) Theory 'Y'
 c) Theory 'Z' d) Theory 'ABC'
- 7) _____ are the basic convictions that give an individual a sense of right and wrong, good and bad.
 a) Values b) Learning
 c) Personality d) Attitudes

- 8) 'Need Hierarchy Theory' of motivation is given by _____.
- a) William Ouchi
 - b) McGreen
 - c) Henry Feyol
 - d) Maslow
- 9) The first stage in group development is _____.
- a) Norming
 - b) Performing
 - c) Forming
 - d) Storming
- 10) When two or more individuals join together as a group due to the official job structure is known as _____.
- a) Formal group
 - b) Informal group
 - c) Task group
 - d) None of these
- 11) Two factor theory of motivation is developed by _____.
- a) Henry Feyol
 - b) Devid McClelland
 - c) Fredric Harzberg
 - d) Urwic
- 12) Appreciation of work done is one of the means of _____.
- a) Non – economic incentives
 - b) Economic incentives
 - c) Non – personal incentives
 - d) None of these
- 13) _____ is any relative permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of experience.
- a) Personality
 - b) Values
 - c) Learning
 - d) Perception
- 14) The state of conflict among the members of group is called _____ stage in group development.
- a) Storming
 - b) Forming
 - c) Norming
 - d) Performing

Q.2 Write short notes on. 14

- a) Types of personality....
- b) Process of motivation....

Q.3 Write short answers. 14

- a) State the assumptions of theory 'X' and theory 'Y'.
- b) What are the contributing disciplines to organization behavior?

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

- a) What is 'Individual Behavior'? Define job satisfaction. State the determinants of job satisfaction.
- b) What is 'Learning'? Explain in detail the classical conditioning and operant conditioning theories of Learning.

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

- a) Define the term 'Motivation'. State the economic and non-economic incentives of motivation.
- b) What is 'Group'? Explain in detail the stages of group development.

SLR-Q-14

- 8) _____ is a method designed to show the effect of changing cost and prices of affairs of the business unit during the relevant accounting period.
- a) Financial Accounting b) Costing
c) Management Accounting d) Inflation Accounting
- 9) The _____ is the base for apportionment of canteen expenses in Departmental Accounts.
- a) Direct wages b) Number of employees.
c) Production of each employees d) None of the above
- 10) _____ is given to brokers for securing freight from different parties.
- a) Broker charges b) Brokers commission
c) Voyage commission d) Address commission
- 11) In departmental A/c _____ are recorded in General Profit and Loss A/c.
- a) Salary b) Legal Expenses
c) Labour expenses d) Carriage Inward
- 12) If any loss is detected on contract the whole of the loss so for detected should be debited to _____ A/c.
- a) Contract A/c b) Cash A/c
c) Voyage A/c d) Profit and Loss A/c
- 13) _____ costs are incurred to identify the possible sources of employees.
- a) Selection b) Hiring and placing
c) Orientation d) Recruitment
- 14) Depreciation on ship should be calculated for the period of the _.
- a) Voyage b) Month wise
c) Days d) Financial year

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any 2)

14

- 1) Current Purchasing Power Method (C.P.P.)
- 2) Voyage A/c
- 3) Cum-Interest and Ex-Interest

- Q.3 A)** The ship 'Jal Sagar' commenced its Voyage from Mumbai to Calcutta and back on 1st Nov 2016. On 31st Dec 2016 on which date accounts are closed. The ship was half way back to Mumbai from Calcutta.
The following details are given.

07

Particulars	Rs.
Coal and stores purchased	44,000
Salaries and wages	18,000
Sundry expenses	6,000
Depreciation (annual)	72,000
Insurance (annual)	36,000
Freight – outward	80,000
Freight – return	40,000
Stock of stores and coal on 31.12.2016	8,000
Passage money (return)	4,000
Address commission 5%	

Prepare voyage A/c showing Profit & Loss for the period 2 months ending on 31.12.2016

- B)** The Laxmi Printing Press purchased printing machinery for Rs. 80,000 on 1st Jan 2013. When the retail price index was Rs. 300. You are required to re-state the value of printing machinery on 31st Dec. 2016, according to current purchasing power, presuming the price index to be at 600 on that date. **07**

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

- 1) The Kedar accepted a contract for the construction of a building for Rs. 10,00,000. The contractee agreeing to pay 90% of work certified as complete by the architect. During the first year the amounts spent were.

	Rs.
Materials	1,20,000
Labour	1,50,000
Machinery	30,000
Other expenses	90,000

At the end of the year, the machinery was considered to be of Rs. 20,000 and materials at site of the value of Rs. 5000. Work Certified during the year totaled Rs. 4,00,000. In addition work-in-progress, but not certified at the end of the year had cost Rs. 15,000.

Prepare the contract A/c in the book of the Kedar.

OR

- 2) B Finance Co. Ltd. held on 1st Jan 2016 Rs. 1,00,000 4% Government loan at 95,000. Three months interest had accrued on 31st May company purchased further Rs. 40,000 of loan at 96 cum-interest on 31st July Rs. 30,000 of loan was sold at 94 ex-interest. **14**

On 30th Nov. Rs. 20,000 of loan was sold at 96 cum-interests. Interest on loan is receivable on 31st March and on 30th Sept. each year. The price of loan was 96 on 31st Dec. 2016

Brokerage is paid on buying and selling loan at 20 paisa per Rs. 100.

Write up Govt. loan A/c closing it on 31st Dec. 2016. Presuming that above Govt. loan has nominal values of Rs. 100 each.

Q.5 Answer any one.

14

A) From the following figures for the year 2016 prepare accounts to disclose total profit and the profit of two departments X and Y.

Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock: Dept X	13,400
Dept Y	11,200
Purchases: Dept X	73,600
Dept Y	71,400
Sales: Dept X	1,13,000
Dept Y	90,000
Sales return: Dept X	3,000
Dept Y	2,000
Carriage Inwards	2,900
Salaries Dept X	8,000
Dept Y	7,000
General Salaries	7,500
Rent and Tax	5,400
Advertising	8,100
Insurance (for Building)	1,800
General Expenses	4,500
Discount allowed	2,700
Discount received	1,450

The following further information is supplied

1. General salaries and General expenses are to be allocated equally.
2. The area occupied in the ratio 5:4
3. The closing stock of the two departments was
Dept X Rs. 20500
Dept Y Rs. 17600

OR

B) What is the importance of HRA? Explain the meaning and definition of HRA.

14

- B)** Compute the economic batch quantity for a company using batch costing with the following data. **07**
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Annual demand for the component | 12,000 |
| Set-up cost per batch | Rs. 60 |
| Carrying cost per unit of production | Rs. 0.18 |

- Q.4** Product ABC passes through three processes A, B and C before completion and transferred to finished stock. There was no stock in hand on 1st January and no work in progress on 1st January. The following data is supplied in respect of the three processes for the month of January. **14**

	Process A	Process B	Process C
Material (Rs.)	8,000	9,000	5,000
Labour (Rs.)	12,000	11,000	15,000
Stock on 31 st January (Rs.)	4,000	8,000	12,000

Sale of finished goods amounted to Rs. 72,000 and finished stock on 31st January was valued at Rs. 8,000. The output of each process at an amount that yields a profit of 20% on transfer price. The transfer from process C for finished stock is to be similarly treated. Prepare Process Accounts showing the profit element at each stage and the actual profit realized.

OR

- PQ Pvt. Ltd. runs a canteen for the benefit of its workman and necessary subsidy to the canteen. During the month of March 2013. The following purchases were made. **14**

Commodity	Qty.	Rate per kg.
Tea Powder	4	40
Sugar	50	8
Milk	60	5
Flour	200	5
Oil	30	30
Dal	30	8
Potato	100	3
Green vegetables	20	2

Other expenses for the month were:

Auto charges	Rs. 20
Salary to a cook	Rs. 250 p.m.
Wages of two waiters	Rs. 150 p.m. each
Supervisors Salary	Rs. 300 p.m.
Fuel, Gas Coal	Rs. 400 p.m.
Table cloth	Rs. 100 p.m.
Depreciation on utensils and furniture	Rs. 50

Prepare Operating Cost Sheet and find out cost per customer charged by the canteen, assume that 3000 employees were working in the factory.

Q.5 Three contracts which commenced on 1st January, 1st July and 1st October, 2014 respectively were undertaken by a contract and their accounts on 31st December 2014, showed the following position.

	Contract 1 (Rs.)	Contract 2 (Rs.)	Contract 3 (Rs.)
Contract price	2,00,000	1,35,000	1,50,000
Materials	36,000	29,000	10,000
Wages paid	55,000	56,200	7,000
Plant installed	10,000	8,000	6,000
General charges	2,000	1,400	500
Material on hand	2,000	2,000	1,000
Wages accrued	2,000	2,000	2,000
Work certified	1,00,000	80,000	18,000
Cash Received	75,000	60,000	13,500
Work Uncertified	3,000	4,000	1,550

The plant was installed on the date of commencement of each contract, depreciation, thereon is be taken at 10% per annum.

Prepare the Contract Account in tabular form and show how they would appear in the balance sheet.

OR

The following standards have been set to manufacture a product:

Direct Materials:

2 units of A at Rs. 4 p.u.

3 units of B at Rs. 3 p.u.

15 units of C at Re. 1 p.u.

Direct Labour :

3 hours at Rs. 8 per hour

The company manufactures and sold 6000 units of the product during the year. Direct Material cost were as follows:

12,500 units of A at Rs. 4.40 p.u.

18,000 units of B at Rs. 2.80 p.u.

88,500 units of C at Rs. 1.20 p.u.

The company worked 17,500 direct labour hours during the year.

For 2500 of those hours the company paid at Rs.12 per hour while for the remaining the wages were paid at standard rate.

Calculate: Material Price and Usage variance and Labour Rate and Efficiency variance.

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (PAPER-I)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select the right answers from given alternatives. 14

- 1) Loss on account of owning, and maintaining the race horses of particular assessment year can be set off in the same assessment year from:
 - a) Any business income
 - b) Any income under the head other sources
 - c) Income from race horses
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Loss under the head business and profession other than specified business referred to in section 35AD can be set off in the same assessment year from
 - a) Income under any other head
 - b) Income under any other head except salary income
 - c) Income under any other head except house property
- 3) Relative for the purpose of section 64(1)(ii) shall include:
 - a) Spouse, brother and sister of the individual
 - b) Spouse, brother, sister or any lineal ascendant or descendant of that individual.
 - c) Spouse, children and dependent brothers and sisters of the individual.
 - d) Spouse, children, dependent parents, dependent brothers and sisters of the individual.
- 4) Interest on Capital or on loan received by a partner from a firm is:
 - a) Exempt u/s 10 (2a)
 - b) Taxable under head business and profession to the extent it is not disallowed under Section 40b
 - c) Taxable under head business and profession
 - d) Taxable under head business and profession on account of interest on capital and income from other source on account of loan to the firm.
- 5) The depreciation is allowed to:
 - a) The owner of asset
 - b) Owner including fractional owner of the asset
 - c) Lessee

- 6) Where the entire block of the asset is sold for a price more than the opening WDV and asset, if any acquired during the year, the excess amount shall be subject to:
- Balancing charge
 - Short term capital gain
 - Long term or short term capital gain depending upon the period for which block is held
- 7) Period of holding of bonus shares or any other financial asset allowed without any payment shall be reckoned from:
- The date of holding of original shares/financial asset
 - The date of offer of bonus shares/financial asset
 - The date of allotment of such bonus shares/financial assets
- 8) The assesses is allowed to opt for market value as on 1.4.1981 in case of:
- All capital assets
 - All capital assets other than depreciable assets
 - All capital assets other than depreciable assets, goodwill of a business, right to manufacture, tenancy rights, loom hours and route permits.
- 9) Income under the head income from other sources is taxable on:
- Due basis
 - Receipt basis
 - On the basis of method of accounting regularly employed by the assesses.
- 10) The income from lottery, cross word puzzle, races, card games etc. are taxable at:
- Normal slab rate of income tax like any other income
 - Flat rate of 20% plus education cess @ 2% plus SHEC @ 1%
 - Flat rate of 30% plus education cess @ 2% plus SHEC @ 1%
- 11) An individual has received a gift of Rs. 30,000 each during the previous year from his two friends, the amount taxable under the head income from the other source shall be:
- Rs. 10,000
 - Rs. 60,000
 - Nil
- 12) An assesses has paid life insurance premium of Rs. 25,000 during the previous year for a policy of Rs. 2,00,000 taken on 1.4.2014. He shall:
- Not be allowed any deduction under section 80C
 - Be allowed deduction under section 80C to the extent of 10% of the capital sum assured i.e. Rs. 20,000
 - Be allowed deduction for the entire premium as per the provisions of section 80C
- 13) Deduction under section 80D is allowed on account of payment of preventive health check up of ---
- Assesses only
 - Assesses or his family only
 - Assesses or his family or his parent or parents

14) For person carrying on profession, tax audit is compulsory, if the gross receipts of the previous year exceeds:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Rs. 10 Lac | b) Rs. 1 Crore |
| c) Rs. 15 Lac | d) None of the above |

Q.2 Write short notes on any two. 14

- a) Clubbing of income for assets transferred to spouse without adequate consideration.
- b) Set off and carry forwarding of business loss.
- c) Assets which are not treated as Capital assets.
- d) Deduction under section 80C.

Q.3 A) Shri Ravindra furnishes the following particulars of his income for the financial year ending 31.03.2015. 07

1. Dividend in September, 2014 from UTI Rs. 20,000.
2. Dividends received in July, 2014 from Assam Tea Co. Ltd. Rs. 36,000 (60% of income of the company is agricultural income)
3. Amount received on 1.11.2014 in connection with winning from Horse race Rs. 56,000.
4. Amount received on 1.12.2014 in connection with winning from lottery Rs. 2,80,000. Cost of lottery tickets purchased Rs. 20,000.
5. Directors fees received in August, 2014 Rs. 20,000.
6. He has rented a residence of Rs. 25,000 per month. Half portion of this house was sub-let on a monthly rent of Rs. 25,000 p.m.
Compute his taxable income for the assessment year 2015-16.

B) Mr. Mohla, an author, furnished the following information for the assessment year 2015 – 16. 07

1. Taxable Salary	4,82,000
2. Royalty income from the book of scientific nature after deducting expenses	5,08,000
3. Contribution towards PPF	25,000
4. Contribution towards statutory Provident Fund	3,000
5. Tuition fees for two children	
Child A	15,000
Child B	8,000
	23,000
6. Payment of insurance premium on the life of major Married son (Sum assured Rs. 60,000)	8,000
7. Investment in National Saving Certificates (VIII Issues)	15,000
8. Repayment of housing loan taken from Delhi University for construction of a house which was completed in 2008 and is self occupied	8,000

Compute the deduction allowable to Mr. Mohla under section 80C to 80U.

Q.4 Rajaram is the proprietor of a business. The following was the Profit & Loss Account of his business for the year ended 31.03.2015.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Office Salaries	1,90,000	By Gross Profit	4,25,000
To Proprietors salary	60,000	By Profit on sale of residential house (long term)	90,000
To General Expenses	45,000	By Bad debts recovered (disallowed in earlier years assignment)	24,000
To Telephone expenses	8,000	By Interest from Govt. Securities	14,000
To Bad debts	11,500	By Dividends (Gross) received from agricultural companies)	6,000
To Advertisement	8,400	By Interest from Bank A/c	2,000
To Fire insurance premium	1,500	By Income from Horse Racing (Gross)	10,000
To Depreciation	11,700		
To Motor car expenses	8,500		
To Legal charges for defending suit for alleged breach of a trading contract	4,000		
To Donation to Delhi University for Social Research	10,000		
To Interest on proprietors capital	15,000		
To Reserves for future losses	4,000		
To Income tax paid on last assessment	7,100		
To Life Insurance Premium	6,000		
To Advance income tax	4,000		
To Net profit	1,76,300		
Total	5,71,000	Total	5,71,000

Further information is given as under:

- 1) General expenses include Rs.30,000 paid as compensation to an old employee whose services were terminated as his continuance in service as considered detrimental to the profitable conduct of the business and Rs.1,000 as help to a poor university student.
- 2) A sum of Rs. 5,000 being cost of a small machine has also been included in General expenses
- 3) The advertisement cost includes expenditure of Rs. 6,000 on one wooden show window and Rs.1,800 on calendars and diaries.
- 4) One fourth of Motor car Expenses are for personal use of the car.
- 5) The depreciation (including on small machine show window) is found to be in excess by Rs. 2,000 compared to the amount allowable under Income-Tax Rules.
- 6) Out of the sundry creditors for purchases, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid to the single party on single day otherwise than by an account payee cheque / bank draft.
- 7) Reserve for future losses represents a demand for Sales-tax under dispute.

Compute Rajaram's taxable profit from business for the assessment year 2015-16.

Q.5 Mallinath is a resident of India. He furnishes the following information about his incomes during previous year 2014-15.

1. Capital gain Rs. 10,500 from a house which he occupied for two years before the date of sale 31.7.2014
2. On 31.12.2014, he sold equity shares of Thapar Ltd. for Rs. 1,65,000 through the recognized stock exchange, which were purchased by him on 1.4.1986 for Rs. 21,000. Securities transacting tax paid Rs. 125.
3. He sold an agricultural land for Rs. 5,25,500 on 5.4.2014. The land was owned by him since 4.7.2001, and was purchased for Rs. 6,000. The land is situated in a village with population of 8,000.
4. On 1.3.2015, he sold a flat for Rs. 9,82,500 which was purchased by him on 1.1.1977 for Rs. 60,000. The fair market value of this flat was Rs. 90,000 on 1.4.1981

Compute his taxable income from capital gain for assessment year 2015 – 16.

OR

Samant is shareholder of Greenfields Ltd. He acquired 5,000 shares of the company of the face valued of Rs. 10 per share in 1972. The fair market value of the shares as on 1.4.1981 was Rs. 90 per share. He made a further purchase of 2,000 shares at the rate of Rs.200 in 1985-86. Greenfield Ltd., issued bonus shares in 1989-90 in the proportion of 2:1, when the market value was Rs. 300 per share.

AB Ltd., Company, in a scheme of amalgamation in 2014-15 made proposal to acquire the shares of Greenfield Ltd., as per the offer as – Rs. 500 per share in cash plus 1 share in AB Ltd., for every 3 shares of Greenfield Ltd.

The market value of shares AB Ltd. on the date of offer is Rs. 600 per share.

Compute the Capital Gain, if any, arising to Samant if he accepts the offer. [C.I.I. for 1981-82 is 100, for 1985-86 is 133 and for 1989-90 is 172].

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (PAPER-I)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

- 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 calculator is allowed.*

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives form the following.

14

- 1) A transportation problem is said to be unbalanced if
 - a) $E_{ai} > E_{bj}$
 - b) $E_{ai} < E_{bj}$
 - c) $E_{ai} = E_{bj}$
 - d) a or b
- 2) In a matrix minima method of finding an IBFS to the given transportation problem, the first allocation is made in a cell
 - a) With least cost in first row
 - b) With least cost in first column
 - c) With least cost in the matrix
 - d) None of these
- 3) In the procedure of testing on IBFS for optimality we compute all u_i and v_j from the basic cells with relation
 - a) $c_{rs} = u_r + v_s$
 - b) $c_{rs} > u_r + v_s$
 - c) $c_{rs} < u_r + v_s$
 - d) None of theses
- 4) A cell is said to be Basic cell if the quantity allocation is
 - a) Positive
 - b) Equal to zero
 - c) Negative
 - d) None of these
- 5) In which of the method next to minimum cost is also considered in the process of allocation for finding on IBFS to the transportation problem
 - a) Row minima method
 - b) Column minima method
 - c) Matrix minima method
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Which of the following consume some of the resources such as time, money, etc. in Network scheduling?
 - a) Activity
 - b) Event
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 7) PERT stands for
 - a) Probabilistic Equation and Research Technique
 - b) Programme Education and Research Technique
 - c) Project Evaluation and Review Technique
 - d) None of these
- 8) PERT has how many time estimates?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) None of these

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

A) A small project consists of seven activities for which the relevant data are given below.

Activity	Preceding Activity	Activity Duration (Days)
A	--	4
B	--	7
C	--	6
D	A,B	5
E	A, B	7
F	C, D, E	6
G	C, D, E	5

- 1) Draw the network and find the project completion time.
- 2) Calculate total float for each of the activities and highlight the critical path.
- 3) Draw the time scaled diagram.

B) What is a replacement problem? When does it arise? Describe various types of replacement situations.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

A) Solve the following transportation problem.

		Destinations			
		1	2	3	Capacities
Sources	1	2	2	3	10
	2	4	1	2	15
	3	1	3	2	40
Demands		20	15	30	

B) Explain deterministic inventory problems with no shortages. A manufacturing company purchases 9000 parts of a machine for its annual requirements, ordering one month usage at a time. Each part costs Rs. 20. The ordering cost per order is Rs. 15 and the carrying charges are 15% of the average inventory per year. You have been assigned to suggest a more economical purchasing policy for the company. What advice would you offer and how much would it save the company per year?

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper II)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) SIDBI was set up in _____ 1990.
 - a) January
 - b) February
 - c) March
 - d) April

- 2) _____ was converted into public limited company with effect from July, 1 1993.
 - a) IFCI
 - b) UTI
 - c) IDBI
 - d) ICICI

- 3) A working group on housing finance was set up in _____.
 - a) 1975
 - b) 1976
 - c) 1977
 - d) 1978

- 4) In March _____ the RBI introduced a new instrument viz., the certificate of deposit (CD).
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1987
 - c) 1988
 - d) 1989

- 5) HRD practices in banks have _____ dimensions.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

- 6) Bank frauds can be broadly classified into _____ parts.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

- 7) Monthly Income Unit Scheme (MIUS) was introduced on March 1, _____.
 - a) 1981
 - b) 1982
 - c) 1983
 - d) 1984

- 8) The Narsimham committee (I) submitted its report in _____ 1991.
 - a) December
 - b) March
 - c) April
 - d) November

- 9) IDBI was delinked from RBI on 16th Feb. _____.
- a) 1975
 - b) 1976
 - c) 1977
 - d) 1978
- 10) Banking sector reforms second was constituted on ____ 26, 1977.
- a) December
 - b) March
 - c) April
 - d) November
- 11) _____ money market is a method of borrowing and lending for one day.
- a) Short term
 - b) Notice
 - c) Medium term
 - d) Call
- 12) Customer belongs to _____ categories.
- a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
- 13) The RBI has tried to develop the bill market through its two specific schemes introduced in _____ and in 1970.
- a) 1951
 - b) 1961
 - c) 1952
 - d) 1962
- 14) The DFHI was set up in _____ 1988.
- a) April
 - b) June
 - c) May
 - d) March

Q.2 Write short answer. 14
1) Goiporia Committee
2) UTI

Q.3 Write short notes. 14
1) BSE
2) Working group on housing finance.

Q.4 Discuss main recommendations of Narasimham Committee (I), 1991. 14
OR
State comparison of London, New York and Indian Money Market.

Q.5 Discuss functions and working of ICICI. 14
OR
Explain basic items to be considered to enhance the customer service.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper II)
Auditing

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ is the medium through which an auditor expresses his opinion on the financial statement.
 - a) Audit programme
 - b) Audit note
 - c) Audit report
 - d) Balance sheet
- 2) The auditor of a nationalized bank is required to make a report to the central government by addressing it to the _____ of India.
 - a) R. B. I.
 - b) Finance Minister
 - c) President
 - d) None of these
- 3) The Auditors report is the end product of every _____.
 - a) Financial year
 - b) Audit
 - c) Investigation
 - d) Examination
- 4) The audit is compulsory under section 44AB of the company act is known as _____.
 - a) Tax Audit
 - b) Cost Audit
 - c) Social Audit
 - d) Management Audit
- 5) The cost audit is conducted _____.
 - a) Yearly
 - b) According to need
 - c) Quarterly
 - d) None of these
- 6) An audit report bearing qualification is known as _____.
 - a) Unqualified report
 - b) Plain report
 - c) Clean report
 - d) Qualified report
- 7) _____ audit attempts to measure the consequences of corporate actions and estimate their cost to society.
 - a) Social
 - b) Management
 - c) Cost
 - e) Government
- 8) _____ audit is a comprehensive and constructive examination of an organization structure of a company.
 - a) Internal
 - b) Financial
 - c) Management
 - d) None of these

- 9) The _____ audit is an effective tools to see that conditions of a countries economy remain healthy.
- a) Tax b) Environmental
c) Social d) None of these
- 10) The concept of _____ audit is based on the basic economic principle that the resources should flow into the most remunerative channels.
- a) Cost b) Management
c) Efficiency d) None of these
- 11) The first auditor shall be appointed by directors within _____ of the registration of a company.
- a) Twelve months b) One month
c) Three months d) Six months
- 12) Under section _____ of the company act the auditor is required to make a report to the members of the company.
- a) 227 (2) b) 228 (3)
c) 226 (1) d) 229 (4)
- 13) When auditor is not satisfied with the valuation of assets or liabilities of a company in such case he gives _____ report.
- a) Unqualified b) Statutory
c) Qualified d) None of these
- 14) The liability of a company auditor is determined by _____.
- a) Company law b) Court decisions
c) Chartered Accountant Act d) All of these

Q.2 Write short answer. 14
1) Rights of company Auditor
2) Management Audit

Q.3 Write short notes. 14
1) Distinction between Report and Certificate
2) Write a note on Cost Audit.

Q.4 What are the special points or problems to be kept in view while conducting the audit of Banks? 14

OR

What is qualified report? Draft specimen of qualified report containing any two qualifications. 14

Q.5 State the provision of Indian Companies Act 1956 for appointment and remuneration of an auditor. 14

OR

Explain the special problems of audit of a Insurance Company. 14

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper II)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Decision making is the primary function of _____.
a) Management Accountant b) Top level management
c) Rank and file d) Cost Accountant

- 2) The cost of a special device that is necessary if a special order is accepted.
a) Relevant cost b) Replacement cost
c) Opportunity cost d) Differential cost

- 3) When fixed cost increases the break – even point _____.
a) Increases b) No effect
c) Decreases d) Remains same

- 4) _____ is a factual information, either in narrative or descriptive form or in the form of statistical tables, graphs, charts.
a) Cost Accounting b) Budgeting
c) Report d) None of these

- 5) _____ is the value of the alternatives foregone by adopting a particular strategy or employing resources in a specific manner.
a) Relevant cost b) Marginal cost
c) Differential cost d) Opportunity cost

- 6) _____ reports portray the financial information either about the specific activity, function or about the entire operative activity of the enterprise as whole.
a) Routine reports b) Forecast reports
c) Enterprise reports d) Control reports

- 7) Contribution is equal to _____.
a) Fixed Cost + Profit b) Fixed Cost – Loss
c) Sales – Variable cost e) All of the above

- 8) The process of creating a formal plan and translating goals into a quantitative format is _____.
- a) Reporting b) Marginal costing
c) Budgeting d) None of these
- 9) A budget that gives a summary of all the functional budgets is known as _____.
- a) Capital budget b) Master budget
c) Flexible budget d) Fixed budget
- 10) _____ is conveying the factual information to the higher authorities for a specific purpose.
- a) Report b) Organizing
c) Reporting d) None of these
- 11) The classification of fixed and variable cost has a special significance in the preparation of _____.
- a) Flexible budget b) Capital budget
c) Cash budget d) Zero based budget
- 12) The contribution to sales ratio of a company is 20% and profit is Rs. 64,500. If the total sales of the company are Rs. 7,80,000 then the fixed cost is _____.
- a) Rs. 1,56,000 b) Rs. 91,500
c) Rs. 90,000 d) Rs, 1,21,500
- 13) Costs that change in response to alternative courses of action are called _____.
- a) Relevant cost b) Opportunity cost
c) Differential cost d) Imputed cost
- 14) _____ reports are regular reports conveying the routine financial information.
- a) Investigative report b) Information report
c) Control report d) Routine report

- Q.2 A)** You are given the following data for the coming year for a factory. **07**
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Budgeted output | 8,00,000 units |
| Fixed expenses | 40,00,000 |
| Variable expenses per unit | Rs. 100 |
| Selling price per unit | Rs. 200 |
- If price is reduced to Rs. 180, what will be the new break – even point?
- B)** Write short notes on Differential cost. **07**

Q.3 A) Product A has a profit-volume ratio of 28%. Fixed operating costs directly attributable to product A during the quarter II of the financial year 2015-16 will be 2,80,000. Calculate the sales revenue required to achieve a quarterly profit of Rs. 70,000. **07**

B) State the different levels of Management. **07**

Q.4 A) A Ltd. produces and sells a single article at Rs. 10 each. The marginal cost of production is Rs. 6 each and fixed cost is Rs. 400 per annum. **14**

Calculate:

- 1) P/V ratio
- 2) The break even sales
- 3) The sales to earn a Profit of Rs. 500
- 4) Profit at sales Rs. 3,000
- 5) New break even point if sales price is reduced by 10%.
- 6) Margin of safety at sales of Rs. 1,500 and
- 7) Selling price per unit if the break even point is reduced to 80 units.

OR

B) X limited has given you the following information at 50% capacity of the production during the month March, 2016. **14**

Particulars	Per unit (Rs.)
Materials	50
Labour	30
Variable Overheads	20
Fixed Overheads (Total Rs. 50,000)	10
Administrative Overheads (10% variable)	10
Selling Expenses (25% fixed)	8
Distribution Expenses (20% fixed)	5
	133

You are required to prepare budgets at 60%, 70% and 80% capacity presuming that at 80% capacity material cost will be less by 5% and variable selling expenses will increase by 10%.

Q.5 A) A company had incurred fixed expenses of Rs. 4,50,000 with sales of Rs. 15,00,000 and earned a profit of Rs. 3,00,000 during the first half year. **14**

In the second half, it suffered a loss of Rs. 1,50,000.

Calculate:

- i) The profit-volume ratio, break – even point and margin of safety for the first half year.
- ii) Expected sales volume for the second half year assuming that selling price and fixed expenses remained unchanged during the second half year.
- iii) The break-even point and margin of safety for the whole year.

OR

B) Prepare cash budget of company for April, May and June 2015 in a columnar form using the following information. **14**

Months 2015	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.	Expenses Rs.
January (Actual)	80,000	45,000	20,000	5,000
February (Actual)	80,000	40,000	18,000	6,000
March (Actual)	75,000	42,000	22,000	6,000
April (Budgeted)	90,000	50,000	24,000	6,000
May (Budgeted)	85,000	45,000	20,000	6,000
June (Budgeted)	80,000	35,000	18,000	5,000

You are further informed that:

- a) 10% of the purchases and 20% of the sales are for cash.
- b) The average collection period of the company is $\frac{1}{2}$ month and the credit purchases are paid off regularly after one month.
- c) Wages are paid half monthly and rent of Rs. 500 is paid monthly.
- d) Cash and Bank balance as on April 1, is Rs. 15,000 and the Company want to keep it on the end of every month at this figure, the excess cash being put in fixed deposits.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper II)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select the correct answer from multiple options given. 14

- 1) A surcharge of 5% on income tax is payable by:
 - a) Any company
 - b) An Indian company
 - c) A domestic company
 - d) A domestic company provided its total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but is less than 10 crores.

- 2) Tax on dividend is payable by
 - a) Any Indian company
 - b) A Public Limited Company
 - c) A shareholder
 - d) A Domestic Company

- 3) If the assessee is not satisfied with any order passed by the Assessing officer, he can:
 - a) File appeal to commissioner of Income tax (Appeal)
 - b) Apply for revision to the CIT u/s 264
 - c) Either file appeal or apply for revision u/s 264
 - d) File appeal or apply for revision
 - e) Make application before CBDT

- 4) The order passed by the Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals) should be communicated to:
 - a) Assessee
 - b) Commissioner of Income Tax who has jurisdiction over the case
 - c) Both to the assessee and Commissioner of Income Tax
 - d) The assessee through Commissioner of Income Tax

- 5) In case of AOP/BOI, any salary, bonus, commission or remuneration paid by AOP/BOI to its member shall:
 - a) Be allowed as deduction to the AOP/BOI while computing its income
 - b) Not be allowed as deduction
 - c) Be allowed as deduction to the AOP/BOI while computing its income subject to the limit prescribed u/s 40(b)

- 6) Where the total income of the AOP/BOI, whose none of the members has income exceeding maximum exemption limit nor any member is taxable at a rate higher than maximum marginal rate, does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000:
- Neither the AOP/BOI shall be liable to pay any tax nor shall the share of profits of the member from AOP/BOI be included in their respective total income.
 - Although the AOP/BOI shall not be liable to pay any tax but the share of the profit of each member from AOP/BOI shall be included in his total income
 - The AOP/BOI will be liable to tax at the maximum marginal rate.
- 7) Income by way of interest or dividends derived by a cooperative society other than a cooperative bank from its investments with any other cooperative society is
- Not liable for deduction u/s 80P (2)(d)
 - Eligible for deduction at 7.5% u/s 80P(2)(d)
 - Eligible for deduction at 25% u/s 80P(2)(d)
 - Eligible for deduction at 100% u/s 80P(2)(d)
- 8) A cooperative society engaged in activities other than those specified will be entitled for deduction u/s 80P(2)(c) of:
- Rs. 20,000
 - Rs. 50,000
 - Rs. 1,00,000
 - None of these
- 9) Return of income of assessment year 2015-16 is furnished on 16.8.2015. Intimation in respect of such assessment year must be sent by:
- 31.03.2016
 - 31.03.2017
 - 31.03.2018
- 10) Income tax authority below the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax:
- Is appointed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes
 - May be appointed by the Board/Director General/Chief Commissioner/ Director/ Commissioner if authorized by board
 - Is appointed only by the Central Government
- 11) The jurisdiction of the Assessing officer shall be in case of any person:
- Who is carrying on business or profession within the area vested with him
 - Who is having place of residence with in that area
 - Who is carrying on business or profession or having place of residence within that area

- 12) Assessment made under section 143(1) is:
- An intimation of assessment
 - Scrutiny assessment
 - Self assessment
 - Best judgment assessment
- 13) The Income Tax authority can conduct the survey:
- Any time
 - Only during the hours at which the place of business or profession is open for the conduct of such business or profession
 - Between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.
- 14) A foreign company is chargeable to income tax:
- @ 35%
 - 40% + surcharge @ 2% + education cess of 2%
 - 40% + surcharge @ 2% + education cess of 2% + SHEC @ 1%
 - 40% + surcharge @ 2% if its total income exceeds Rs. 1 Crore but does not exceed Rs. 10 crore + education cess of 2% + SHEC @ 1%.

Q.2 Write short notes on any two from the following. 14

- Provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax applicable to company
- Deduction under section 80P for cooperative society
- Powers of the Income Tax Officer
- Procedure for rectification

Q.3 A) Sarvasakshi Consumer Co-operative Society furnishes the following particulars of its income in respect of financial year 2014-15. You are required to work out the taxable income of the co-operative society: 07

	Rs.	Rs.
Income from business		1,25,000
Interest received on credit facility extended to member societies		25,000
Interest on deposits with banks		5,000
Dividend on Investments:		
---- Investments in shares of other co-operative societies	2,000	
---- Other investment	2,000	
Income from letting of godown for storage of commodities		10,000

Give reasons for your answer.

B) Explain in brief the provisions and procedure for filing of Appeals under Income Tax Act, 1961. 07

Q.4 Raghuvanshi Mills Pvt. Ltd. gives you a draft of its Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2015 showing a net profit of Rs. 9 lakhs. The following further information is also given.

14

- i) The company had imported machinery at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in 2013-14. Depreciation on the original cost at 10 percent on the straight line basis is provided in the accounts (Rs. 5 Lakhs). The company obtained from the foreign supplier Rs. 50,000 in 2013-14 by way of compensation for the defective machinery supplied. This has been credited to a reserve account. Provisions for depreciation on other assets in the books are made on the same basis as provided in the Income Tax Act.
- ii) The Enforcement Directorate had detected that the company had over invoiced imports of raw materials to the extent of Rs. 90,000. This sum had been spent by the Managing Director during his business visit to the foreign country for personal purpose.
- iii) Professional charges included;
 - i) Rs. 2,000 being legal expenses incurred in connection with criminal proceeding launched by the Income Tax Department against the managing director for fabrication of accounts in the case of a firm in which he is a partner.
 - ii) Rs. 7,500 paid to solicitors for attending income tax appeals for 3 year before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.
- iv) Advertisement expenses included (incurred in Jan, 2015)
 - i) Advertisement in Malaysia for exploring the possibilities of export to that country Rs. 9,000.
 - ii) Payment to an advertising agent Rs. 4,000 in cash. The payment is supported by proper voucher.
- v) Interest payment included the following.
 - i) Rs. 1 lakh paid to depositors all of whom were shareholders of the company on fixed deposits and Rs. 2 lakhs to a bank overdraft account.
 - ii) Rs. 3,000 paid by way of interest to a non-resident and Rs. 10,000 paid as interest on fixed deposit from a relative of the managing director without deduction of tax at source.
 - iii) Rs. 5,000 paid to bank on loan taken for meeting income tax liabilities.
- vi) As per the payment of Bonus Act the bonus liability worked out of Rs. 3 lakhs however, following past practice, the company paid Rs. 4 lakhs, which worked out to 20 per cent of salaries of staff.
- vii) The Profit and Loss Account shows a credit of Rs. 5,000 for dividend on 1.6.2014 from a company engaged in the manufacture of cement. Dividend distributed by the Raghivanshi Mills Pvt. Ltd. for the financial year 2014-15 on 1.10.2015 is Rs. 1,50,000.

Compute the total income of the company for the purpose of making provision for taxation for the above year. You need not compute the tax. Please indicate in brief, the reasons for any adjustments that you make in support of your computation.

OR

- Q.4** Arihant Rock Cement Ltd., a domestic company in which public are substantially interested, is engaged in the manufacture and sale of cement. Its audited accounts for the year ended 31.3.2015 show a net profit of Rs. 35,00,000. Examination of the accounts reveals that the above profit was arrived at after taking into account the following items of income and expenditure. **14**

	Rs.	Rs.
i) Dividend received from M Ltd. a domestic company registered in April, 1980 and engaged exclusively in the manufacture of paint. The assessee company has declared dividend of Rs. 30,000.		50,000
ii) Expenditure incurred in connection with issue of additional share capital in the year		20,000
iii) Interest of Rs. 3,50,000 debited to the Profit and Loss account is made up as under:		
a) Interest payable to debenture holders	30,000	
b) Interest payable to XYZ Ltd.	40,000	
c) Interest on fixed deposits received from the members of the public	60,000	
d) Interest to bank in respect of overdraft	2,20,000	
		3,50,000
iv) Penal interest paid to stat government for delay in payment of cess		12,000
v) Expenditure on maintenance of guest house		35,000
vi) Legal charges include payment made to lawyer for conducting the income – tax proceedings before the AO		8,000
vii) Depreciation debited to profit and loss account (Depreciation allowable under the Income Tax Act Rs. 7,45,000)		8,95,000
viii) Payment made to consultants for furnishing a feasibility report regarding the setting up a new unit in another state.		15,000
ix) Expenditure incurred on stamp duty etc. in connection with issue of debentures in the year.		14,000
x) Donation to Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund		25,000

Compute the taxable income of the company for the assessment year 2015-16 giving reason briefly for the various adjustments you may wish to make to the net profit shown in the audited accounts.

- Q.5** The profit and loss account of the AOP viz. M/s Tukaram and Sakharam, 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	63,67,500	Sales	76,14,000
Salary to Tukaram	2,70,000	Dividends	37,500
Salary to Sakharam	1,80,000	Long-term capital	
Salary to employees	4,05,000	gain	6,60,000
Interest to Tukaram	72,000		
Interest to Sakharam	54,000		
Other expenses	2,40,000		
Sales tax outstanding	45,000		
Net profit	6,78,000		
	83,11,500		83,11,500

Additional information is given below:

- 1) Other expenses include the following:
 - a) Entertainment expenses Rs. 50,000
 - b) Watches costing of Rs. 3,500 each given to 12 dealers who exceeded the sales target fixed under sales promotion scheme.
 - c) Employer's contribution to provident fund included in other expenses, amounting to Rs. 16,000 was paid by cheque on 15.11.2015.
 - d) Rs. 50,000 paid in cash to an advertising agency.
 - e) Purchases included a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 being import made from UK on which no tax at source was deducted.
- 2) Outstanding sales tax was paid on 3.9.2015
- 3) Other income of Tukaram and Sakharam being Rs. 4,11,000 and Rs. 3,69,000 respectively.

You are required to compute total income and tax liability of AOP for the assessment year 2015-16.

OR

The total income of an AOP for the previous year ending 31.3.2015 is Rs. 9,00,000. It has 3 members i.e. Adams Plast Ltd. (a foreign company) and two individuals Raghuveer and Ranveer. The share of profit of the members from the AOP is not known. Compute the tax payable by the AOP,

What will be your answer if all the members of AOP are individuals and their shares are indeterminate?

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester-II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper II)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select the correct answer from multiple options given. 14

- 1) A group of all the individuals under study is called
 - a) Sample
 - b) Population
 - c) Census
 - d) None of these
- 2) Statistical measures computed from sample observation alone eg. Sample mean, sample variance etc, have been termed as
 - a) Statistic
 - b) Parameter
 - c) Constant
 - d) None of these
- 3) The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic is known as its
 - a) Sampling error
 - b) Standard error
 - c) Non – sampling error
 - d) None of these
- 4) A method of collecting data from few selected units of sub-group of population is known as
 - a) Census method
 - b) Population method
 - c) Sampling method
 - d) None of these
- 5) Which one of the following is / are important principles of sample survey?
 - a) Statistical regularity
 - b) Validity
 - c) Optimization
 - d) All these
- 6) Faulty planning or definition creates an error such type of error is called as
 - a) Sampling errors
 - b) Non – sampling errors
 - c) Errors
 - d) None of these
- 7) A technique of drawing a sample in such a way that each unit of the population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample is called as
 - a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Stratified sampling
 - c) Systematic sampling
 - d) None of these

8) Generally which Random Number tables are referred to draw a sample?

- a) Tippet's
b) Fisher's
c) Kendall's
d) None of these

9) In Srswor, the variance of sample mean is given by

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) $\left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) \frac{s^2}{n}$ | b) $\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{N}\right) s^2$ |
| c) $\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{N}\right) \frac{s^2}{n}$ | d) None of these |

10) If $f = \frac{n}{N}$ is a sampling fraction, then finite population correction is given by _____

- a) f
b) f - 1
c) 1 - f
d) None of these

11) Srswor provides a estimator of $\bar{Y}n$ relative to srswor.

- a) More efficient
b) Less efficient
c) Equal efficient
d) None of these

12) If population under study is not homogeneous and formed by different groups strata, then which method of sampling is proper?

- a) SRS
b) Stratified sampling
c) Systematic sampling
d) None of these

13) If in stratified sampling $\frac{n_1}{N_1} = \frac{n_2}{N_2} = \frac{n_3}{N_3} = c$, then allocation to each stratum is called as

- a) Proportional allocation
b) Neyman's allocation
c) Optimum allocation
d) None of these

14) The selection of every Kth strip in forest survey for estimation of timber, which method of the following is more convenient?

- a) SRS
b) Stratified sampling
c) Systematic sampling
d) None of these

Q.2 A) Define: **07**

1. SRS without replacement
2. SRS with replacement

B) What do you mean by stratified Random sampling? Give essential characteristics of stratified Random Sampling. **07**

Q.3 A) What is a systematic Sampling? Give illustration where such sampling is usual. **07**

B) Define SRS and prove that sample mean is an unbiased estimate of the population mean. **07**

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. 14

A) In SRS find the variance of sample mean.

B) In stratified Random sampling prove that \bar{Y}_{st} is an unbiased estimate of the population mean \bar{Y}_N , also find $v(\bar{Y}_n)$

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 14

A) Compare proportional allocation, Neyman's allocation and optimum allocation in stratified Random Sampling.

B) Consider a population of 6 units with values 1,2,3,4,5,6. Write down all possible samples of 2 (without replacement) from this population and verify that sample mean is an unbiased estimate of the population mean. Also calculate its sampling variance and verify that it agrees with the formula for the variance of the sample mean.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Management Concepts & Organizational Behaviour (Comp. I)**

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) In _____ style, the leader commands complete control over the subordinates who are compelled to obey the orders.
 - a) Democratic
 - b) Free – rein
 - c) Autocratic
 - d) Laissez – faire

- 2) Conflicts that support the goals of the group and improve its performance are known as _____ conflicts.
 - a) Dysfunctional
 - b) Functional
 - c) Interpersonal
 - d) Intrapersonal

- 3) _____ enables the communicator to check whether or not the message received has been properly understood by the receiver.
 - a) Feedback
 - b) Encoding
 - c) Decoding
 - d) Medium

- 4) _____ stress adversely affects the employees mental and physical health and in turn their performance.
 - a) Constructive
 - b) Destructive
 - c) Positive
 - d) Social

- 5) _____ means a pervasive underlying set of beliefs, assumptions, values, shared feelings and perceptions, which influence the actions and decisions taken by the organization.
 - a) Social culture
 - b) Organizational change
 - c) Organizational culture
 - d) Organizational development

- 6) Organizational development seeks to change in _____.
 - a) Structure
 - b) Attitude
 - c) Values
 - d) All of these

- 7) _____ is accomplished by linking rewards with willingness to change and punishment with unwillingness to change.
 - a) Refreezing
 - b) Unfreezing
 - c) Changing
 - d) Enforcing

- 8) As per Blake and Mouton's managerial Grid Theory (9,9) style of leadership represents _____ manager.
a) Country club b) Authority obedience
c) Task d) Team

- 9) When conflict occurs between two or more people, it is called _____ conflict.
a) Interpersonal b) Intrapersonal
c) Intergroup d) Interorganizational

- 10) _____ happens through minutes, notes, letters, reports manuals etc.
a) Oral communication b) Written communication
c) Non – verbal communication d) None of these

- 11) _____ are the individual factor that causes stress.
a) Role conflict b) Role ambiguity
c) Both a and b d) None of these

- 12) _____ focuses on reinforcing new behavior by positive results, rewards and feeling of accomplishment.
a) Refreezing b) Coercing
c) Unfreezing d) Manipulating

- 13) _____ is a systematic, integrated and planned approach to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization.
a) Organizational change b) Organizational values
c) Organizational culture d) Organizational development

- 14) Communication that takes place beyond the formal structure framed by an organization is known as _____ communication.
a) Informal b) Formal
c) Effective d) Internal

Q.2 Write short answer. 14

- 1) Managerial Grid Theory
- 2) Types of conflicts.

Q.3 Answers in brief. 14

- 1) Discuss the Communication Process.
- 2) Give characteristics of Organizational Culture.

Q.4 What is 'Stress'? How to manage or cope with stress. 14

OR

Define the term 'Leadership'. Explain the different approaches to leadership.

Q.5 What do you mean by 'Organizational Change'? Explain the different phases of planned change. 14

OR

Explain the concept 'Organizational development'.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 14

- 1) _____ refers to the toil, trouble and sacrifices made by the factors of production in the course of production of a commodity.
 - a) Money cost
 - b) Real cost
 - c) Total cost
 - d) None of these

- 2) The sum of returns of factors of production is called _____.
 - a) Marginal cost
 - b) Average cost
 - c) Cost of production
 - d) None of these

- 3) The production of one commodity can only be done at the cost of some other commodity is called _____.
 - a) Opportunity cost
 - b) Real cost
 - c) Money cost
 - d) None of these

- 4) The concept of fixed cost is associated with _____ period.
 - a) Long run
 - b) Short run
 - c) Very long run
 - d) None of these

- 5) The MC curve intersects the AC curve where AC is _____.
 - a) Maximum
 - b) Minimum
 - c) Greater
 - d) None of these

- 6) In _____ period the shape of AC is just like English U.
 - a) Long
 - b) Short
 - c) Future
 - d) None of these

- 7) The business cycles generally arise in _____ economy
 - a) Mixed
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Capitalist
 - e) None of these

- 8) The trade cycle consists _____ stages.
 - a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Three
 - d) None of these

SLR-Q-24

- 9) According to _____ economist, Trade cycle is a purely monetary phenomenon.
a) Schumpeter
b) Keynes
c) Hawtrey
d) None of these
- 10) The actual application of inventions is called _____.
a) Innovation
b) Creation
c) Stagflation
d) None of these
- 11) According to _____ economist “too much money chasing too few goods is called inflation.”
a) Crowther
b) Hawtrey
c) Coulborn
d) None of these
- 12) The term administrated price is used for denoting prices fixed by the _____.
a) Government
b) Market
c) Producer
d) None of these
- 13) Support price is also known as a _____.
a) Market price
b) Sealing price
c) Floor price
d) None of these
- 14) The theory of managerial discretion is associated with _____ economist.
a) Keynes
b) Schumpter
c) Williamson
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer. 14
1) Types of cost of production
2) Bank Rate

Q.3 Write short answers. 14
1) State the types of inflation
2) Explain graphically the relation between AC and MC.

Q.4 Write short answers. (any one) 14
1) Explain meaning and stages of trade cycle.
2) Explain Baumol’s sales maximization model.

Q.5 Write short answers. (any one) 14
1) “Trade cycle is a purely monetary phenomenon” – Explain
2) State the need of Government intervention in markets.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (PAPER III)
Modern Banking**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) The national and Grindlays Bank was the first to set up merchant banking division in _____.
 a) UK
 b) USA
 c) India
 d) Japan

- 2) In _____ the evolution of Merchant Banks is linked to the provision of short term finance for the corporate sector.
 a) UK
 b) USA
 c) India
 d) Japan

- 3) ICICI started a Merchant Banking division in _____.
 a) 1970
 b) 1971
 c) 1972
 d) 1973

- 4) Factoring is useful to _____ units.
 a) LSI
 b) MSI
 c) SSI
 d) None of these

- 5) Origin of factoring can be traced during the fifteenth century in _____ and France.
 a) England
 b) Japan
 c) USA
 d) India

- 6) LIC has set up their mutual fund in _____.
 a) 1988
 b) 1989
 c) 1990
 d) 1991

- 7) SSRY comprehensively revamped with effect from _____.
 a) 2006 – 07
 b) 2007 – 08
 c) 2008 – 09
 d) 2009 – 10

- 8) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED), Act _____.
 a) 2006
 b) 2005
 c) 2004
 d) 2003

- 9) The Government has set up SEBI in April _____.
- a) 1986
 - b) 1987
 - c) 1988
 - d) 1989
- 10) Shri. P. R. Nayak Committee submitted its report in _____.
- a) 1990
 - b) 1991
 - c) 1992
 - d) 1993

Q.2 Write short answer. **10**

- 1) Debit cards Vs Credit Cards
- 2) Kalyana sundaram Committee

Q.3 Write short notes. **10**

- 1) SSRY
- 2) MMFS

Q.4 Discuss the functions of Merchant Banking. **10**

OR

What is meant by factoring? Explain operations of factoring.

Q.5 Explain SEBI (Merchant Bankers) regulations, 1992. **10**

OR

State the role of commercial banks in financing Small-Scale Industries.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – III)(OLD) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) Purchase of a business of one company by an existing company is termed as _____.
 - a) Amalgamation
 - b) Absorption
 - c) Reconstruction
 - d) Liquidation
- 2) Amount payable by a purchasing company to Vendor Company is called _____.
 - a) Purchase consideration
 - b) Interest
 - c) Dividend
 - d) Net Asset
- 3) Grain consumed by live stock is charged to _____.
 - a) Live Stock A/c
 - b) Crop A/c
 - c) Bothe these A/c
 - d) None of these
- 4) Accounting standard -14 (AS-14) relates to _____.
 - a) Absorption
 - b) Reconstruction
 - c) Amalgamation
 - d) Holding company
- 5) In farm accounting consumption of product by the owner, which account is debited _____.
 - a) Drawings A/c
 - b) Crop A/c
 - c) Live stock A/c
 - d) None of these
- 6) Profits earned by a subsidiary company prior to acquisition of shares by holding company are termed as _____.
 - a) Capital profit
 - b) Revenue profit
 - c) Realization profit
 - d) None of these
- 7) In farm accounting, self-made Assets are valued at _____.
 - a) Cost price
 - b) Market price
 - c) Cost-price
 - d) None of these
- 8) Purchase consideration can be calculated by way of _____.
 - a) Lump-Sum method
 - b) Net Assets method
 - c) Net Payment method
 - d) All of the above
- 9) A company which controls one or more other companies by way of holding shares in that company is called as _____.
 - a) Holding company
 - b) Subsidiary company
 - c) Branch
 - d) None of these

10) At the time of purchase of containers _____ is debited.

- a) Container A/c b) Purchase A/c
c) Containers Trading A/c d) Containers stock A/c

Q.2 Write short answer.

- 1) Methods of Calculation of purchase consideration. **05**
2) Explain the term Minority interest. **05**

Q.3 1) Define 'External Reconstruction of companies'. **05**
2) Lubricants Ltd. sells oil in drums which are charged at Rs. 10 each. **05**

Customers returning drums within a month are credited with Rs.8
Following information is available from the books for the year ended
31st March 2015.

	Nos.
Returnable drums with customers on 1.4.2014	400
Drums in stock on 1.4.2014	800
Drums purchased at Rs.5 Each	3,000
Drums sent out during the year	50,000
Drums returned by customers	48,000
Drums scrapped and sold for Rs. 50	200
Drums laying with customers (returnable)	1,000

All drums as on 1.4.2014 were valued at 2 each and all drums as
on 31st March, 2015 are to be valued at 50% below cost price.
Amount due from debtors as on 1.4.2014 was Rs. 1000 and amount
received from debtors during the year amounted to
Rs. 1, 10,000.

Show Drums Stock Account in the books of Lubricants Ltd.

Q.4 A) From the following Balance -Sheet and particulars given below **10**
prepare consolidated Balance - Sheet of Sun Ltd. and its
subsidiary Moon Ltd. as on 31st December, 2003.**Balance Sheet as on 31 Dec. 2013**

Liabilities	Sun Ltd. (Rs.)	Moon Ltd. (Rs.)	Assets	Sun Ltd. (Rs.)	Moon Ltd. (Rs.)
<u>Share Capital:</u>			<u>Fixed Assets:</u>		
Authorized & Issued Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid	1,00,000	40,000	Goodwill	8,000	6,000
<u>Reserve & Surplus</u>			Land & Buildings	25,000	20,000
General Reserve as on 1.1.2003	20,000	12,000	Plant & Machinery	40,000	22,000
Profit & Loss A/c	28,000	18,000	Furniture & Fitting	7,000	2,000
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			<u>Investments:</u>		
<u>and Provisions:</u>			300 Equity shares in Moon Ltd. at cost	48,000	--
Bills payable	--	8,000	<u>Current Assets:</u>		
Creditors	16,000	10,000	Short in Trade	20,000	18,000
			Debtors	4,000	15,000
			Cash at Bank	12,000	5,000
	1,64,000	88,000		1,64,000	88,000

Sun Ltd. acquired the shares in Moon Ltd. on 1.7.2013. The bills payable of Moon Ltd. were all issued in favor of Sun Ltd. which company got the bills discounted. The creditors of Moon Ltd. included Rs. 4,000 payable to Sun Ltd. for goods supplied by that company. The stock of Moon Ltd. included goods of the value of Rs. 1,600 which were supplied by Sun Ltd. at a profit of $33\frac{1}{3}$ on cost. The balance on Profit and Loss Account of the Moon Ltd. as on 1st Jan. 2013 was Rs. 4,000 and on General Reserve Rs. 10,000.

OR

B) X Ltd. and Y. Ltd. agreed to amalgamate and formed a New Company with on authorized capital of Rs. 5, 00,000 divided into Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each. On the date of amalgamation the Balance-Sheet of the two companies were as under. **10**

Balance – Sheet

Liabilities	X Ltd. (Rs.)	Y Ltd. (Rs.)	Assets	X Ltd. (Rs.)	Y Ltd. (Rs.)
Equity Share Capital of Rs. 10 each	1,00,000	70,000	Sundry Assets	1,20,000	62,000
Reserve Fund	8,000	5,500	Property	30,000	--
Profit and Loss A/c	22,000	15,000	Debtors	40,000	45,000
5% Debentures	50,000	--	Stock	10,000	7,500
Creditors	24,500	30,000	Bank	10,000	10,000
Provided Fund	5,500	4,000			
	2,10,000	1,24,500		2,10,000	1,24,500

The purchase price-consisted of:

1. The assumption of the liabilities of both the companies.
2. The discharge of 5% debentures in X Ltd. at a premium of 10% by the issue of 8% debentures in New Company.
3. The issue at a premium of Rs. 5 per share of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each in New company.

For the purpose of amalgamation the assets are revalued as under:

	X Ltd. (Rs.)	Y Ltd. (Rs.)
Sundry Assets	1,40,000	65,000
Property	50,000	--
Debtors	35,000	40,000
Stock	8,000	8,000
Goodwill	10,000	7,000

You are required to:

1. Calculate Purchase Price.
2. Write up Realization A/c, Shareholders A/c and New Company A/c in the books of both the companies.

- Q.5 A)** From the information given below, Prepare 'Dairy A/c' and 'Poultry A/c' and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31.3.2015

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
<u>Opening Stock:</u>		<u>Sales:</u>	
Cattle	50,000	Cattle	30,000
Cattle Food	8,000	Poultry	18,000
Poultry	10,000	Butter	2,000
Poultry Food	1,500	Milk	10,000
<u>Purchases:</u>		Eggs	15,000
Poultry	25,000	<u>Closing stock:</u>	
Cattle	35,000	Cattle	65,000
Cattle Food	15,000	Cattle Food	9,000
Poultry Food	5,000	Poultry	20,000
<u>Expenses:</u>		Poultry Food	2,500
Wages	12,000		
Insurance	1,000		
Depreciation	1,500		
Repairs	1,500		

Proprietor consumed the following products:

Butter – Rs. 500,

Milk – Rs. 3,600

Eggs – Rs. 800

Poultry – Rs. 500

OR

- B)** The Engineering Company Limited sells its business to the Scientific Company Ltd. on 31st December 2012 on which date its Balance -Sheet was as follows.

10

Balance-Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid – up capital 2000 shares of Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	Goodwill	50,000
6% 100 Debentures of Rs.1,000 each	1,00,000	Freehold property	1,50,000
Sundry Creditors	30,000	Machinery	83,000
Reserve Fund	50,000	Stock	35,000
Profit & Loss Accounts	20,000	Bills Receivable	4,500
		Sundry Debtors	27,500
		Cash at bank	50,000
	4,00,000		4,00,000

The Scientific Company Ltd., agreed to take over the assets (Exclusive of cash and goodwill) at 10% less than the books values, to pay Rs. 75,000 for goodwill and to take over the Debentures.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by the allotment to the Engineering Company Ltd., of 1500 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share and the balance in cash. The cost of liquidation expenses amounted to Rs. 3,000 borne by the Engineering Company Ltd.

Prepare necessary accounts in the books of Engineering Company Ltd. recording the above transactions.

Seat
No.**M.Com. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Use of Calculator is allowed.**

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the following.**10**

- 1) Analysis is process of critically examining in details accounting information given in the _____.
a) Memorandum b) Cost Sheet
c) Prospectus d) Financial statement
- 2) _____ Management provides effective system of financial control to ensure plan, progress towards the set objectives.
a) Production b) Sales
c) Financial d) Marketing
- 3) Sales minus Gross Profit is equal to _____.
a) Net Profit b) Cost of goods sold
c) Overheads d) Purchases
- 4) If average stock is Rs. 10,000 and closing stock was Rs. 2500 more than opening stock then amount of closing stock is Rs. _____.
a) 11,250 b) 7,750 c) 8,750 d) 7,500
- 5) If amount of accounts receivable is Rs. 20,000 and average debt collection period is 73 days the amount of credit sales is Rs _____.
a) 1,46,000 b) 1,50,000 c) 1,30,000 d) 1,00,000
- 6) Current ratio is also called as _____ ratio.
a) Long term liability b) Acid test
c) Working capital d) Quick
- 7) Gross working capital means total of _____.
a) Current liabilities b) Current assets
c) Fixed assets d) Current assets and liabilities
- 8) Profit maximization and _____ maximization are two important objectives of financial management.
a) Wealth b) Loss c) Debt d) Inventory
- 9) _____ analysis facilities economy in investment in material.
a) BEP b) Cost c) Profit d) ABC

- 10) Cash Budget serves as sound basis for _____ control.
 a) Capital b) Profit c) Cash d) Expenses

Q.2 Write short notes on any two. **10**

- A) Functions of Financial Management
 B) Motives of Cash Management
 C) Inventory control techniques.

Q.3 A) Calculate material turnover ratio for the year 2016 from the following. **05**

Particulars	Material A	Material B
Material in hand on 1.1.2016	50,000	1,75,000
Material in hand on 31.12.2016	30,000	1,25,000
Purchase during 2016	3,80,000	2,50,000

B) Calculate Economic Order Quantity. **05**

Annual demand	2400 units
Unit price	Rs. 2.40
Ordering cost per order	Rs. 4.00
Storage cost	2% p.a.
Interest rate	10% p.a.

Q.4 Prepare cash budget for three months ended 31st December 2015. Cash balance on 1.10.15 Rs. 30,000. It is estimated that cash sales will be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of credit sales, period of credit allowed to debtors two months and from supplies one month. Time lag in payment of wages $\frac{1}{4}$ th month and in expenses $\frac{1}{5}$ th month. **10**

Month	Sales	Purchases	Wages	Expenses
August	2,00,000	1,50,000	30,000	10,000
September	2,20,000	1,60,000	35,000	11,000
October	2,40,000	1,70,000	40,000	12,000
November	2,60,000	1,80,000	45,000	13,000
December	2,80,000	1,90,000	50,000	14,000

OR

Using the following information calculate: **10**

1. Total Sales
2. Debtors
3. Inventory
4. Total Assets
5. Creditors

Gross Profit (20% of Sales)	Rs. 60,000
Shareholders Equity	Rs. 50,000
Credit sales to total sales	80%
Total assets turnover	3 times
Stock turnover	8 times
Average collection period (A year = 360 days)	18 days
Current ratio	1.6:1
Long term debts to equity	40%

Q.5 From the following information determine the quantity of the following.

1. Minimum stock of Material X
2. Maximum stock of Material Y
3. Reorder level of Material Z
4. Average stock of Material X

Particulars	Material X	Material Y	Material Z
Usage per unit of production (kg)	8	5	10
Reorder quantity (kg)	10,000	6,000	12,000
Price per kg. (Rs)	4	3	7
Delivery period (weeks)	1 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 4
Reorder level (kg)	7000	5000	--
Minimum level (kg)	--	--	3000

Weekly production varies from 200 to 250 units.

OR

From the following data calculate Net Profit Ratio, Return on total assets, Inventory turnover, Net worth to debt. Gross Profit ratio.

10

Sales	Rs. 25,20,000
Cost of sales	Rs. 19,20,000
Inventories	Rs. 8,00,000
Other current assets	Rs. 7,60,000
Net Profit	Rs. 3,60,000
Fixed Assets	Rs. 14,40,000
Net Worth	Rs. 15,00,000
Debt	Rs. 9,00,000
Current liabilities	Rs. 6,00,000

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

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

- 1) Rate of sales tax on sale or purchase of declared goods inside the state does not exceed.
a) 4% b) 3% c) 2% d) 1%
- 2) From the following which one is not a declared goods.
a) Waste b) Cotton c) Cotton Fabrics d) Cotton Yarn
- 3) CST rates to registered dealers Form C has been reduced to 2% from
a) 4% b) 5% c) 6% d) 3%
- 4) From E-I & E-II are to be obtained and submitted for every
a) Half year b) A year c) Quarter d) 2 months
- 5) Sale should conclude in different state matches which essential of inter-state sales.
a) Sales should complete in another state
b) Sales should not be complete in same state
c) Both a & b
d) None of the above
- 6) Which one is true about MVAT Act, 2002?
a) Extend to whole of Maharashtra
b) Extend to Western Maharashtra
c) Extend to Maharashtra and Karnataka
d) Extend to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa
- 7) From the following which is not an ingredient of Turnover
a) Price of goods
b) Packing material
c) Loading and unloading charges
d) Value added tax
e) Transit Insurance

- 8) Application for registration under MVAT has to be made in
a) Form A b) Form C c) Form 101 d) Form 1001
- 9) Which one of the following cannot be considered as goods as per the definition of goods given under MVAT Act, 2002
a) Books b) Magazines
c) News Papers d) All the above
- 10) Periodicity for filling of the returns under MVAT is dependent upon
a) Tax liability of the dealer
b) Option to the dealer
c) As per choice of the Commissioner
d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short notes on any two from the following: 10

- a) Definition of Goods under MVAT Act, 2002
b) Procedure for registration under Central Sales Tax Act
c) Filling of returns under MVAT Act, 2002
d) Penalties under CST Act
e) Assessments under MVAT Act, 2002

Q.3 A) Explain the essential conditions for issue of Tax Invoice and its contents. 05

- B) During the month of December, 2014, Pratap made inter State sale of Rs. 5,00,000 to Anand and Rs. 3,50,000 to Bhushan. The sales are inclusive of sale tax & were made against Forms 'C'. Bhushan failed to provide form C. Calculate Taxable turnover & Central Sales Tax payable assuming that the State sales tax for such good is 4%. 05**

Q.4 The following information regarding the turnover of purchase and sales transactions is submitted by Ashok and associates, who started Business on 1st February, 2014. Find out whether as per the provision of the MVAT Act, 2002 he is liable for registration and payment of taxes. 10

Month	Purchases			Sales	
	Within State	Outside the State			
	Tax Free Goods	Tax Free Goods	Taxable Goods	Tax free	Taxable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
February-14	30,000	2,000	3,500	40,000	3,500
March-14	30,000	2,000	3,500	40,000	3,500
April-14	20,000	3,000	2,500	10,000	3,000
May-14	70,000	4,000	4,500	80,000	1,500
June-14	40,000	5,000	6,500	50,000	3,000
July-14	25,000	6,000	3,000	20,000	3,500

- Q.5** Manufacturer Ashok from Delhi has sold 1,000 products “X” to Bharat of Mumbai @ Rs. 2,000 per unit. He has charged CST @ 2% on the said product and paid Rs. 16,000 as freight. **10**
 Bharat Of Mumbai sold 500 products to Chetan of Pune @ 2,500 per unit and charged VAT @ 12.5%. Chetan of Pune sold 500 products “X” to Divakar, a consumer @ Rs.3,000 per unit and charged VAT @ 12.5%.
 Calculate VAT liability of Bharat and Chetan

Purchase price exclusive of VAT	25,000
VAT credit to be taken	3,125
Sales Price	30,000
VAT payable @ 12.5%	3,750
VAT credit allowed	3,125
Net VAT payable	625

OR

- Q.5** Determine how much input credit shall be available to the dealer ‘Ajay Lodha’ in Solapur in respect of the following purchases: **10**
- 1) Goods purchased from Delhi Rs. 3,06,000 which includes Central Sales Tax (CST) @ 2%.
 - 2) Goods purchased from a dealer in Mumbai ‘A’ Rs 3,60,000. VAT charged 12.5% i.e. Rs. 45,000. Total value of purchase invoice Rs. 4,05,000.
 - 3) Goods purchased from unregistered dealer Rs.40,000.
 - 4) Goods purchased from a dealer ‘Y’ under composition scheme – Rs. 80,000. Y has paid 1% as tax under composition scheme.
 - 5) Purchases from dealer Z in Mumbai for Rs. 2,80,000. VAT charged @ 5% Rs. 14,000. Total value of purchase of Rs. 2,94,000.
 - 6) Purchases from dealer B in Pune Rs.75,000. VAT is not separately charged in the invoice.
 - 7) 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.
 - 8) 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.
 - 9) Value of goods imported from Germany Rs.9,00,000.

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper-III)
Industrial Statistics

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for each questions. 10

- 1) Variations due to which causes are also called as allowable variations?
 - a) Chance causes
 - b) Assignable causes
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 2) Variations due to negligence of operators are of which type?
 - a) Chance causes
 - b) Assignable causes
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 3) Process control is achieved through the technique of
 - a) Sampling inspection
 - b) Control chart
 - c) Specification limits
 - d) None of these
- 4) Control charts were made by
 - a) Dr. Walter A. Schwartz
 - b) Tippet
 - c) Fisher
 - d) None of these
- 5) LCL of R chart is given by
 - a) \bar{R}
 - b) $D_3\bar{R}$
 - c) $D_4\bar{R}$
 - d) None of these
- 6) UCL of c – chart is given by
 - a) $\bar{c} - \sqrt[3]{\bar{c}}$
 - b) \bar{c}
 - c) $\bar{c} + \sqrt[3]{\bar{c}}$
 - d) None of these
- 7) Control limits of np-chart are based on
 - a) Normal distribution
 - b) Poisson distribution
 - c) Binomial distribution
 - d) None of these
- 8) The fraction defective of the lot after inspection is called as
 - a) Incoming quality
 - b) Outgoing quality
 - c) OC
 - d) None of these
- 9) The expected value of the sample size required for coming to a decision about the acceptance or rejection of the lot in acceptance – rejection sampling plan is known as
 - a) ATI
 - b) AOQL
 - c) ASN
 - d) None of these

10) If the lot is accepted on the basis of the sampling inspection plan then

- a) $ATI < ASN$
- b) $ATI > ASN$
- c) $ATI = ASN$
- d) None of these

- Q.2 A) State various benefits of SQC. 05**
B) Give the construction of C-Chart for the following data. 05

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

- Q.3 A) Define the terms. 05**
 1. AOQL
 2. OC Curve
 3. ASN

B) Write a short note on Control Charts for attributes. 05

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. 10

A) What is a Control Chart? On what basis the control limits are based? When we say a production process is under control / out of control?

B) Give the construction of \bar{x} and R – charts and also solve the following example.

A machine is set to deliver the packets of a given weight. Ten samples of size five 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 the control limits for \bar{x} & R – Charts. Draw the charts and comment. (Given: for $n = 5$, $d_2 = 2.326$, $d_3 = 0.864$)

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 10

A) Compare Natural Tolerance Limits and Specification Limits.

B) The following are the figures of defectives in 22 lots each containing 2,000 rubber belts:

425, 430, 216, 341, 225, 322, 280, 306, 337, 305, 356
 402, 216, 264, 126, 409, 193, 326, 280, 389, 451, 420

Draw control chart for fraction defective and comment on it.

Seat No.	
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M.Com (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) If multidimensional qualitative investigation of a social unit to describe its behavioral pattern is called _____.
a) Case study b) Social survey
c) Historical d) Research methodology
- 2) 'A study of industrial relations of Reliance industry' will be termed as _____ research.
a) Action b) Fundamental
c) Descriptive d) Exploratory
- 3) There are _____ types of observation method.
a) Two b) Three
c) Four d) Five
- 4) All statistical methods which simultaneously analyze more than two variables in a sample of observation are called _____ analysis.
a) Casual b) Regression
c) Multivariate d) Inferential
- 5) _____ is a design in which some of the variables being studied are manipulated.
a) Diagnostic b) Descriptive
c) Exploratory d) Experimental
- 6) The word report is derived from _____ term.
a) English b) Latin
c) Spanish d) French
- 7) _____ is the first part of the main body of the report.
a) Introduction b) Description
c) Conclusions d) None of these

8) An _____ method is face to face oral communication for a specific purpose.

- a) Observation
- b) Interview
- c) Mailed questionnaire
- d) None of these

9) There are _____ method of collecting data.

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

10) _____ research aims to evolve the theories in the process of revealing the truth.

- a) Pure
- b) Applied
- c) Historical
- d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer. 10

- 1) Formation of a problem
- 2) Descriptive and Exploratory Research

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Importance of Report Hypothesis
- 2) Importance of interpretation of data

Q.4 Explain stages and advantages of case study method. 10

OR

What is research design? Explain advantages of research design.

Q.5 State briefly methods of primary data collection. 10

OR

State importance of report writing.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) The word report is derived from _____ term.
 - a) Latin
 - b) American
 - c) Indian
 - d) English

- 2) The ultimate objective of any kind of research is _____.
 - a) To test hypothesis
 - b) To achieve human progress
 - c) To satisfy the curiosity
 - d) To improve techniques of research

- 3) Features of interview are _____.
 - a) Equal status
 - b) Personal contact
 - c) Use of body language
 - d) All the above

- 4) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of _____.
 - a) Folk wisdom
 - b) Personal experience
 - c) Cultural valued of society
 - d) Any of above

- 5) Motives for research for _____.
 - a) Curiosity for unknown
 - b) Desire to be of service to society
 - c) Refinement of techniques of research
 - d) All the above

- 6) _____ research aims at solution to problems faced.
 - a) Exploratory
 - b) Descriptive
 - c) Diagnostic
 - d) Experimental

- 7) Research in _____ has a great problem of maintaining objectivity.
 - a) Sciences
 - b) Languages
 - c) Social Science
 - d) None of these

- 8) A _____ method refers to studying a phenomenon through an intensive study of a case.
- a) Survey
 - b) Case Study
 - c) Exploratory
 - d) Experimental
- 9) Criteria for good research problems are _____.
- a) Novelty
 - b) Interesting
 - c) Availability of data
 - d) All the above
- 10) The types of research, on the basis of character of a data are of _____ types.
- a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

Q.2 Write short answer. 10

- 1) Description and Exploratory research.
- 2) Features of observation method.

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Descriptive research design.
- 2) Steps in scientific research process.

Q.4 Explain methods of collecting secondary data. 10

OR

State the steps in report writing.

Q.5 What are the characteristics of a good report? 10

OR

State characteristics of good research design.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) 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

- 2) Research in commerce and management is:

a) Pure research	b) Historical research
c) Empirical research	d) Applied Research

- 3) A research that ends with the formulation of hypothesis is called:

a) Exploratory research	b) Descriptive research
c) Applied research	d) Historical research

- 4) If multidimensional qualitative investigation of social – unit to describe its behavioural pattern is called:

a) Social survey	b) Historical research
c) Case study	d) Research methodology

- 5) Research problems is formulated:
 - a) Before formulation of hypothesis
 - b) After collection of data
 - c) After forming a research design
 - d) All of the above

- 6) Diagnostic design of research aims at:
 - a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 - b) Solution to problem faced
 - c) Measuring of cause and effect relationship
 - d) None of the above.

- 7) Observation made as per set plan is:

a) Uncontrolled observation	b) Structured observation
c) Participant observation	d) Contrived observation

8) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variables is called:

- a) Casual analysis
- b) Inferential analysis
- c) Correlation analysis
- d) Canonical analysis

9) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of:

- a) Empirical evidence
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Theoretical framework
- d) All the above

10) Report writing is the stage of research:

- a) Primary
- b) Formulative
- c) Last
- d) First

Q.2 Write short notes on: **10**
1) Types of Research
2) Coding

Q.3 Answer in brief: **10**
1) Give any five objectives of research in commerce and management.
2) What are the statistical tests used for testing the hypothesis?

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. **10**
1) Discuss the utility and limitations of case study in social research.
2) What is research design? Write characteristics and components of research design.

Q.5 1) What are the different sources of data collection? **10**
OR
2) Define Reports. What are the contents of report?

Seat No.	
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M.Com (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 10

- 1) A systematic and objective inquiry in some field of knowledge is:

a) Report	b) Sample
c) Observation	d) Research

- 2) Census in India is the best example of:

a) Description research	b) Exploratory research
c) Applied research	d) Pure Research

- 3) The most popular method of research to study current problems in social sciences is:

a) Historical method	b) Experimental
c) Survey method	d) Case study

- 4) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of:

a) Cultural values of society	b) Folk wisdom
c) Personal experiences	d) Any of these

- 5) After formulating the research problem the researcher has to prepare a:

a) Research report	b) Research design
c) Hypothesis	d) None

- 6) Sampling error arises due to:

a) Chance factor	b) Personal bias
c) Variations in population	d) All the above

- 7) The method of data collection used most by new agencies is:
 - a) Mailed questionnaire
 - b) Schedule through enumerators
 - c) Observation
 - d) Information through correspondents

8) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of:

- a) Empirical evidences
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Theoretical framework
- d) All the above

9) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variables is called:

- a) Casual analysis
- b) Inferential analysis
- c) Correlation analysis
- d) Canonical analysis

10) The product of slow, painstaking, accurate inductive work is called:

- a) Data collection
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Research report
- d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short notes on. 10

- 1) Hypothesis
- 2) Selection of Research Problem

Q.3 Answer in brief: 10

- 1) Define research and write objectives of research.
- 2) Distinguish between case study and survey research.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What do you mean by research design? Write characteristics of good research design.
- 2) Discuss the different tools of data collection.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What are the elements of report?
- 2) What is analysis and interpretation of data? What are the characteristics of analysis?

Seat No.	
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M.Com (Semester – III) Examination 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 10

- 1) The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research _____.
 - a) Basic Research
 - b) Action Research
 - c) Evaluation Research
 - d) Orientational Research

- 2) A researcher designs an experiment to test how variables interact to influence how well children learn spelling words. In this case, the main purpose of the study was _____.
 - a) Explanation
 - b) Description
 - c) Influence
 - d) Prediction

- 3) Sources of researchable problems can include:
 - a) Researchers own experience as educators
 - b) Practical issues that require solutions
 - c) Theory and past research
 - d) All the above

- 4) Secondary / existing data may include _____ of the following.
 - a) Official documents
 - b) Personal documents
 - c) Archived research data
 - d) All of the above

- 5) Open – ended questions provide primarily _____ data.
 - a) Confirmatory data
 - b) Qualitative data
 - c) Predictive data
 - d) None of the above

- 6) _____ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Population
 - c) Statistic
 - d) Element

- 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) The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as _____
- a) Sampling
 - b) Census
 - c) Survey research
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Which of the following is not a type of nonrandom sampling _____
- a) Cluster sampling
 - b) Convenience sampling
 - c) Quota sampling
 - d) Purposive sampling
- 10) Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes called as _____ observation.
- a) Structured
 - b) Naturalistic
 - c) Complete
 - d) Probed

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- 1) Advantages and disadvantages of Survey.
- 2) What are the various types of Research?

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Give steps in Research Process.
- 2) Types of research designs.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the types of Survey's.
- 2) What is Questionnaire? Give types of Questionnaire.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What is case study method? Give its significance and disadvantages.
- 2) Explain types of Interview.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

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

- 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 large population
 - d) All of these.

- 2) The process not needed in experimental research is _____.
 - a) Observation
 - b) Controlling
 - c) Manipulation and replication
 - d) Reference collection

- 3) 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

- 4) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of _____.
 - a) Empirical Evidence
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theoretical Framework
 - 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) A _____ is the overall plan or programmes of research.
 - a) Sample design
 - b) Statistical design
 - c) Observation design
 - d) Research design

- 7) Census is of _____ data.
a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Prime
d) Primary and secondary
- 8) Questionnaire is a _____.
a) Research method
b) Measurement technique
c) Tool for data collection
d) Data analysis technique
- 9) Open – ended questions provide primarily _____ data.
e) Confirmatory data
f) Qualitative data
g) Predictive data
h) None of the above
- 10) The major Limitation of Research is _____.
a) Objectivity
b) Limited Resources
c) Unpredictability
d) All the above

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- 1) Need of review of literature.
- 2) Characteristics of good researcher.

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) General characteristics of research.
- 2) Advantages and disadvantages of secondary data.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the types of research design.
- 2) Explain the contents of research report.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Discuss questionnaire technique of Data Collection
- 2) Write on Research Process.

Seat No.	
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M.Com (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

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

- 1) 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

- 2) A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n):
 - a) Categorical variable
 - b) Dependent variable
 - c) Independent variable
 - d) Intervening variable

- 3) A qualitative research question _____.
 - a) Asks a question about some process, or phenomenon to be explored
 - b) Is generally an open – ended question
 - c) Both a and b are correct
 - d) None of the above

- 4) The introduction section of the research plan _____.
 - a) Gives an overview of prior relevant studies
 - b) Contains a statement of the purpose of the study
 - c) Concludes with a statement of the research question and, for quantitative research, it includes the research hypothesis
 - d) All of the above

- 5) 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

- 6) Open – ended questions provide primarily _____ data.
 - a) Confirmatory data
 - b) Qualitative data
 - c) Predictive data
 - d) None of the above

- 7) A census taker often collects data through which of the following ____.
- a) Standardized tests
 - b) Interviews
 - c) Secondary data
 - d) Observations
- 8) 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
- 9) _____ are the basic building blocks of qualitative data.
- e) Categories
 - f) Units
 - g) Individuals
 - h) None of these
- 10) The major limitation of Research is _____.
- a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- 1) Action research
- 2) Characteristics of a good sample

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Survey method of research.
- 2) Secondary data collection method.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Describe the steps in research process.
- 2) Explain the merits and demerits of case study method.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain various types of the research design.
- 2) Explain advantages and disadvantages of sampling.

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

- 1) Research studies to test a hypothesis of a casual relationship between variable can be known as
 - a) Exploratory study
 - b) Formulative research study
 - c) Diagnostic research study
 - d) Hypothesis – testing research study

- 2) The possible motives for doing research may be _____.
 - a) Desire to be of service to society
 - b) Desire to get respectability
 - c) Curiosity about unknown
 - d) All mentioned here

- 3) The possible motives for doing research may be
 - a) To know consequential benefits
 - b) Solving the unsolved problems
 - c) To get intellectual joy of doing some creative work
 - d) All mentioned here

- 4) The basic types of research are
 - a) Descriptive vs. Analytical
 - b) Applied vs. Fundamental
 - c) Quantitative vs. Qualitative
 - d) All mentioned here

- 5) _____ type of statistical data are used in educational research.
 - a) Descriptive statistical analysis
 - b) Both of them
 - c) Inferential statistical analysis
 - d) None of these

- 6) 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 focused interview
 - b) A non-directive depth interview
 - c) A directive interview
 - d) A structured interview

- 7) Which is the purpose of theory building?
a) Applied research b) Action research
c) Fundamental research d) Survey research
- 8) 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
- 9) On the spot research aimed at the solution of immediate problems is called _____.
a) Survey research b) Fundamental research
c) Action research d) Pure research
- 10) 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.

- Q.2 Write short notes. 10**
1) Advantages of Questionnaire technique of data collection.
2) Characteristics of good research report.
- Q.3 Answer the following. 10**
1) Explain types of research design.
2) Explain advantages of case study method.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10**
1) What is survey method of research? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
2) Explain the types of Research.
- Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10**
1) Explain the process of scientific research.
2) Explain various types of Interviews.

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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

- N.B. :*** 1) ***All questions are compulsory.***
 2) ***Figures to the right indicate full marks.***
 3) ***Each questions carry equal marks.***

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

- 1) Research in commerce and management is
 - a) Pure Research
 - b) Historical Research
 - c) Empirical Research
 - d) Applied Research

- 2) The ultimate objective of any kind of research is
 - a) To test the hypothesis
 - b) To improve the technique of research
 - c) To satisfy the curiosity
 - d) To achieve human progress.

- 3) 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

- 4) A case studies assumes
 - a) Fundamental unity of human nature
 - b) Recurrence of circumstance
 - c) Similarity of human responses
 - d) All of the above

- 5) 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

- 6) Personal diaries and documents is the most important source of information for
 - a) Social survey
 - b) Empirical survey
 - c) Exploratory survey
 - d) Case study

- 7) A study of sick cotton mills at Mumbai and Gujarat is
a) Exploratory research b) Descriptive research
c) Diagnostic research d) Experimental research
- 8) 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
- 9) Observation made as per set plan is
a) Uncontrolled observation b) Structured observation
c) Participant observation d) Contrived observation
- 10) Body of report contains
a) Introduction, discussion and description b) Conclusions
c) Recommendation d) All these

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- 1) Define report and explain its importance.
2) Distinguish between primary and secondary data.

Q.3 Answer the following. 10

- 1) What are the contents of report?
2) Define research design. What is the need of research design?

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the characteristics of an ideal research design.
2) Explain the utility and limitations of case study in social research.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) "Research is a systematic and reined techniques of thinking."
Explain in detail.
2) What are the different sources of data collection?

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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
 2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
 3) **Each questions carry equal marks.**

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

- 1) Which is/are limitations of Research?
 - a) Complexity of social data
 - b) Problem of interpreting cause and effect relation
 - c) Dynamic nature of social phenomenon
 - d) All of these

- 2) To be an able person researcher must possesses/s
 - a) Knowledge about research problem
 - b) Knowledge about Research methodology
 - c) Knowledge about statistical techniques
 - d) All of these

- 3) 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

- 4) Research in commerce and management is

a) Pure Research	b) Historical Research
c) Empirical Research	d) Applied Research

- 5) Statistical test of hypothesis for small samples is called

a) Z – test	b) T – test
c) F – test	d) None of these

- 6) Diagnostic design of Research aims at
 - a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 - b) Portaying of present picture of phenomenon
 - c) Solution to problems faced
 - d) Measuring of cause and effect relation

- 7) If data are collected from few selected units of population, then the method of data collections is called as
- a) Census method
 - b) Sampling method
 - c) Recording method
 - d) None of these
- 8) Sampling method of data collection has following advantage/s
- a) Reduced time
 - b) Reduced budget
 - c) Indetail information
 - d) All of these
- 9) To collect data, questionnaires through enumerators is suitable when
- a) No high accuracy is needed
 - e) Enough resources are available
 - f) Area is too large
 - g) All of these
- b) When the investigator does not collect data originally for the Research equity but uses data collected by some other, then the data are called as
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Private
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following 10

- 1) Define report and explain its importance.
- 2) What are the methods of data collection?

Q.3 Answer the following. 10

- 1) What are the components of Research design?
- 2) Give any five objectives of Research in commerce and management.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Define Research and explain its characteristics.
- 2) Explain the characteristics of an ideal Research design.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What are the different sources of data collection?
- 2) What are the steps involved in report writing? What are the requisites of a good report?

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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Comp. Paper III)

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

10

- 1) Working capital is also called as _____
 a) Net Current Assets b) Net Assets
 c) Fixed Assets d) Total Current Assets

- 2) _____ is example of Balance Sheet Ratio.
 a) Stock Turnover Ratio b) Current Ratio
 c) Net Profit Ratio d) Gross Profit Ratio

- 3) Quick Ratio is also called as _____
 a) Current Ratio b) Working Capital Ratio
 c) Acid Test Ratio d) Turnover Ratio

- 4) _____ Budget are designed to change with the level of activity attained.
 a) Capital b) Cash
 c) Fixed d) Flexible

- 5) The main objectives of _____ is to obtain more economical use of capital.
 a) Budget b) Financial statement
 c) Balance Sheet d) None of the above

- 6) The officer who is entrusted with Management Accounting functions in an organization is known as _____ Accountant.
 a) Financial b) Management
 c) Cost d) Corporate

- 7) _____ Accounting is concerned with accounting information that is useful to Management.
 a) Cost b) Financial
 c) Management d) Computerized

- 8) Short term public deposits, unclaimed dividends, bill payable, provision for Taxation etc are the examples of _____
 a) Non-Current Liability b) Current Assets
 c) Non-Current Assets d) Current Liabilities

From the following information calculate Working capital, Current Ratio, Net capital employed and Acid Test Ratio.

Balance Sheet 31.12.2015

Share capital	25,000	Fixed Assets	30,000
Preference Share Capital	5,000	Stock	6,000
Reserve and Surplus	4,000	Debtors	1,000
Debentures	8,000	Cash	500
Bank Loan	4,000	Bank	2,500
Creditors	1,000	Preliminary Exp.	8,000
Proposed dividend	1,000	Brokerage on shares	2,000
Provision for Taxation	2,000		
	50,000		50,000

Q.5 A Factory manufacturing plastic buckets is working at 40% capacity and produces 10,000 buckets per month. The present cost break up for one bucket is an under: **10**

Materials	Rs.10
Labour	Rs.03
Overheads	Rs.05 (60% fixed)
Selling price	Rs.10 per bucket

If it is desired to work the factory at 50% capacity the selling price falls by 3%. At 90% capacity the selling price falls by 5% accompanied by a similar fall in the price of materials.

Prepare statement showing the profit at 50% and 90% capacity.

OR

Prepare cash Budget for April to June 2016.

Months	Sales	Purchases	Wages
February	1,80,000	1,24,800	12,000
March	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000
April	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000
May	1,74,000	2,46,000	10,000
June	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000

50% of credit sales are realized in the month following sales and remaining 50% in the second month following. Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchases. Wages are paid in the next month. Cash and Bank balance on 1.04.2016 Rs.25,000.

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M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
BUSINESS FINANCE

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) A company can accept public deposits for a maximum period of __.
 - a) One year
 - b) Two years
 - c) Three years
 - d) Five years
- 2) The shares of over capitalized company are sold at _____.
 - a) Premium
 - b) Par
 - c) Discount
 - d) Profit
- 3) _____ do not create any charge on the assets of the company.
 - a) Debentures
 - b) Bonds
 - c) Equity shares
 - d) Bank loans
- 4) _____ funds combine features of open ended and closed ended funds.
 - a) Interval
 - b) Balanced
 - c) Loan
 - d) Growth
- 5) Basic objective of business finance are _____.
 - a) Efficient management
 - b) Arrangement of funds
 - c) Procurement and use of funds
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Joint venture is the importance form of _____.
 - a) Direct investment
 - b) Indirect investment
 - c) Part folio investment
 - d) Official investment
- 7) In _____ theory, a firm is capitalized on the basis of its expected earnings.
 - a) Cost
 - b) Earning
 - c) Expenditure
 - e) None of these
- 8) If the necessary adjustments are possible in the financial plan, it has _____.
 - a) Simplicity
 - b) Intensity
 - c) Flexibility
 - d) Liquidity

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) The word report is derived from _____ term.
 - a) Latin
 - b) American
 - c) Indian
 - d) English

- 2) The ultimate objective of any kind of research is _____.
 - a) To test hypothesis
 - b) To achieve human progress
 - c) To satisfy the curiosity
 - d) To improve techniques of research

- 3) Features of interview are _____.
 - a) Equal status
 - b) Personal contact
 - c) Use of body language
 - d) All the above

- 4) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of _____.
 - a) Folk wisdom
 - b) Personal experience
 - c) Cultural valued of society
 - d) Any of above

- 5) Motives for research for _____.
 - a) Curiosity for unknown
 - b) Desire to be of service to society
 - c) Refinement of techniques of research
 - d) All the above

- 6) _____ research aims at solution to problems faced.
 - a) Exploratory
 - b) Descriptive
 - c) Diagnostic
 - d) Experimental

- 7) Research in _____ has a great problem of maintaining objectivity.
 - a) Sciences
 - b) Languages
 - c) Social Science
 - d) None of these

- 8) A _____ method refers to studying a phenomenon through an intensive study of a case.
- a) Survey
 - b) Case Study
 - c) Exploratory
 - d) Experimental
- 9) Criteria for good research problems are _____.
- a) Novelty
 - b) Interesting
 - c) Availability of data
 - d) All the above
- 10) The types of research, on the basis of character of a data are of _____ types.
- a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

Q.2 Write short answer. 10

- 1) Description and Exploratory research.
- 2) Features of observation method.

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Descriptive research design.
- 2) Steps in scientific research process.

Q.4 Explain methods of collecting secondary data. 10

OR

State the steps in report writing.

Q.5 What are the characteristics of a good report? 10

OR

State characteristics of good research design.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – III)(Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNYANCY (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 10

- 1) _____ Research describe the phenomenon under study.
 - a) Descriptive
 - b) Laboratory
 - c) Empirical
 - d) Conceptual

- 2) Pilot study conducted to obtain first hand knowledge about the universe and phenomenon may be called _____.
 - a) Ad – hoc survey
 - b) Sample survey
 - c) Preliminary survey
 - d) General survey

- 3) Observation made as per set plan is _____.
 - a) Uncontrolled observation
 - b) Structural observation
 - c) Participant observation
 - d) Contrived observation

- 4) The most popular method of research to study current problems in social science is _____.
 - a) Historical method
 - b) Survey method
 - c) Experimental method
 - d) Case study method

- 5) Personal diaries and documents is the most important source of information _____.
 - a) Social survey
 - b) Empirical research
 - c) Exploratory research
 - d) Case study

- 6) A case study assumes _____.
 - a) Fundamental unity of human nature
 - b) Recurrence of circumstances
 - c) Similarity of human responses
 - d) All the above

- 7) Interview conducted to understand the causes of a malady is called _____.
 - a) Focused interview
 - b) Treatment interview
 - c) Short – contact interview
 - d) Diagnostic interview

- 8) Diagnostic design of research aims at _____.
- a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 - b) Portraying of present picture of phenomenon
 - c) Solution of problems faced
 - d) Measuring of cause and effect relation
- 9) The ultimate objective of any kind of research is _____.
- a) To test the hypothesis
 - b) To satisfy the curiosity
 - c) To improve the techniques of research
 - d) To achieve human progress
- 10) Research in commerce and management is _____.
- a) Applied research
 - b) Historical research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Pure research

- Q.2 Write short notes on. 10**
- 1) Methods of research
 - 2) Characteristics of a good report
- Q.3 Answer the following. 10**
- 1) What is hypothesis?
 - 2) What is analysis of data?
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10**
- 1) Explain the meaning and objectives of research.
 - 2) What are the steps involved in report writing?
- Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10**
- 1) What are the different sources of data collection?
 - 2) Define research design. Explain the components as well as steps involved in research design.

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**M.COM. (Semester – III)(Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 10

- 1) One of the most important tools in cost planning is:
 - a) Direct cost
 - b) Cost sheet
 - c) Budget
 - d) Marginal costing.

- 2) Which of the following would be considered to be an investment centre?
 - a) Managers have control over marketing
 - b) Managers have a sales team
 - c) Managers have a sales team and are given a credit control function
 - d) Managers can purchase capital assets and are given a credit control function

- 3) In process costing, each producing department is a:
 - a) Cost unit
 - b) Cost center
 - c) Investment center
 - d) Sales Center

- 4) A cost center 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 or equipment for which costs are accumulated
 - d) A center for which an individual budget is drawn by

- 5) Production overheads are absorbed into production units by the use of an overhead absorption rate. Which one of the following best describes how the absorption rate is calculated?
 - a) Total number of units produced divided by the total cost center overheads.
 - b) Total number of units produced multiplied by the unit overhead cost.
 - c) Total cost center overheads divided by the cost center activity level.

- d) Total indirect costs for the business divided by the total number of units produced.
- 6) A method of dealing with overheads involves spreading common costs over cost centers 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 centers
c) Whole items of cost can be charged to cost centers.
d) common costs are shared among cost centers
- 8) An overhead absorption rate is used to:
- a) Share out common costs over benefiting cost centers
b) Find the total overheads for a cost center
c) Charge overheads to products
d) Control overheads
- 9) The process of distribution of overheads allotted to a particular department or cost center over the units produced is called:
- a) Allocation b) Apportionment
c) Absorption d) Departmentalization
- 10) A cost unit is:
- a) The cost per machine hour
b) Cost per labour hour
c) A unit of production or service in relation to which costs are ascertained
d) A measure of work output in a standard hour

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- 1) Cost Audit v/s Financial Audit
2) What is cost center?

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) What is cost unit?
2) Profit Center

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the terms controllable and non – controllable costs.
2) Explain the term Activity based costing.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the cost audit rules.
2) Explain the function of Cost Audit.

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**M.Com (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

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

- 1) Research studies to test a hypothesis of a casual relationship between variable can be known as
 - a) Exploratory study
 - b) Formulative research study
 - c) Diagnostic research study
 - d) Hypothesis – testing research study

- 2) The possible motives for doing research may be _____.
 - a) Desire to be of service to society
 - b) Desire to get respectability
 - c) Curiosity about unknown
 - d) All mentioned here

- 3) The possible motives for doing research may be
 - a) To know consequential benefits
 - b) Solving the unsolved problems
 - c) To get intellectual joy of doing some creative work
 - d) All mentioned here

- 4) The basic types of research are
 - a) Descriptive vs. Analytical
 - b) Applied vs. Fundamental
 - c) Quantitative vs. Qualitative
 - d) All mentioned here

- 5) _____ type of statistical data are used in educational research.
 - a) Descriptive statistical analysis
 - b) Both of them
 - c) Inferential statistical analysis
 - d) None of these

- 6) 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 focused interview
 - b) A non-directive depth interview
 - c) A directive interview
 - d) A structured interview

- 7) Which is the purpose of theory building?
a) Applied research b) Action research
c) Fundamental research d) Survey research
- 8) 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
- 9) On the spot research aimed at the solution of immediate problems is called _____.
a) Survey research b) Fundamental research
c) Action research d) Pure research
- 10) 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.

Q.2 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Advantages of Questionnaire technique of data collection.
- 2) Characteristics of good research report.

Q.3 Answer the following. 10

- 1) Explain types of research design.
- 2) Explain advantages of case study method.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What is survey method of research? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
- 2) Explain the types of Research.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the process of scientific research.
- 2) Explain various types of Interviews.

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**M.COM. (Semester – III) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 10.30 AM to 12.30 PM

- N.B. :** 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
3) *Each questions carry equal marks.*

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

- 1) '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

- 2) 'A study of Industrial Relation in Reliance Group of Industries' is

a) Fundamental Research	b) Descriptive Research
c) Exploratory Research	d) Action Research

- 3) Research in commerce and management is

a) Pure Research	b) Historical Research
c) Empirical Research	d) Applied Research

- 4) A study of sick cotton mills at Mumbai and Gujarat is

a) Exploratory Research	b) Description Research
c) Diagnostic Research	d) Experimental Research

- 5) Diagnostic design of Research aims at
 - a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 - b) Portyaing of present picture of phenomenon
 - c) Solution to problems faced
 - d) Measuring of cause and effect relation

- 6) Goals of Research design is/are

a) To provide blue print	b) To set boundaries
c) Economy	d) All the above

- 7) Due to Research design time required is:

a) Saved	b) Wasted
c) Not saved	d) None of these

- 8) Data collected by direct observations are a
a) Primary data b) Secondary data
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 9) Data collected from the publications of foreign governments are a
a) Primary data b) Secondary
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 10) Advantages of observation method is/are
a) Simplicity b) Realistic
c) Reliability d) All of these

Q.2 Answer the following 10

- 1) Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.
- 2) Write a short note on essential of good report.

Q.3 Answer the following. 10

- 1) What are the motives of Research?
- 2) What are the contents of Research design?

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain in detail various types of research design.
- 2) What are the different sources of data collection?

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What are the steps involved in report writing? What precautions will you take while writing a report?
- 2) Define Research and explain its characteristics.

- 9) In India, Cyber law is named as IT Act, _____.
- a) 1999
 - b) 2000
 - c) 2001
 - d) 2002
- 10) SIDBI stated operation in _____ 1990.
- a) Jan
 - b) Feb
 - c) March
 - d) April
- 11) SWIFT headquarters are located in La Hulpe, near _____.
- a) Brussels
 - b) Lisbon
 - c) Dhaka
 - d) Rome
- 12) For domestic investor, the UTI introduced a growth-oriented mutual fund known as mastershares in Sep _____.
- a) 1984
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1987
- 13) The Indian Evidence Act, _____.
- a) 1870
 - b) 1871
 - c) 1872
 - d) 1873
- 14) A code of conduct for the merchant bankers is prescribed by ____.
- a) GOI
 - b) SEBI
 - c) RBI
 - d) SBI

Q.2 Write short answers.

14

- 1) Offshore Banking
- 2) Agricultural credit cards

Q.3 Write short notes.

14

- 1) Swarna Joyanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SSRY)
- 2) Home banking

Q.4 Classify factoring service, bringing out the salient features of each.

14

OR

Explain SEBI (Merchant Bankers) regulations, 1992.

Q.5 Discuss Regulation of mutual funds.

14

OR

Discuss the following remittance methods.

- a) MICR clearing
- b) Virtual Payment Systems

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The primary packing materials such as cartons card board boxes etc are the examples of _____.
 - a) Selling overheads
 - b) Distribution overheads
 - c) Direct material
 - d) Administrative expenses

- 2) Prime cost includes _____.
 - a) Direct Material + Direct Labour + Direct Expenses
 - b) Direct Material + Direct Labour only
 - c) Indirect Material + Indirect Labour.
 - d) None of the above.

- 3) Wage sheet is prepared by _____.
 - a) Pay Roll Department
 - b) Personal Department
 - c) Accounts Department
 - d) Costing Department

- 4) Which of the following method of wage payments does not guarantee wages on time basis?
 - a) Halsey premium system
 - b) Piece rate system
 - c) Rowan premium system
 - d) Taylors differential price rate system

- 5) The capital value is the basis for allocation and apportionment of _____.
 - a) Rent
 - b) Time office
 - c) Delivery expenses
 - d) Depreciation

- 6) Item excluded from cost _____.
 - a) Income tax
 - b) Discount on debentures
 - c) Dividend
 - d) All the above

- 7) _____ is the technique and process of ascertaining costs.
 - a) Cost Accounting
 - b) Management Accounting
 - c) Costing
 - d) Financial Accounting

- 8) Which of the following is an accounting record?
 - a) Bill of materials
 - b) Bin card
 - c) Stores ledger
 - d) All of these

B) Write a short note on Labour turnover. 07

Q.4 The following particulars have been extracted in respect of material X, prepare a stores ledger Account showing the receipts and issues, pricing the material issued on the basis of weighted average cost method. 07

Jan 01 Purchased 300 units @ Rs. 5 per unit
 04 Purchased 600 units @ Rs. 4 per unit
 06 Issued 500 units
 10 Purchased 700 units @ Rs. 5 per unit
 15 Issued 800 units
 20 Purchased 300 units @ Rs. 6 per unit
 25 Issued 100 units

OR

Labour force was at the beginning 900 and at the end 1,100 during the period 15 persons quit and 25 persons are discharged. 150 workers were engaged out of them 20 persons were appointed in the vacancy caused. 07

Calculate labour turnover rate during the period under.

- a) Separation method
- b) Replacement method
- c) Flex method

Q.5 Superclass Co. Ltd. has three production departments X, Y and Z and two service departments A & B. 14

The following estimated figures for a certain period have been made available.

	Rs.
Rent and Rates	10,000
Lighting and Electricity	1,200
Indirect wages	3,000
Power	3,000
Depreciation of Machinery	20,000
Other expenses and sundries	20,000

Following are further details which are also available.

	Total	X	Y	Z	A	B
Floor space (sq.mtr)	10,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	500
Light points (Nos.)	120	20	30	40	20	10
Direct wages (Rs.)	20,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	1,000
Horse power of machines	300	120	60	100	20	--
Cost of machinery (Rs.)	1,00,000	24,000	32,000	40,000	2,000	2,000
Working hours		4,670	3,020	3,050		

The expenses of service departments A and B are to be allocated as follows.

	X	Y	Z	A	B
A%	20	30	40	--	10
B%	40	20	30	10	--

- a) You are required calculate overhead absorption rates per hour in respect of the three production departments.
- b) What will be the total cost of an article with material cost of Rs. 80 and labour cost of Rs. 40 which passes through X, Y, and Z for 2, 3, and 4 hour respectively.

OR

A machine was purchased on January 1st 2016 for Rs. 5 lacs. The total cost of all machinery inclusive of the new machine was Rs. 75 Lacs. **14**

The following further information are available.

Expected life of the machine 10 years.

Scrap value at the end of ten year Rs. 5,000.

Repairs and maintenance for the machine during the year Rs. 2,000.

Expected number of working hours of the machine per year 4,000 hours.

Insurance premium annually for all the machines Rs. 4,500.

Electricity consumption for the machine per hour @ 75 paisa per unit 25 units.

Area occupied by the machine 100 sq.ft.

Area occupied by other machines 1500 sq. ft.

Rent per month of the department Rs. 800

Lighting charges for 20 points for the whole department out of which three points are for the machine. Rs. 120 per month.

Computer the machine hour rate for the new machine on the basis of the data given above.

- 10) Maximum Rate of consumption multiplied by maximum delivery period is equal to _____.
- a) Maximum level b) Minimum level
 c) Re-order level d) Danger level
- 11) Conventionally a liquid ratio of _____ is considered satisfactory.
- a) 3:2 b) 1:1 c) 1:2 d) 2:1
- 12) The _____ is an arithmetical relationship between two figures in Statement of accounts stated either as proportion, rate or percentage.
- a) Ratio b) Interpretation c) Analysis d) Comparisons
- 13) EOQ is also called _____.
- a) Danger level b) Inventory control
 c) Stock level d) Reorder quantity
- 14) Current ratio is a example of _____ ratio.
- a) Income statement b) Combined
 c) Balance sheet d) Profit and loss account

Q.2 Write short notes on any two. **14**

1. Evaluation of Credit Policy
2. Nature Financial Management
3. Comparative Statement Analysis.

Q.3 A) Form the data given below compute current ratio, Net capital employed, Debt equity ratio. **07**

**Ashirvad Company Ltd.
 Balance Sheet
 As on 31.12.2016**

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
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	4,000	Cash	500
Creditors	1,000	Bank	2,500
Proposed dividend	1,000	Preliminary Expenses	8,000
Provision for taxation	2,000	Brokerage on shares	2,000
		Stock	4,000
	50,000		50,000

- B)** From the following information calculate Economic Order Quantity of product ZED. **07**
 Demand of ZED varies from 500 units to 1500 units per month.
 Semiannual carrying cost – 6%
 Ordering cost per order Rs. 90
 Raw material required per unit of finished products 2kg.
 Purchases price of input unit Rs. 25 per kg.

Q.4 From the following information prepare balance sheet of ABC Company Ltd. as on 31.3.2016. **14**

Gross Profit Ratio	25%
Net Profit Ratio	20%
Stock Turnover Ratio	10
Net Profit / Capital	1/5
Capital to total liability	1/2
Fixed Assets to capital	5/4
Fixed Assets to total current Assets	5/7
Fixed Assets	Rs. 10,00,000
Closing stock	Rs. 1,00,000

OR

From the following information calculate

14

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Current ratio | 2) Quick ratio |
| 3) Inventory turnover ratio | 4) Inventory current asset ratio |
| 5) Average collection period | 6) Debt equity ratio |
| 7) Proprietary ratio | |

Particulars	31.3.2015		31.3.2016	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Stock	10,000	--	20,000	--
Debtors	30,000	--	30,000	--
Payment in Advance	2,000	--	--	--
Cash in hand	20,000	--	15,000	--
Creditors	--	25,000	--	30,000
Acceptance	--	15,000	--	12,000
Bank overdraft	--	--	--	5,000

Sales amounted to Rs.3,50,000 in the year ends on 31.3.2015 and Rs.3,00,000 in the year ends on 31.3.2016.

Q.5 Explain the motives of cash management. Discuss the theories of cash Management. **14**

OR

From the following information calculate.

14

1. Re-order level
2. Minimum level
3. Maximum level
4. Average stock level
5. Danger level

Rate of consumption

Minimum – 750 kg per week

Maximum – 2250 kg per week

Normal – 1200 kg per week

Re-order period

Minimum – 3 weeks

Maximum – 7 weeks

Normal – 4 weeks

For emergency purchase 2 weeks

Re-order quantity - 6000 kg.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION(PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives form the following.

14

- 1) Which Act empowers the Central Govt. to appoint an authority to settle disputes in course of inter-state trade and commerce?
 - a) CST Act, 1956
 - b) CST Act, 2001
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None

- 2) In which section in appropriate state contained?
 - a) Sec 2(aa)
 - b) Sec 2(b)
 - c) Sec 2(9)
 - d) Sec 2(a)

- 3) From the following which one is not a declared goods?
 - a) Waste
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Cotton fabrics
 - d) Cotton Yarn

- 4) Which form has to be furnished for transfer of goods other than sale
 - a) Form E-I
 - b) Form F
 - c) Form H
 - d) Form E-II

- 5) From C is issued by the
 - a) Purchasing dealer
 - b) Selling dealer
 - c) Assessing authority
 - d) Appellate authority

- 6) Conditions supporting a sale as inter-state sale is/are
 - a) A sale of goods
 - b) Transport of goods from one state to another
 - c) Movement of goods must be caused
 - d) All of the above

- 7) Form Gross Turnover which of the following is/are deducted for calculating turnover under Central Sales Tax
 - a) Sales price of exempted goods
 - b) Sales price of exported goods
 - c) Sales price of goods sold inside a state
 - d) All of the above

- 8) Under MVAT Act a dealer includes
 - a) Any society
 - b) Any club
 - c) Other association of person
 - d) None of the above
 - e) All the above

- 9) From the following on which commodity MVAT is not levied.
 - a) Packing materials
 - b) Pulses
 - c) Petroleum products
 - d) Chemicals

- 10) Application for registration under MVAT has to be made in
 a) Form A b) Form C c) Form 101 d) Form 1001
- 11) Which one of the following is an incorrect rate under MVAT Act, 2002?
 a) 1% b) 2% c) 5% d) 7% e) 12.5%
- 12) Which one of the following cannot be considered as goods as per the definition of goods given under MVAT Act, 2002.
 a) Iron scrap b) Electricity
 c) Lottery Tickets d) Software
- 13) Amount to be paid as fees under MVAT Act, 2002 for compulsory registration is
 a) Rs. 500 b) Rs. 2,000 c) Rs. 5,000 d) None of the above
- 14) Formula for calculating sales tax if amount of sales tax is not included in the sales price is
 a) $\text{Aggregate of sales price X rate of tax/ 100} + \text{Rate}$
 b) $\text{Aggregate of sales price X rate of tax/ 100}$
 c) $\text{Aggregate of sales price X rate of tax/ 105}$
 d) None

Q.2 Write short notes on any three of the following.**14**

1. Disadvantages of an unregistered dealer under MVAT
2. Procedure for Registration under CST
3. Procedure and due dates for filing of returns under MVAT
4. Types of Assessment under MVAT
5. Penalties which are leviable under MVAT
6. Interstate sale

Q.3 A) The particulars regarding sale, purchase etc of Shubham Udyog for the last quarter of the year 2014 – 15 are as under**14**

- 1) Purchases of raw materials within the State
 - a) Taxable at 1% 40,00,000
 - b) Taxable at 4% 60,00,000
 - c) Taxable at 12.5% 10,00,000
 - d) URD Purchases VAT rate 1% 5,05,000
- 2) Sale of goods manufactured from raw materials purchased at 4%.
 - a) Taxable sale within the state at 4% 20,00,000
 - b) Exempted sales within the state 10,00,000
 - c) Sales in the course of interstate trade on C forms 10,00,000
- 3) Sale of raw material purchased @ 1% rate 44,00,000
- 4) Goods manufactured form the raw material purchased at 12.5% was given on lease. The deemed sale price of such goods is Rs. 12,00,000 taxable at 12.5%.

You may assume that input tax credit of tax on raw materials used in the manufacture of leased goods is available immediately. There was no opening or closing stock. Compute the amount of Value Added Tax payable by Shubham Udyog for the relevant quarter. How can he utilize the balance of input tax credit available, if any?

OR

B) Avantika and Associates is a registered dealer engaged in the manufacturing of steel in the State of Maharashtra. During the year 2014-15 the firm has procured raw material Rs. 25,50,320 (VAT @ 4%) and purchased plant and machinery of Rs. 20,00,000 (VAT @ 12.5%) and Rs. 5,00,000 (CST @ 2%) for use in the manufacturing of steel. Sales of materials made during the year is Rs. 40,00,000 (VAT 4%) and interstate sale Rs.5,29,000 (2% CST). Beside above branch transfer of Rs. 3, 20,000 were made to Bijapur (Karnataka). Calculate the following.

- i) Output Tax
- ii) Input Tax
- iii) Balance Tax payable
- iv) Input tax credit if any, to be carried forward or otherwise

Q.4 Mr. Lalit Khurana of Solapur who started business is April 2014 gives you the following information of his sales and purchases. Determine if he is liable for registration under MVAT and if yes, from which month? **14**

Month	Local purchases		Purchases from Gujarat		Sales inside the State	
	Taxable	Tax free	Taxable	Tax free	Taxable	Tax free
May 14	30,000	4,000	1,000	500	15,000	5,000
June 14	1,000	5,000	4,000	500	20,000	4,000
July 14	20,000	1,000	6,000	22,000	10,000	2,000
Aug 14	40,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	5,000	5,000
Sept 14	10,000	10,000	3,000	5,000	22,000	5,000
Oct 14	2,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	40,000	5,000

Whether your answer will differ if there is sales return of Rs. 50,000 in the month of September 2014 and returned goods are still in stock?

Q.5 Form the following details; calculate the Central Sales Tax payable by Srinivas who is carrying on business in Mumbai. **14**

	Rs.
Gross Turnover	63,83,390
The above gross turnover includes the following	
a) Trade discount for which credit note have been issued separately	1,10,000
b) Excise duty	6,00,000
c) Freight and insurance separately charged in the invoice	90,000
d) Installation charges separately charged	1,20,000
e) Central Sales Tax @ 2% against C Forms. Local Vat rage 12%	

- f) The following dealers of Delhi to whom the goods were sold, have returned the goods. The particulars of the above returned goods are as under:

Date of Sale	Name of the dealer	Details of Invoice		Date of return
11.5.2014	G & Co.	Value of goods + Excise duty 10% + Freight & insurance + Installation charges + C.S.T @ 2% on Rs. 66,000 Total Value	60,000 6,000 2,000 5,000 1,320 <hr/> 74,320	12.10.2014
13.9.2014	S & Co.	Value of goods + Excise duty 10% + Freight & insurance + C.S.T @ 2% on Rs. 44,000 Total Value	40,000 4,000 3,000 880 <hr/> 47,880	20.3.2015

The other buyers have issued 'C' Forms for the purchase made by them

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M.Com. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (PAPER-III)
Industrial Statistics

Day & Date: Tuesday, 18-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for each questions. 14

- 1) S.Q.C. stands for

a) Systematic Quality Control	b) Statistical Quality Center
c) Statistical Quality Control	d) None of these
- 2) Fluctuations in electric current is a

a) Chance cause	b) Assignable cause
c) Controllable cause	d) None of these
- 3) Use of Substandard raw Material is a

a) Chance cause	b) Assignable cause
c) Un Controllable cause	d) None of these
- 4) To control the quality of production, what is used?

a) Control chart	b) Lot control
c) Acceptance sampling	d) None of these
- 5) Control chart was Introduced by

a) George Dantizg	b) Karl Pearson
c) Walter A Schwartz	d) None of these
- 6) Which one of the following is a control chart for Attributes?

a) -chart	b) R-chart	c) p-chart	d) None of these
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- 7) How many control limits in a control chart?

a) 3	b) 4	c) 5	d) None of these
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- 8) To denote expected value of statistic, which control limit is used?

a) LCL	b) CCL	c) UCL	d) None of these
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- 9) "Mean – 3 S.D." gives the

a) LCL	b) CCL	c) UCL	d) None of these
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- 10) A production process is said to be out of control, if it is governed by
- a) Chance causes
 - b) Assignable causes
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) none of these
- 11) ASN Stands for
- a) Actual Sample Number
 - b) Average Sample Number
 - c) Already Sample Number
 - d) None of these
- 12) Upper Control limit of R – Chart is given by
- a) $D_3 \cdot \bar{R}$
 - b) \bar{R}
 - c) $D_4 \cdot \bar{R}$
 - d) None of these
- 13) To control the average value of statistic, which control chart B to be used?
- a) P – chart
 - b) np – chart
 - c) \bar{x} – chart
 - d) None of these
- 14) Probability of accepting a lot of defective quality is called as
- a) Producer's Risk
 - b) Consumer's Risk
 - c) Operating Characteristics
 - d) None of these
- Q.2**
- A) Write short notes on** **07**
- 1. Chance Causes
 - 2. Assignable Causes
- B)** What is the principle underlying in deciding the control limits of control chart? Explain in details. **07**
- Q.3**
- A) Explain Acceptance Sampling for Attributes and define the terms.** **07**
- 1. LTPD
 - 2. AOQL
- B)** Each day a Sample of 50 items from a production process was examined. The number of defectives found in each sample was as follows **07**
- 6, 2, 5, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 12, 4, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2, 3
- Draw a suitable control chart and check for control.
- Q.4** **Attempt any one of the following.** **14**
- A)** What do you understand by SQC? Discuss briefly its need and utility in industry.

- B)** Give the construction of \bar{x} & R – charts. The following data shows the values of samples mean \bar{x} and the range R for ten samples of size 5 each. Calculate the values for central line and control limits for mean chart and range chart and comment on these about the status of process?

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mean \bar{x}	11.2	11.8	10.8	11.6	11.0	9.6	10.4	9.6	10.6	10.0
Range (R)	7	4	8	5	7	4	8	4	7	9

(Given $A_2 = 0.58$, $D_3 = 0$, $D_4 = 2.11$)

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

14

- A)** Give the construction of P and np – charts. State the differences between them. Construct appropriate control chart.

Lot No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. inspected	500	400	300	150	600	450	800	900	750	1000
No. of defectives	25	42	35	16	15	40	81	82	72	100

- B)** Differentiate between defects and defective. Construct a control chart for No. of defects.

The number of defects in 20 pieces of cloth each of 100 meters length is given below.

1, 3, 3, 1, 6, 4, 3, 7, 10, 2, 2, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 6, 4, 5

Draw C – Chart and Comment.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper IV)
Research Methodology**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the 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 if _____ research.
 - e) Pure
 - f) Applied
 - g) Empirical
 - h) Historical
- 3) _____ method is intensive study of case.
 - a) Survey
 - b) Case study
 - c) None of these
 - d) All the above
- 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) None of these
 - d) All the above
- 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 _____ 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 _____ research.
- a) Qualitative b) Comparative
c) Conceptual d) Longitudanal
- 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 an 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

Q.2 Write short answer. **14**
1) Pure and applied research.
2) Criteria for good research problem.

Q.3 Write short notes. **14**
1) Objective of research.
2) Characteristics of good research design.

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

OR

What are the different sources of data collection?

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

OR

Explain the types and limitations of survey method.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper IV)
Research Methodology**

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the 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) Three
 - c) Four
 - 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 after it has 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 problems are _____.
- a) Review of literature
 - b) Experience
 - 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

Q.2 Write short answer. 14

- 1) Qualitative and quantitative research.
- 2) Phases of research design.

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- 1) Formulation of research problem.
- 2) Types of research design.

Q.4 Discuss methods of collecting primary data. 14

OR

What is analysis? What are the types of analysis of data? 14

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

OR

State stages and advantages of case study method. 14

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) The steps in report writing are:
- a)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Analysis of subject matter | 2) Final out line preparation |
| 3) Preparation of final bibliography | 4) Preparation of rough draft |
| 5) Rewriting and polishing | 6) Writing final draft |
- b)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Final out line preparation | 2) Analysis of subject matter |
| 3) Rewriting and polishing | 4) Preparation of rough draft |
| 5) Writing final draft | 6) Preparation of final bibliography |
- c)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Analysis of subject matter | 2) Preparation of rough draft |
| 3) Final out line preparation | 4) Rewriting and polishing |
| 5) Preparation of final bibliography | 6) Writing final draft |
- d) None of these
- 2) 'A study of cost and price of sugarcane in Solapur district will be termed as:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Applied Research | b) Library Research |
| c) Empirical Research | d) Fundamental Research |
- 3) A research that ends with the formulation of hypothesis is called _____
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Exploratory Research | b) Descriptive Research |
| c) Applied Research | d) Historical research |
- 4) Pilot study conducted to obtain first hand knowledge about the universe and phenomenon may be called
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Ad – hoc survey | b) Sample survey |
| c) Preliminary survey | d) General survey |

- 5) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of:
 - a) Folk wisdom
 - b) Personal experience
 - c) Cultural values of society
 - d) Any of the above

- 6) Exploratory design of research aims at:
 - a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 - b) Portaying of present picture of phenomenon
 - c) Solution to problems faced
 - d) Measuring of cause and effect relation

- 7) Sampling error arises due to:
 - a) Chance factor
 - b) Personal bias
 - c) Variations in population
 - d) All the above

- 8) Sampling interval is calculated in case of:
 - a) Random sampling
 - b) Systematic sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) Quota sampling

- 9) Interview conducted to understand the causes of a malady is called:
 - a) Focused interview
 - b) Treatment interview
 - c) Short – contact interview
 - d) Diagnostic interview

- 10) Data collected through interview and questionnaire is called:
 - a) Secondary data
 - b) Primary data
 - c) Dummy data
 - d) None of these

- 11) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variables is called:
 - a) Casual analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Correlation analysis
 - d) Canonical analysis

- 12) Coding of data is done:
 - a) Only after collection of data
 - b) Only before collection of data
 - c) Before or after collected of data
 - d) During collection of data

- 13) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of:
 - a) Empirical evidence
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theoretical frame work
 - d) All these above

- 14) Problem of Research report is:
 - a) Problem of language
 - b) Problem of writing
 - c) Objectivity problem
 - d) All the above problem

- Q.2 Write short notes on.** **14**
- 1) Methods of collecting primary data
 - 2) Survey method and case study method
- Q.3 Answer in brief:** **14**
- 1) Explain the meaning and objectives of research.
 - 2) What are the characteristics of good research design?
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following:** **14**
- 1) Define reports. What are the characteristics of good report and its contents?
 - 2) What are the different tools of data collection?
- Q.5 Answer any one of the following.** **14**
- 1) What is analysis and interpretation of data?
Write short notes on:
 - a) Causal analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Description analysis
 - d) Tabulation analysis
 - 2) Write details note on:
 - a) Identifying Research Problems
 - b) Selection of Research Problems

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M.COM. (Semester – III)(New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) _____ establishes cause and effect relation between variable under study.
 - a) Descriptive Research
 - b) Explanatory Research
 - c) Exploratory Research
 - d) None of these

- 2) Non repetitive surveys conducted occasionally as per the demand of situation are called _____.
 - a) Sample survey
 - b) Confidential survey
 - c) Specific survey
 - d) Ad – hoc surveys

- 3) _____ is a proposition which can be put to test to determine its validity.
 - a) Hypothesis
 - b) Research
 - c) Survey
 - d) Case study

- 4) _____ is a master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information.
 - a) Research design
 - b) Review of literature
 - c) Research
 - d) None of these

- 5) A form containing set of questions sent to the informant to fill the information and send it back is called _____.
 - a) Schedule
 - b) Questionnaire
 - c) Application
 - d) None of these

- 6) When the investigator uses data collected by other investigator or agency, published or unpublished it is called _____ data.
 - a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Internal data
 - d) None of these

- 7) _____ is the observation made as per a set plan
 - a) Structured observation
 - b) Unstructured observation
 - c) Direct observation
 - d) Indirect observation

- 8) _____ is a list of technical words used in the report and their explanations.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Bibliography | b) Glossary |
| c) Index | d) Acknowledgment |
- 9) Research problem is formulated _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Before formulation of Hypothesis | b) After collection of data |
| c) After forming a research design | d) Before selection of research topic |
- 10) _____ is used by philosophers to develop new concepts or to verify existing ones.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Historical research | b) Comparative research |
| c) Conceptual research | d) Descriptive research |
- 11) _____ is serial numbered list of published and unpublished works consulted by the report writer.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Glossary | b) Bibliography |
| c) Appendices | d) Title page |
- 12) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of ____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Empirical evidence | b) Hypothesis |
| c) Theoretical framework | d) All of the above |
- 13) _____ is a routine covering letter formally presenting the research report.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Preface | b) Letter of transmittal |
| c) Acknowledgement | d) Summary |
- 14) _____ is a study of functional relationship existing between two or more variable.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Casual Analysis | b) Descriptive analysis |
| c) Correlation analysis | d) None of these |

Q.2 Write short notes on. 14

- 1) Characteristics of Case Study Method
- 2) Type of research on the basis of application

Q.3 Write answer in short: 14

- 1) What are the characteristics of good research design?
- 2) What are the characteristics of analysis of data?

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Define Research. Explain the objectives of Research.
- 2) Define the term 'observation.' Explain the advantages and limitations of observation method.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) What is interpretation of data? What precautions must be taken while doing interpretation?
- 2) Define Report. What are the contents of report?

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M.COM. (Semester – III) (NEW) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) A research plan is _____.
 - 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) The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research _____.
 - a) Basic research
 - b) Action research
 - c) Evaluation research
 - d) Orientational research

- 3) Hypothesis cannot be stated in _____.
 - a) Null and question form terms
 - b) Declarative terms
 - c) General terms
 - d) Directional terms

- 4) Sample design constitutes _____.
 - a) Determining the size of sample
 - b) Determining the method of sampling
 - c) Determining the universe of study
 - d) All the above

- 5) The possible motives for doing research may be _____.
 - a) Desire to be of service to society
 - b) Desire to get respectability
 - c) Curiosity about unknown
 - d) All mentioned here

- 6) 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

- 7) 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 process and dynamics underlying its problems and functioning.
- 8) The basic types of research are _____.
- a) Descriptive vs. analytical
 - b) Applied vs. fundamental
 - c) Quantitative vs. qualitative
 - d) All mentioned here
- 9) _____ 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
- 10) The first page of research report is called as _____.
- a) Abstract
 - b) Preface
 - c) Title page
 - d) Bibliography
- 11) Research methodology is a way to _____.
- a) Analyzes the data required for research
 - b) Solves the research problems systematically
 - c) Selects the required sample size
 - d) Utilize the data to solve a problem
- 12) The main objective of fundamental or pure research is _____.
- a) To solve the problem of business and society
 - b) To make practical use of existing knowledge
 - c) To advance the frontiers of knowledge
 - d) All of the above
- 13) 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
- 14) The major limitation of Research is _____.
- a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the best

Q.2 Answers the following:**14**

- 1) Explain the types of observation technique of data collection.
- 2) Characteristics of good research report.

Q.3 Write short notes on:

- 1) Types of research design.
- 2) Interview techniques of data collection.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following.

14

- 1) Explain steps in scientific research process.
- 2) What is sampling? Explain its types.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following.

14

- 1) Explain layout of research report.
- 2) Explain the types of research.

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M.COM. (Semester – III)(New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) Hypothesis cannot be stated in _____
 a) Null and question form terms b) Declarative terms
 c) General terms d) Directional terms

- 2) _____ of the following is not the characteristic of a researcher.
 a) He is a specialist rather than a generalist
 b) He is industrious and persistent in the trail of discovery.
 c) He is not inspirational to his choice of the field but accepts the reality
 d) He is objective

- 3) Questionnaire is a _____
 a) Research method b) Measurement technique
 c) Tool for data collection d) Data analysis technique

- 4) A _____ is the overall plan or programmes of research.
 a) Sample design b) Statistical design
 c) Observation design d) Research design

- 5) The basic types of research are _____
 a) Descriptive of research are b) Applied vs. fundamental
 c) Quantitative vs. Qualitative d) All the above

- 6) _____ of the following is face to face method of data collection.
 a) Questionnaires b) Interview schedule
 c) Telephone interview d) All mentioned here

- 7) The possible motives for doing research may be
 a) Desire to be of service to society
 b) Desire to get responsibility
 c) Curiosity about unknown
 d) All mentioned here

- 8) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of ____.
- a) Empirical evidences b) Hypothesis
c) Theoretical framework d) All the above
- 9) A study of sick sugar industries at Solapur and Kolhapur is ____.
- a) Exploratory research b) Descriptive research
c) Diagnostic Research d) Experimental Research
- 10) Observation made as per set plan is _____.
- a) Uncontrolled observation b) Structured observation
c) Participant observation d) Contrived observation
- 11) Which of the following is the method of secondary data collection method _____
- a) Interview method b) Schedule method
c) Observation d) Books and journals
- 12) A well written proposal _____.
- a) communicates a significant, carefully, planned research
b) identifies various design
c) various methods of data collection
d) has voluminous bibliography
- 13) Research questions are crucial because they will _____.
- a) Guides your decisions about what data to collect and from where.
b) Helps you to decide which research area interests you.
c) Ensure that your finding have external validity
d) Prevents you from thinking about research strategies.
- 14) The purpose of a literature review is to _____.
- a) Help you find out what is the research problem.
b) Identify the literature to collect data.
c) Demonstrate an awareness of the theoretical context in which the current study can be located.
d) Help you find out what tools can be applied for analysis.

Q.2 Write short notes on the following. 14

- 1) Advantages and disadvantages of Case study method.
2) Characteristics of good researcher.

Q.3 Answer the following. 14

- 1) Review of literature.
2) Explain types of interview.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any one) 14

- 1) What is Survey method of research? Explain its advantages and disadvantages
2) Explain the types of data analysis.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Explain the process of scientific research.
2) Explain types of questionnaire tool of data collection with merits and demerits.

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M.COM. (Semester – III)(New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) The accuracy of the research mainly depends on
 - a) Size of the sample
 - b) Type of questionnaire
 - c) Type of research
 - d) Sampling technique
- 2) _____ is the one in which questions are arranged in the order.
 - a) Structured questionnaire
 - b) Non – structure questionnaire
 - c) Disguised questionnaire
 - d) Non – disguised questionnaire
- 3) The data which have never been used for any purpose earlier is_.
 - a) Secondary data
 - b) Primary data
 - c) Interview data
 - d) Questionnaire data
- 4) _____ is an example for non – probability sampling.
 - a) Cluster sampling
 - b) Convenience sampling
 - c) Stratified random sampling
 - d) Area sampling
- 5) The major limitation for Research is _____.
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the above
- 6) Questionnaire is a _____.
 - a) Research method
 - b) Measurement technique
 - c) Tool for data collection
 - d) Data analysis technique
- 7) Action research means _____.
 - a) A longitudinal research
 - b) An applied research
 - c) A research initiated to solve an immediate problems
 - d) A research with socioeconomic objective
- 8) The research which is exploring new facts through the stud of the past is called _____.
 - a) Philosophical research
 - b) Historical research
 - c) Mythological research
 - d) Content analysis

- 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) The main objective of fundamental or pure research is ____.
- a) To solve the problems business and society
 - b) To make practical use of existing knowledge
 - c) To advance the frontiers of knowledge
 - d) All the above
- 11) Open-ended questions provide primarily _____ data.
- a) Confirmatory data
 - b) Qualitative data
 - c) Predictive data
 - d) None of the above
- 12) _____ 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
- 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) All the above
- 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

Q.2 Answer the following. 14

- 1) What do you mean by a case study research?
- 2) Explain the importance of research Hypothesis.

Q.3 Write short notes: 14

- 1) Review of literature.
- 2) Sources of secondary data collection.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Describe the types of data analysis.
- 2) Explain interview method of collecting primary data with its merits and demerits.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Explain the contents of Research Report.
- 2) Explain the process of research in detail.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III)(New)(CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) 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) The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research _____.
 a) Basic research
 b) Action research
 c) Evaluation research
 d) Orientational research
- 3) Research in commerce and management is _____.
 a) Pure research
 b) Historical research
 c) Empirical research
 d) Applied research
- 4) Questionnaire is a _____.
 a) Research method
 b) Measurement technique
 c) Tool for data collection
 d) Data analysis technique
- 5) The possible motives for doing research may be _____.
 a) Desire to be serviced to society
 b) Desire to get respectability
 c) Curiosity about unknown
 d) All the above
- 6) 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
- 7) 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

- 8) 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
- 9) Under _____ method data are collected from each and every unit of the population.
- a) Sampling
 - b) Random sampling
 - c) Census
 - d) Convenience sampling
- 10) Data collected form Economic Times newspaper is an example of _____.
- a) Primary data
 - b) Observed data
 - c) Secondary data
 - d) Historical data
- 11) 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
- 12) A _____ is the overall plan or programmes of research.
- a) Sample design
 - b) Statistical design
 - c) Observation design
 - d) Research design
- 13) 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
- 14) A good research report is one which _____.
- a) Communicates the research findings in simple form to the reader
 - 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..

Q.2 Answer the following. 14

- 1) Merits and demerits of Questionnaire techniques.
- 2) Importance of Secondary data collection method.

Q.3 Write short notes: 14

- 1) Types of interview
- 2) Characteristics of good research report.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Describe the Contents and Layout of Research Report.
- 2) Explain the types of research.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

- 1) Explain the case study method of research with its merits and demerits.
- 2) Discuss in details the various steps involved research process.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) Research in commerce and management is _____.
 - a) Pure research
 - b) Historical research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Applied research
- 2) 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
- 3) 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
- 4) The major limitation of social research is _____.
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Limited resources
 - c) Unpredictability
 - d) All the above
- 5) 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
- 6) Which of the following is / are features of observation method?
 - a) Definite aim
 - b) Planning
 - c) Noting
 - d) All the above
- 7) 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

- 8) In which type of data degree of accuracy is quite high?
a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 9) 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
- 10) Classification of data according to time sequence is called:
a) Qualitative classification
b) Quantitative classification
c) Geographical classification
d) Chronological classification
- 11) Testing of hypothesis is used in _____.
a) Every research
b) Inferential statistics
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 12) Which of the following is / are problem of Research report?
a) Language
b) Truth
c) Intellectual level
d) None of these
- 13) Rejecting, H_0 when H_0 is correct is a _____.
a) A correct decision
b) Type I error
c) Type II error
d) None of these
- 14) The method of data collection used most by new agencies is _____.
a) Mailed questionnaire
b) Schedule through enumerators
c) Observation
d) Information through correspondents

Q.2 Answer the following. 14

- 1) What are the limitations of observation method of data collection?
2) What are the objectives of classification and tabulation of data?

Q.3 Answer the following. 14

- 1) What are the functions of research design?
2) How does the research and in marginal decision making?

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following: 14

- 1) Explain the meaning and objectives of research. Also explain its various characteristics.
2) Explain fully various types of research design.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 14

- 1) What are the different sources of data collection?
2) What are the steps involved in report writing? What are the requisites of a good report?

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – III)(New)(CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Select most appropriate alternative from given alternatives below each questions. 14

- 1) Motives for research are _____.
 a) Curiosity for unknown
 b) Desire to be of service to society
 c) Retirement of techniques of research
 d) All the above
- 2) 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
- 3) "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
- 4) Personal diaries and documents is the most important source of information for _____.
 a) Social survey b) Empirical research
 c) Exploratory research d) Case study
- 5) 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
- 6) A study of sick cotton mills at Mumbai and Gujarat is _____.
 a) Exploratory research b) Descriptive research
 c) Diagnostic research d) Experimental research
- 7) Diagnostic design of research aims at _____.
 a) Insight into unknown phenomenon
 b) Portaying of present picture of phenomenon
 c) Solution to problems faced

- d) Measuring of cause and effect relation
- 8) For studying the behavior of small children the most suitable method of data collecting information is:
 a) Mailed Questionnaire
 b) Schedule through enumerators
 c) Observation
 d) Information through correspondents.
- 9) Observation made as per set plan is _____.
 a) Uncontrolled observation b) Structural observation
 c) Participant observation d) Contrived observation
- 10) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of
 a) Empirical evidences b) Hypothesis
 c) Theoretical framework d) All the above
- 11) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variable is called _____.
 a) Causal analysis b) Inferential analysis
 c) Correlation analysis d) Canonical analysis
- 12) 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
- 13) In 'Body of report' which of the following is / are contained?
 a) Introduction b) Discussion and description
 c) Conclusions d) All the above
- 14) Sampling errors are the errors which arise on account of _____.
 a) Frame error b) Chance error
 c) Response error d) All the above.
- Q.2** a) What do you mean by testing of hypothesis? Explain the meaning of type I and type II error. **14**
 b) Define report and explain its importance.
- Q.3** a) What precautions should be taken while using secondary data? **14**
 b) What are the contents of research design? Explain these.
- Q.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.
- Q.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.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper III)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) _____ accounting which provides necessary information to the management for discharging its functions.
 - a) Management
 - b) Financial
 - c) Historical
 - d) Integrated

- 2) Current ratio is also called as _____ ratio.
 - a) Working capital
 - b) Liquidity
 - c) Proprietary
 - d) Solvency

- 3) _____ analysis is powerful tool of financial analysis.
 - a) Break even
 - b) Ratio
 - c) Inventory
 - d) Cost

- 4) Increase in current asset, its result that _____ in working capital.
 - a) Decrease
 - b) Increase
 - c) No effect
 - d) Constant

- 5) Sales minus cost of sales minus operating expenses is equal to __.
 - a) Divisible profit
 - b) Gross loss
 - c) Net operating income
 - d) Gross profit

- 6) The ratio between quick assets and quick liabilities is called _____ ratio.
 - a) Current
 - b) Working capital
 - c) Acid test
 - d) Solvency

- 7) _____ accounting process and present the accounting data for internal use.
 - a) Financial
 - b) Company
 - c) Corporate
 - e) Management

- 8) Total of all current assets is called _____.
 - a) Quick assets
 - b) Net worth
 - c) Net working capital
 - d) Gross working capital

- 9) The officer who is entrusted with management accounting functions is an organization is known as _____.
- a) Cost accountant b) Financial accountant
c) Management accountant d) Auditor
- 10) Capital gearing ratio is also known as _____.
- a) Debt enquiry ratio b) Capitalization ratio
c) Proprietary ratio d) Quick ratio
- 11) _____ assets are those assets which in the ordering course of business can be or will be converted into cash within a short period of normally accounting year.
- a) Fixed b) Fictitious
c) Long term d) Current
- 12) Increase in working capital is _____ of fund.
- a) Application b) Type
c) Source d) Method
- 13) _____ shows the change in financial position between two dates.
- a) Fund flow statement b) Balance sheets
c) Budget d) All of these
- 14) Bills payable, creditors, short term borrowing etc are the examples of _____.
- a) Current assets b) Current liabilities
c) Non-current assets d) Non-current liabilities

Q.2 Write short notes.

14

- 1) Management accountant
2) Cost accounting and Management accounting

Q.3 A) From the following information calculate Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, and Inventory to working Capital Ratio.

07

Plant and machinery	Rs. 3,50,000
Stock	Rs. 2,00,000
Debtors	Rs. 1,00,000
Bills receivable	Rs. 10,000
Cash at bank	Rs. 40,000
Bills payable	Rs. 50,000
Creditors	Rs. 1,00,000
12% debentures	Rs. 4,20,000

B) From the following information calculate funds from operation.

07

Profit and Loss Accounts

To operation expenses	1,00,000	By Gross profit	2,00,000
To Depreciation	40,000	By Gain on sale of plant	20,000
To Loss on sale of building	10,000		
To Discount allowed	500		
To Advertisement suspense account	5,000		
To Discount in issue of shares written off	500		
To Goodwill written off	12,000		
To Net profit	52,000		
	2,20,000		2,20,000

Q.4 From the following information prepare funds flow statement for the year ended 31.3.2016.

14

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	31.3.2015	31.3.2016	Assets	31.3.2015	31.3.2016
Share capital	3,00,000	3,50,000	Goodwill	1,00,000	80,000
Debentures	1,50,000	2,50,000	Machinery	4,10,000	5,40,000
General reserve	1,00,000	1,50,000	Investment	30,000	80,000
Profit and loss A/c	60,000	70,000	Discount on issue of debentures	50,000	---
Provision for dep. On Machinery	90,000	1,30,000	Cash at bank	1,20,000	1,30,000
Creditors	75,000	1,10,000	Debtors	80,000	1,90,000
Bills payable	10,000	15,000	Stock	40,000	55,000
	7,85,000	10,75,000		7,85,000	10,75,000

During the year investment costing Rs. 30,000 were sold for Rs. 28,000. A new machine was purchased for Rs. 45,000 and the payment was made in fully paid shares.

OR

Alfa manufacturing company has draw up the following profit and loss account for the year ended 31.3.2016

Profit and Loss Account			
To Opening stock	26,000	By sales	1,60,000
To Purchases	80,000	By closing stock	38,000
To Wages	24,000		
To Manufacturing exp	16,000		
To Gross profit c/d	52,000		
	1,98,000		1,98,000
To Selling expenses	4,000	By Gross profit	52,000
To Administrative exp	22,800	By Compensation of acquisition of land	4,800
To General expenses	1,200		
To Value of furniture loss by fire	800		
To Net Profit	28,000		
	56,800		56,800

You are required to find out:

1. Gross Profit Ratio
2. Net Profit Ratio
3. Operating Ratio
4. Operating Net Profit To Net Sales Ratio

Q.5 From the following information construct the balance sheet.

14

Gross Profit (20% of sales)	Rs. 60,000
Shareholders' equity	Rs. 50,000
Credit sales to total sales	80%
Total assets turnover	3 times
Stock turnover	8 times
Average collection period (year = 360 days)	18 days
Current ratio	1.6:11
Long term debt to equity	40%

Balance sheet

Liabilities	Amt Rs.	Assets	Amt. Rs.
Creditors	?	Cash	?
Long term debt	?	Debtors	?
Shareholders fund	?	Inventory	?
		Fixed assets	?
	?		?

OR

From the following Financial Statement of M/s. Prabhat Ltd. compute-

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Current Ratio | 2. Operating Expenses Ratio |
| 3. Quick Ratio | 4. Total Debts To Shareholders Equity |
| 5. Debtors Turnover | 6. Gross Profit Ratio |
| 7. Stock Turnover | |

Balance sheet as on 31.3.2014

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	2,00,000	Building less depreciation	1,50,000
10% pref. share capi.	80,000	Plant and machinery	2,10,000
Profit and loss A/c	1,00,000	Stock in hand	2,00,000
10% debentures	2,00,000	Debtors (last years Rs. 1,60,000)	1,20,000
Creditors	1,00,000	Investment (short term)	40,000
Bills payable	20,000	Cash	80,000
Taxes payable	1,00,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

**Profit and Loss account
For the year ended 31.3.2014**

	Rs.		Rs.
To Opening stock	2,00,000	By Sales (credit)	11,00,000
To Purchases	4,00,000	By Stock at end	3,00,000
To Gross profit	8,00,000		
	14,00,000		14,00,000
		By Gross Profit	8,00,000
To Operating exp.	3,00,000		
To Interest on debentures	20,000		
To Income tax	2,30,000		
To Net income after tax	2,50,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – III) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
BUSINESS FINANCE**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) In _____ theory a company is capitalised on the basis of expected earnings.
 - a) Earning
 - b) Cost
 - c) Expenditure
 - d) Income

- 2) The basic objective of business finance is _____/
 - a) Efficient management
 - b) Arrangement of funds
 - c) Procurement and use of funds
 - d) None of these

- 3) Liberal dividend policy may lead to _____.
 - a) Over – capitalization
 - b) Under – capitalization
 - c) Fair – capitalization
 - d) Watered stock

- 4) Finance can be raised by _____ through corporate securities.
 - a) Co – operative societies
 - b) Partnership firms
 - c) Companies
 - d) Sole proprietary concern

- 5) The utilization of retained earnings for meeting the financial needs of a business is known as _____.
 - a) External financing
 - b) Global financing
 - c) Corporate financing
 - d) Self financing.

- 6) Offshore funds are floated _____.
 - a) In India
 - b) Outside India
 - c) In USA
 - d) None

- 7) The shares of over capitalized company are sold at _____.
 - a) Premium
 - b) Par
 - c) Discount
 - e) Profit

- 8) Joint venture is the important form of _____.
 - a) Direct investment
 - b) Indirect investment
 - c) Portfolio investment
 - d) None of these

- 9) Shortage of capital may lead to _____.
- a) Under-capitalisation b) Over-capitalisation
c) Fair-capiatlisation d) None of these
- 10) _____ are called residual claimants in a company.
- a) Preference shareholder b) Bond holder
c) Equity holder d) Debenture holder
- 11) A company can accept public deposits for a maximum period of _____.
- a) 12 months b) 24 months
c) 36 months d) 48 months
- 12) _____ funds combins features of open ended and closed ended funds.
- a) Growth b) Income
c) Interval d) Balanced
- 13) Proposal attracting compulsory license require approval from _____.
- a) Government b) RBI
c) Ministry of Finance d) None of these
- 14) _____ debentures are not payable during the life time of the company issuing them.
- a) Irredeemable b) Redeemable
c) Registered d) Bearer

Q.2 Write short notes. 14

1) Characteristic of sound financial plan
2) Objective of Business finance.

Q.3 Write short answers. 14

1) What is foreign collaboration? Discuss the forms of foreign collaboration.
2) Explain the cost theory of capitalization.

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

1) What do you mean by self financing? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of self financing.
2) What do you mean by Mutual Funds? Explain the different types of mutual funds.

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

1) Explain the role and importance of foreign capital in Indian economy.
2) State the meaning of under-capitalisation. What are the effects and remedies for under-capitalisation?

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Advanced Banking & Financial System (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Sampling interval is calculated in case of _____ sampling.
 - a) Random
 - b) Quota
 - c) Cluster
 - d) Systematic
- 2) Assigning numbers and symbols to various responses in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called _____.
 - a) Editing
 - b) Coding
 - c) Processing
 - d) Classification
- 3) The _____ of open-end questions is difficult and time consuming task.
 - a) Editing
 - b) Coding
 - c) Processing
 - d) Classification
- 4) Sampling error arises due to _____.
 - a) Chance factor
 - b) Personal bias
 - c) Variation in population
 - d) All the above
- 5) We may accept the hypothesis when it is false, is called _____ error.
 - a) Type I
 - b) Type II
 - c) Human
 - d) Sample
- 6) Computers are useful in conduct of research due to _____.
 - a) Speed
 - b) Accuracy
 - c) Memory
 - d) All the above
- 7) _____ test was developed by famous statistician R. A. Fisher.
 - a) T
 - b) Z
 - c) F
 - d) Chi – square
- 8) _____ analysis is concerned with the study of how one or more variables affect changes in another variable.
 - a) Multiple regression
 - b) Casual
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Correlation

9) Measures of _____ are also known as statistical averages.

- a) Skewness
- b) Dispersion
- c) Central tendency
- d) Relationship

10) The base of classification of any characteristic of quality is _____ classification.

- a) Chronological
- b) Geographical
- c) Quantitative
- d) Qualitative

Q.2 Write short answers. 10

- 1) Z test
- 2) Skewness

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Tabulation
- 2) Descriptive analysis

Q.4 Explain the steps involved in testing of hypothesis. 10

OR

Discuss the role of computers in research.

Q.5 What is analysis? Explain types of analysis of data. 10

OR

Discuss application of statistics in research.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from given alternative and rewrite the sentences. 10

- 1) Selection of sample by lottery method is called _____.
a) Cluster sampling b) Random sampling
c) Deliberate sampling d) All of the above
- 2) Computer plays a significant role in enhancing the _____ of research.
a) Quality b) Quantity
c) Price d) None of these
- 3) Sampling errors arises due to _____.
a) Chance factor b) Personal bias
c) Variation in population d) All of the above
- 4) Coding of data is done _____.
a) Only after collection of data
b) Only before collection of data
c) During collection of data
d) Before and after collection of data
- 5) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of _____.
a) Cultural value of society b) Folk wisdom
c) Personal experiences d) All of the above
- 6) Method of sampling used in public opinion surveys is called _____.
a) Cluster sampling b) Quota sampling
c) Random sampling d) None of these
- 7) The role of statistics in research is to function as a tool in _____.
a) Designing research b) Analyzing data
c) Drawing conclusion d) All of these
- 8) To reduce a sampling error we should _____.
a) Reduce the sample size b) Increase the sample size
c) Use of deliberate sampling d) None of these

- 9) Statistical test of hypothesis for small sample is called _____,
a) Z test b) T test
c) F test d) None of the above
- 10) Statistical technique dealing with the association between two or more variables is called _____.
a) Correlation analysis b) Casual analysis
c) Inferential analysis d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short notes. **10**

- 1) Size of sample
- 2) Editing of data

Q.3 Write short answers. **10**

- 1) Role of computer in research
- 2) Coding of data

Q.4 What do you mean by sampling? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of sampling. **10**

OR

Explain the specific application of statistics in research.

Q.5 What is processing of data? Explain qualitative and quantitative analysis of data. **10**

OR

What do you mean by Hypothesis? Write fundamentals of hypothesis testing.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from given alternative and rewrite the sentences. 10

- 1) Cost Accounting Standard – CAS – 8 is related to _____.
 a) Cost of transportation b) Material cost
 c) Employee cost d) Cost of utilities

- 2) Cost Accounting Standard Board (hereinafter 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) The first thing that we need to do in project is _____.
 a) Project Planning b) Bank Loan
 c) Appoint cost Auditor d) Appoint Audit Staff

- 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 following is/are reported in production cost report?
 a) The costs charged to the department
 b) How the costs were assigned to the output?
 c) The equivalent units of production by the department
 d) All of the given options

- 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 the resources efficiently and to solve human relation problems.
 d) Seeking an enduring solution to the problem.

- 7) Cost Accounting standard – CAS – 7 is related to _____
a) Cost of transportation b) Material cost
c) Employee cost d) Cost of utilities
- 8) Cost Accounting Standard – CAS – 6 is related to _____.
a) Cost of transportation b) Material cost
c) Employee cost d) Cost of utilities
- 9) Cost Accounting Standard – CAS – 5 is related to _____.
a) Cost of transportation b) Material cost
c) Employee cost d) Cost of utilities
- 10) 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) Units still in process
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short notes. 10

- 1) CAS – 2 capacity determination
2) CAS – 7 employee cost

Q.3 Write short answers. 10

- 1) CAS – 3 Cost Accounting standard on overheads
2) Service costing

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain Cost Accounting Standard – 1 (CAS – 1) on “Classification of cost”
2) Explain various types of Costing Reports.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) What is project planning? Explain life cycle of a project.
2) What is project report? Give characteristics of good project planning report.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from given alternative and rewrite the sentences. 10

- 1) Classification of data refers to _____.
 - a) Arrangement of data in an order
 - b) Arrangement of raw data
 - c) Organization of numbers
 - d) Arrangement of figures

- 2) Frequency means _____.
 - a) Mean distribution
 - b) Occurrences of events
 - c) Distribution of events in number of times
 - d) Most often occurring events.

- 3) Quota sampling is used intensively in which type of research _____.
 - a) Market research
 - b) Experimental research
 - c) Action research
 - d) Ethnographic research

- 4) _____ of the following is the most helpful device in research and to researchers.
 - a) Computer
 - b) Calculator
 - c) Xerox machine
 - d) Fax machine

- 5) Skewed curve is _____.
 - a) Curve of left slanting
 - b) Curve has one mode
 - c) Curve having more than two peaks
 - d) Bimodal curve

- 6) Scattered diagram is _____.
 - a) Represents data in a linear form
 - b) Represents data in a U form
 - c) Represents data in scattered form
 - d) Represents data in dimension

- 7) Mean is _____.
 - a) Lowest value
 - b) Average occurrence
 - c) Smallest value
 - d) Insignificant occurrence

- 8) Testing hypothesis is a _____.
- a) Inferential statistics
 - b) Descriptive statistics
 - c) Data preparation
 - d) Data analysis
- 9) 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.
- 10) Multi – stage sampling is also known as:
- a) Random sampling
 - b) Systematic sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) Sequential sampling

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- 1) What is data analysis?
- 2) What is dispersion?

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- 1) Types of non – probability sampling.
- 2) Advantages and limitations of hypothesis.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the Meaning and methods – Quantitative and Qualitative analysis.
- 2) Explain the types of Hypothesis.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Describe the probability sampling methods.
- 2) Explain role of computer in research.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from given alternative and rewrite the sentences. 10

- 1) As compared to census method, budget required for sampling method is _____.
a) Less
b) More
c) Same
d) None of these
- 2) A set of all individuals under study is called as _____.
a) Population
b) Sample
c) Hypothesis
d) None of these
- 3) If each and every member of the population is being selected with an equal chance, then the method is called as _____.
a) Simple random sampling
b) Stratified random sampling
c) Systematic sampling
d) None of these
- 4) Generally which Random Number tables are in use?
a) R. A. Fisher's
b) Tippet's
c) Stuarts
d) None of these
- 5) 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
- 6) Arrangement of data into different rows and columns is called as _____.
a) Classification
b) Tabulation
c) Processing
d) None of these
- 7) Sum of all the observation divided by total number of observation is called as _____.
a) Arithmetic mean
b) Median
c) Mode
d) None of these

- 8) A measure of description which is based upon all the observation is _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Range | b) Quartile deviation |
| c) Standard deviation | d) None of these |
- 9) Which one of the following measure of description is useful for comparison of variability in different data?
- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a) Range | b) Q. D. |
| c) C. V. | d) None of these |
- 10) If skewness is zero, the data are _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Symmetric | b) Asymmetric |
| c) Can not say anything | d) None of these |

Q.2 A) Explain how a computer is useful in Research? 05

B) Explain the methods of checking are useful in Research. 05

Q.3 A) What is a tabulation? With proper diagram state various parts of statistical table. 05

B) For the following data, compute mode 05

Classes:	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60-75
Frequency:	3	8	12	9	4

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain various sampling and non – sampling errors.
- 2) Explain the various Quantitative methods of data processing.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

1) For the following data compute C.V.

Classes	0-200	200-400	400-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-1200
Frequency	9	15	25	20	8	3

2) Explain coding, transcriptions and tabulation in data processing.

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (PAPER-III)
Modern Banking

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives given below. 10

- 1) What are important challenges for the increasing Indian Banking?
 a) Need to revamp the organizational structure
 b) Need to develop excellence in Management
 c) Need to improve corporate governance standards
 d) All the above
- 2) In _____ the British Bankers Association was formed.
 a) 1919 b) 1920 c) 1950 d) 1951
- 3) The Bank of England Act, _____ provided for the setting up of Monetary Policy Committee.
 a) 1990 b) 1998 c) 1898 d) 1890
- 4) The first attempt to insure bank deposits was made in US in _____.
 a) 1850 b) 1950 c) 1829 d) 1929
- 5) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is managed by a board of _____ directors.
 a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six
- 6) The Federal Land Bank provides long term loans to _____.
 a) Merchants b) Industry c) Farmers d) Transport
- 7) In _____ the Bank of Japan was established.
 a) 1680 b) 1882 c) 1780 d) 1921
- 8) The Bank of Japan issued its first bank notes in _____.
 a) 1883 b) 1884 c) 1885 d) 1886
- 9) Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) scheme have permitted large value transactions (as high as Rs.2 crore) from 1 October _____.
 a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2007 d) 2010
- 10) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is instituted by the _____.
 a) GOI b) RBI c) SBI d) BOI

- Q.2 Answer the following.** **10**
- 1) Types of deposits of banks in Japan.
 - 2) Commercial Banking in England.
- Q.3 Answer the following.** **10**
- 1) Explain the changing profile of Indian banking.
 - 2) Discuss the response of NRIS to mutual fund.
- Q.4 Answer any one of the following.** **10**
- 1) Explain the working of the central bank of England.
 - 2) Discuss the importance of Japan Commercial Bank.
- Q.5 Answer any one of the following.** **10**
- a) Critically examine the working of Federal Reserve System in USA.
 - b) Discuss achievements of the Indian Banking System.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 AM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

10

- 1) Direct material is a _____.
 - a) Manufacturing cost
 - b) Administrative cost
 - c) Selling and distribution cost
 - d) Distribution overhead

- 2) Wages of clerical staff is the example of _____.
 - a) Office Salary
 - b) Indirect wages
 - c) Direct Expenses
 - d) Chargeable Expenses

- 3) The total cost is generally divided according to their nature under the _____ broad headings.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

- 4) Bad debt is an example of _____.
 - a) Production overhead
 - b) Administrative overhead
 - c) Selling overhead
 - d) Distribution overhead

- 5) According to variability overheads are classified into _____ groups.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

- 6) Separation method is useful for measurement of _____.
 - a) Material turnover
 - b) Labour turnover
 - c) Issue of material
 - d) Valuation of wastage

- 7) Which of the following document is used for time keeping?
 - a) Daily time sheet
 - b) Time card
 - c) Job card
 - d) All of these

- 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) Administrative overheads are recorded as a percentage of _____.
 - a) Direct material
 - b) Direct wages
 - c) Prime cost
 - d) Works cost

- 10) Economic order quantity is also called _____.
- a) Re-order level
 - b) Re-order period
 - c) Economic batch quantity
 - d) Re-order quantity

- Q.2 A)** Write a short note on classification of cost. **05**
B) Write a short note on labour turnover. **05**

- Q.3 A)** From the following particulars find out the economic order quantity: **05**
i) Annual Demand-12000 units
ii) Ordering cost-Rs. 90 per order
iii) Inventory carrying cost per annum-Rs. 15.

- B)** Shriram Enterprises manufactures a special product 'ZED'. The following particulars collected for the year 2015. **05**
a) Monthly demand of ZED 1000 units.
b) Cost of placing an order Rs. 100
c) Annual carrying cost per unit Rs. 15
d) Normal usage 50 units per week
e) Minimum usage 25 units per week
f) Maximum usage 75 units per week
g) Re-order period 4 to 6 weeks.

Compute from the above:

- 1) Re order Quantity
- 2) Re order level
- 3) Minimum level
- 4) Maximum level
- 5) Average stock level

- Q.4 i)** ABC Ltd. has purchased and issued the materials in the following order: **10**

Jan 2015 1 Opening stock is 100 units @ Rs. 2 p / u.
4 Purchased 80 units at Rs. 2.50 per unit
8 Issued 80 units
18 Purchased 160 units at Rs. 2.80 per unit
20 Issued 150 units
25 Purchased 90 units at Rs. 3 per unit
30 Issued 60 units.

Prepare a stores ledger under LIFO method with a base stock of 100 units.

OR

- ii)** Three Workers Govind, Ram and Shyam, having worked for 8 hours, produced 90, 120 and 140 pieces of a product X on a particular day 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) Rowan's Premium bonus methods of labour remuneration.

- Q.5** i) The following data were collected related to the manufacture of a Standard Product during the month of April 2015. **10**

Raw Material	Rs. 80,000
Direct wages	Rs. 48,000
Machine hours worked	8,000 hours
Machine hour rate	Rs. 4
Administration overheads	10% of works cost
Selling overheads	Rs. 1.50 per unit
Units produced	4,000
Units sold	3,000
Selling price	Rs. 50 per unit

You are required to prepare a cost sheet in respect of the above mentioned data showing.

- Cost per unit
- Profit for the month of April, 2015

OR

- ii) Calculate Machine hour rate for the recovery of overheads for a group of 3 machines from the following data:

Original cost of 3 machines	Rs. 60,000
Depreciation at 10% per Annum (Straight Rate Method)	
Repairs and Maintenance cost average	Rs. 20 per day.
Power	30 paise per running hour per machine.
Supervision for the group of machines	Rs. 1200 per month
Allocation of rent for 3 machines on a floor areas basis	Rs. 160 per month
Share of manufacturing overheads	Rs. 300 per month for the group of machines.
Normal working days	300 in a year.
Normal operation	1 shift of 8 hours
Normal allowance for repairs, maintenance, charge over, idle time etc.	10%.

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M.Com. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING PAPER –III

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

N.B. : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Use of Calculator is allowed.*

Q.1 Choose correct alternatives.

10

- 1) _____ should also solve the problem of choosing among alternative project.
 - a) Composite Leverage
 - b) Classification of dividend
 - c) Interest on capital
 - d) Investment Evaluation Criteria
- 2) _____ means the influence of one financial variable over some other related financial variable.
 - a) Contribution
 - b) Dividend policy
 - c) Capital structure
 - d) Leverage
- 3) Irrelevance of dividend theorem is developed by _____.
 - a) Mr. Gordon
 - b) Mr. Walter
 - c) Mr. Lintner
 - d) Prof. Miller and Modigliani
- 4) _____ pleads that the dividend policy of a company is relevant to the value of its shares.
 - a) Prof. Miller
 - b) Lintner's Model
 - c) Walter Model
 - d) Gordon's Model
- 5) _____ Leverage is also called composite Leverage.
 - a) Financial
 - b) Capital structure
 - c) Operating
 - d) Combined
- 6) The Investment Decision of the firm are commonly known as the _____.
 - a) Capital expenditure decisions
 - b) Short term decisions.
 - c) Lower level decisions
 - d) Cost of capital decisions
- 7) In Return on Investment Method Capital Project are ranked in order of _____.
 - a) Earning
 - b) Pay back period
 - c) Cost of capital
 - d) Cost of variable cost
- 8) Operating leverage X financial leverage = _____.
 - a) Combined leverage
 - b) Contribution
 - c) EBIT
 - d) EBT
- 9) Capital Budgeting Decisions can be made by considering the _____.
 - a) Cost of capital
 - b) Dividend on capital
 - c) Dividend policy
 - d) Capital structure

10) In India forms of dividend permitted are _____ dividend.

- a) Cash and stock b) Bond and property
c) Only property d) Only Bond

Q.2 Write short notes on. 10

1. Forms of dividend
2. Significance of cost of capital

Q.3 A) Krishna Koyana Company issued 5000, 8% Debentures, of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10%. The cost of floatation is 2%. The rate of tax applicable to the company is 60%. Compute cost of debt capital. 05

B) From the following information calculate EBT and EBIT. 05

Sales	Rs. 5,00,000
Variable cost	Rs. 2,00,000
Fixed cost	Rs. 60,000
Interest @ 10% on term loan of Rs. 8,00,000.	

Q.4 X Ltd. is considering the purchase of a new machine for operations which are at present carried by labour. Surekh and Sundar are alternative models. The following information is available. 10

Particulars	Surekh Rs.	Sundar Rs.
Life in years	5	6
Cash	15,000	24,000
Estimated savings in scrap	1,000	1,500
Estimated cost of Indirect Materials	600	800
Estimated savings in direct wages	No. 15	No. 20
Employees not required		
Wages per employee	600	600
Additional cost of Maintenance	700	1,100
Additional cost of supervision	1,200	1,600

Depreciation will be taken on straight line basis. A Tax rate of 50% is assumed. Evaluate the two alternatives according to pay back method.

OR

A company issues 1,000 10% preference shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5% cost of raising capital on Rs. 2000. Compute the cost of preference capital.

Q.5 Explain the important Investment evaluation criteria used in Investment decisions. 10

OR

Liability side of EXL Ltd. is as under.

Equity share capital (in shares of Rs. 10 each)	3,00,000
10% preference shares capital @ Rs. 10 per share	1,00,000
15% debentures	2,00,000

Earnings before interest and tax is Rs. 1,00,000

The tax rate is 50%.

Ascertain financial leverage

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

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

- 1) Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (CETA) contains.
 - a) The basic provisions relating to charging and levying of excise duty
 - b) The rates of duty of excisable goods
 - c) The rules relating the procedure for the assessment and collection of duty including other procedure
- 2) Central excise duty is presently levied on
 - a) All excisable goods
 - b) All excisable goods (other than goods produced or manufactured in Special Economic Zone)
 - c) All excisable goods (other than goods produced or manufactured in Special Economic Zone) which are produced and manufactured in India.
- 3) The taxable event in the case of Central Excise for charge of duty is the
 - a) Manufacture or production of the goods
 - b) Time of removal goods
 - c) Manufacture or production of the goods or time of removal of goods whichever is convenient to the manufacturer.
- 4) Where the goods have become excisable/dutiable after the manufacturing date but before removal and such goods which are listed in the schedule to the tariff but against such goods the rate of duty mentioned is Nil, then the rate of excise duty shall be
 - a) The rate applicable on the date of removable
 - b) Nil
 - c) None of the above
- 5) A contract manufacture is
 - a) A job worker who does not have ownership over the goods produced
 - b) A manufacturer who manufactures goods in the brand name of the principal and sells the goods at the agreed price and pay the excise duty himself.

- c) A manufacturer who manufactures goods with or without the brand name of the principal and sells the goods at the agreed price and pay the excise duty himself.
- 6) Custom duty is levied on
- Imports of goods into India.
 - Exports of goods out of India.
 - Imports of goods in India or exports of goods out of India.
- 7) The rate of customs duty is given in
- The Customs Act, 1962.
 - The Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
 - Customs Manual 2001.
- 8) In case of goods cleared for warehousing the imports into India takes place when
- Goods reached the custom barriers
 - Goods are cleared from the warehouse
 - Goods are kept in customs bond
- 9) For determination of rate of exchange for converting tariff value/transaction value of export of goods into Indian rupees, the date relevant shall be
- The date of filling the shipping bill
 - The date of clearance of goods for export
 - The date when the goods for exports crossed the customs barrier
- 10) If any imported goods are pilfered after the unloading thereof and before the proper officer has made an order for clearance for home consumption or deposit in a warehouse, the importer shall
- Be liable to pay the duty leviable on such goods
 - Not be liable to pay the duty leviable on such goods
 - Be liable to pay the duty livable on such goods at concessional rate.

Q.2 Write short notes on any two from the following.

10

- Transaction Value under customs
- Duty on Pilfered goods
- Excise duty on Waste and Scraps
- CENVAT under Central Excise
- Definition of goods under Customs.

Q.3 A) Living Experts Ltd. manufactures steel tables which are sold by it to wholesalers and by wholesalers to retailers and finally from retailers to final customers. Form the following particulars provided to you, compute the excise duty payable by Living Experts Ltd.

05

- Tables are not covered by the provision of Section 4A of Central Excise Act, 1944.
- MRP printed on the table is Rs. 5,000 while it has been sold by Living Experts Ltd. to wholesalers @ 3,500 per bag.
- Wholesalers sell it to retailers @ 3,800 per table and it has been sold to final consumer @ 4500 per table by the retailers.

- Rs. 500 is given as discount on MRP to the consumer by the retailers
- Rate of Excise duty @ 12%.

B) Abhinav exported some goods to Germany in a vessel. You are required to determine the rate of exchange for the purposes of computation of export duty from the following additional information.

05

Particulars	Date	Exchange rate notified by CBEC	Exchange rate notified by RBI
Date of presentation of shipping bill	19.5.2014	74 per Euro	76 per Euro
Date of entry	21.5.2014	72 per Euro	75 per Euro

Q.4 Calculate the assessable value and excise duty payable from the following information.

10

Particular	Amount Rs.
Total Invoice price (including all taxes, duties and other charges)	70,000
Insurance charges for dispatch of final product	2,000
Packing charges	1,500
Freight Charges (From factory to the customer's premises)	1,000
Value Added Tax @ 12.5%	
Rate of Excise Duty is @ 12%	

Q.5 Worldwide Waters Ltd., a manufacturer has agreed to supply a machine on the following terms and conditions:

10

- 1) Price of the machine 9,00,000
(Exclusive of taxes and duties)
- 2) Packing for transportation of the machine 40,000
- 3) Design and drawing relating to manufacture (exclusive of duties) 80,000
- 4) Central Sales Tax @ 2% against C form
- 5) Central Excise duty @ 12% + applicable cess
- 6) Cash discount of Rs. 10,000 will be offered if full payment is received before dispatch of the goods.

The buyer made full payment before dispatch of the goods. Determine Assessable value and Excise Duty payable.

OR

Q.5 Vishal imported from Brazil 600 units @ \$100. Following further payments need to be made.

- a) Royalty for use of patent – per unit \$10.
- b) Royalty on sale of finished goods produced by importer by using imported Raw Material as a condition of Sale \$30,000.
- c) Fright (vessel) \$8,000.
- d) Demurrage (It is a part and parcel of freight but not included in the above) - \$1,000.
- e) Landing Charges – Rs. 3,00,000.

Additional Information:

Rate of duty 10.30% (including cess @3%)

Exchange Rate Rs. 65

Find duty payable.

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (PAPER-III)
Industrial Statistics And Demography

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives form the following. 10

- 1) If decision of either accepting or rejecting a lot is taken on the basis of only one sample, then the plan is called as
 - a) Sequential Sampling Plan
 - b) Double Sampling Plan
 - c) Single Sampling Plan
 - d) None of these

- 2) If P_p is the probability of rejecting a lot of good quality T, declared by producer, then $ATI = ?$
 - a) $(N - n) P_p$
 - b) $n + (N - n) P_p$
 - c) $N + n P_p$
 - d) None of these

- 3) For double sampling plan, $ASN = ?$, when P_1 is the problem of decision on the basis of first sample.
 - a) $n_2 + n_1 (1 - P_1)$
 - b) $n_1 + n_2 (1 - P_1)$
 - c) $n_2 + p_1 (n_1 - 1)$
 - d) None of these

- 4) Which of the following death rates is a probability rate
 - a) CDR
 - b) SDR
 - c) STDR
 - d) None of these

- 5) Which one of the following death rates is not taking into account the age and sex composition of the population?
 - a) STDR
 - b) Age SDR
 - c) CDR
 - d) None of these

- 6) Which one of the following death rates provides one of the essential columns in the life table?
 - a) CDR
 - b) Age SDR
 - c) STDR
 - d) None of these

- 7) Which of the following fertility rates considers only female population in the reproductive period?
 - a) CBR
 - b) GFR
 - c) TFR
 - d) Both b and c

- 8) Addition of annual age specific fertility rates, gives us
 a) CBR b) GFR c) TFR d) None of these
- 9) Pearl's vital index is given by
 a) $\frac{CDR}{CBR} \times 100$ b) $\frac{CBR}{CDR} \times 100$
 c) $\frac{CBR}{CDR}$ d) None of these
- 10) In demography, we have
 a) $NRR \geq GRR$ b) $NRR \leq GRR$
 c) $NRR = GRR$ d) None of these

Q.2 A) Write a short note on CDR. **05**

B) Explain Single Sampling Plan. **05**

Q.3 A) Write a short note on GRR. **05**

B) Given the following table for l_x , the number of rabbits living at age x , complete the life table for rabbits. **05**

x:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
l_x :	100	90	80	75	60	30	0

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. **10**

1. Explain in detail Double Sampling Plan.
2. State the various columns of life table. Give relations between them. How a life table can be constructed?

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. **10**

1. Define SDR and STDR. How STDR is obtained by direct method and by indirect method of Standardization.
2. **Compute:**
 - a) GFR
 - b) SFR
 - c) TFR
 - d) GRR

From the data given below.

Age group of child bearing female's	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	44-45
No. of women (1000)	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.8	15.0	14.5
Total Births	260	2244	1894	1320	916	280	145

Assume that the proportion of female births is 46.2%.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Advanced Banking & Financial System (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) Testing of hypothesis is used in _____.
a) Every research b) Inferential statistics
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 2) We may accept the hypothesis when it is false. It is called _____.
a) Type 1 error b) Type 2 error
c) Human error d) Sample error
- 3) Statistical technique dealing with the association between two or more variables called _____ analysis.
a) Causal b) Correlation
c) Inferential d) Canonical
- 4) Interpretation of data should be made on due consideration of _____.
a) Hypothesis b) Empirical evidences
c) Theoretical framework d) All the above
- 5) Coding of data is done _____ collection of data.
a) Only after b) Only before
c) During d) Before and after
- 6) Entire details of units in the population are necessary for _____ sampling.
a) Stratified Random b) Quota
c) Cluster d) Convenience
- 7) _____ are immensely useful in conduct of research.
a) Radio b) Tape recorder
c) Cycle d) Computers
- 8) Computer is one of the greatest inventions of _____ th century.
a) 20 b) 21
c) 19 d) All the above

9) Selection of sample on judgement of investigator is called _____ sampling.

- a) Purposive
- b) Cluster
- c) Random
- d) Convenience

10) Assigning numbers and symbols to various response in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called _____.

- a) Processing
- b) Editing
- c) Coding
- d) Classification

Q.2 Write short answers. 10

- a) Quantitative analysis
- b) Central tendency

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- a) Z – test
- b) Non – sampling error

Q.4 State the role of computers in research in Commerce and Management. 10

OR

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

Q.5 What is sampling? What are its merits and demerits? 10

OR

State fundamentals of hypothesis testing.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Advanced Accountancy (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) _____ was developed by famous statistician R. A. Fisher for the analysis of variance.
 - a) T – test
 - b) Z – test
 - c) F – test
 - d) Chi – square test

- 2) A hypothesis about the law of which it is an instance is _____.
 - a) Explanatory hypothesis
 - b) Tentative hypothesis
 - c) Representative fiction
 - d) Descriptive hypothesis

- 3) To reduce a sampling error we should _____.
 - a) Reduce the sample size
 - b) Increase the sample size
 - c) Enhance personal bias
 - d) Use deliberate sampling

- 4) Selection of sample by lottery method is called _____.
 - a) Random sampling
 - b) Cluster sampling
 - c) Quota sampling
 - d) Deliberate sampling

- 5) _____ is a most frequently used test in research studies which is based on binominal distribution.
 - a) T – test
 - b) Z – test
 - c) F – test
 - d) Chi – square test

- 6) 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

- 7) We may reject the hypothesis when it is true. It is called _____.
 - a) Type I error
 - b) Type II error
 - c) Human error
 - d) Sample error

- 8) If an investigator identifies and corrects the high recorded in feets in one questionnaire and in meters in the other and converts it into a common measure. It is called
 - a) Editing for completion
 - b) Editing for computating
 - c) Editing for consistency
 - d) Editing for uniformity

- 9) Sampling error are the errors which arise on account of _____.
- a) Frame error
 - b) Chance error
 - c) Response error
 - d) All the above
- 10) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variables is called _____.
- a) Casual analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Correlation analysis
 - d) Canonical analysis

Q.2 Write short answers. 10

- a) Role of computer in research
- b) Tabulation

Q.3 Answer in brief. 10

- a) What is random sampling?
- b) What is sampling error?

Q.4 What is sampling? What are its merits and demerits? 10

OR

Explain in brief the various parametric and non parametric test involved in testing of hypothesis.

Q.5 What is processing of data? Explain in brief the various steps involved in processing of data. 10

OR

What is hypothesis? Is it necessary for every research? 10

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Advanced Costing (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 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) Data analysis can be in _____
 - a) Statistical form b) Descriptive form
 - c) Explanatory form d) Descriptive, explanatory and graphical form

- 3) 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

- 4) What do the researchers use to analyze the data?
 - a) Mathematical methods b) Probability methods
 - c) Index numbers d) Statistical tools

- 5) Skewed curve is _____.
 - a) Curve of left slanting b) Curve has one mode
 - c) Curve having more than two peaks d) Bimodal curve

- 6) 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

- 7) _____ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.
 - a) Sample b) Population
 - c) Statistic d) Element

- 8) Which of the following is NOT a common measure of central tendency?
- a) Mode
 - b) Range
 - c) Median
 - d) Mean
- 9) People who are available, volunteer, or can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called _____.
- a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Cluster sampling
 - c) Systematic sampling
 - d) Convenience sampling
- 10) The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as _____.
- a) Sampling
 - b) Census
 - c) Survey research
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- a) Advantages of sampling.
- b) Characteristics of a good hypothesis.

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- a) Measures of central tendency.
- b) Coding.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- a) Explain role of computer in research.
- b) Explain the types of hypothesis.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain the methods of data analysis.
- 2) Explain various sampling method.

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Taxation (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 10

- 1) 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) Answer b and c

- 2) Hypothesis in qualitative research studies usually _____.
 - a) Are very specific and stated prior to beginning the study
 - b) Are often generated as the data are collected, interpreted, and analyzed
 - c) Are never used
 - d) Are always stated after the research study has been completed.

- 3) Sampling in qualitative research is similar to which type of sampling in quantitative research?
 - a) Simple random sampling b) Systematic sampling
 - c) Quota sampling d) Purposive sampling

- 4) Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?
 - a) Cluster sampling b) Simple random sampling
 - c) Systematic sampling d) Proportional stratified sampling

- 5) A technique used when selecting clusters of different sizes is called _____.
 - a) Cluster sampling b) One-stage sampling
 - c) Two-stage sampling d) Probability proportional to size of PPS

- 6) 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

- 7) The standard deviation is:
a) The square root of the variance
b) A measure of variability
c) An approximate indicator of how numbers vary from the mean
d) All of the above
- 8) The median is _____.
a) The middle point
b) The highest number
c) The average
d) Affected by extreme scores
- 9) Which of the following is NOT a measure of variability?
a) Median
b) Variance
c) Standard deviation
d) Range
- 10) What is the standard deviation of a sampling distribution called?
a) Sampling error
b) Sample error
c) Standard error
d) Simple error

Q.2 Answer the following. 10

- a) Characteristics of a good sample.
b) Characteristics of a good hypothesis.

Q.3 Write short notes. 10

- a) Measures of central tendency
b) Skewness

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- a) Explain role of computer in research.
b) Explain the types of hypothesis.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

- a) Explain the process of processing of data.
b) Explain the probability sampling method.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from given alternative and rewrite the sentences. 10

- As compared to census method, budget required for sampling method is _____.
 - Less
 - More
 - Same
 - None of these
- A set of all individuals under study is called as _____.
 - Population
 - Sample
 - Hypothesis
 - None of these
- If each and every member of the population is being selected with an equal chance, then the method is called as _____.
 - Simple random sampling
 - Stratified random sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - None of these
- Generally which Random Number tables are in use?
 - R. A. Fisher's
 - Tippet's
 - Stuarts
 - None of these
- Assigning numbers and symbols to various responses in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called _____.
 - Processing
 - Editing
 - Coding
 - Classification
- Arrangement of data into different rows and columns is called as _____.
 - Classification
 - Tabulation
 - Processing
 - None of these
- Sum of all the observation divided by total number of observation is called as _____.
 - Arithmetic mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - None of these

8) A measure of description which is based upon all the observation is _____.

- a) Range b) Quartile deviation
c) Standard deviation d) None of these

9) Which one of the following measure of description is useful for comparison of variability in different data?

- a) Range b) Q. D.
c) C. V. d) None of these

10) If skewness is zero, the data are _____.

- a) Symmetric b) Asymmetric
c) Can not say anything d) None of these

Q.2 A) Explain how a computer is useful in Research? 05

B) Explain the methods of checking are useful in Research. 05

Q.3 A) What is a tabulation? With proper diagram state various parts of statistical table. 05

B) For the following data, compute mode 05

Classes:	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60-75
Frequency:	3	8	12	9	4

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 10

- 1) Explain various sampling and non – sampling errors.
- 2) Explain the various Quantitative methods of data processing.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 10

1) For the following data compute C.V.

Classes	0-200	200-400	400-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-1200
Frequency	9	15	25	20	8	3

2) Explain coding, transcriptions and tabulation in data processing.

Seat No.	
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M.Com II. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives:

10

- 1) _____ Accounting is a system which makes every one responsible and conscious for the job that is entrusted to him by his supervisor
 - a) Cost
 - b) Financial
 - c) Historical
 - d) Responsibilities
- 2) The technique of decision making by comparing total cost and total revenue of different alternatives is called _____ costing.
 - a) Absorption
 - b) Standard
 - c) Differential
 - d) Variable
- 3) _____ Budget is useful for control and guidance at all levels from top to bottom.
 - a) Fixed
 - b) Performance
 - c) Cash
 - d) Sales
- 4) The _____ means organized method of providing each manager with all the data and only those data which he needs for his decision.
 - a) Management Information System
 - b) Budegting
 - c) Reporting
 - d) Absorption Costing
- 5) Poor working condition is the reason for _____ variance.
 - a) Material mix
 - b) Labour mix
 - c) Material usage
 - d) Labour efficiency
- 6) A _____ is formal communication, mostly written, which generally moves upward.
 - a) Authority
 - b) Responsibilities
 - c) Report
 - d) Budget
- 7) _____ costing is helpful for measurement of profitability of different lines of production.
 - a) Standard
 - b) Marginal
 - c) Uniform
 - d) Actual
- 8) Fixed cost divided by _____ is equal to Break Even Point.
 - a) Contribution per unit
 - b) Profit per unit
 - c) Sales per unit
 - d) Cost per unit
- 9) If P/V ration is 25% and fixed cost Rs.35,000 then break even sales are Rs. _____
 - a) 1,50,000
 - b) 70,000
 - c) 8,750
 - d) 1,40,000

10) _____ is blue print of the projected plan of action to be carried out during specific period in future.

- a) Marginal cost
- b) Standard cost
- c) Budget
- d) Working capital

Q.2 Write short notes on: **10**
A) Responsibility Accounting
B) Essentials of Ideal report

Q.3 A) Selling price per unit Rs.100. Variable cost per unit Rs.60. Fixed cost Rs.20,000. Actual sales Rs.2,00,000. Calculate break even point in units and break even point in value. **05**

B) From the following information calculate marginal cost statement and profit volume Ratio **05**

Fixed cost	Rs.3,00,000
Variable cost	Rs.6,00,000
Net profit	Rs.1,00,000
Sales	Rs.10,00,000

Q.4 Using the following information calculate Labour cost variance, Labour rate Variance, Labour efficiency variance and Idle time variance **10**

Direct wages	Rs.3,00,000
Standard hours	16000 hrs.
Standard Rate	Rs.15 per hour

Actual hours paid 15000 hrs. out of which 500 hrs. are not worked (Abnormal)

OR

From the following details find out Profit Volume Ratio, Break even point, margin of safety. **10**

Sales	Rs.10,000
Total cost	Rs.8,000
Fixed cost	Rs.2,000
Net profit	Rs.2,000

Q.5 Calculate Average Rate of Return for Project A and Project B from the following: **10**

	Project A	Project B
Investment	Rs.20,000	Rs.30,000
Expected life (No salvage value)	4 Years	5 Years
Projected net income, after interest, depreciation and taxes-		
Year	Project A	Project B
	Rs	Rs.
1	2000	3000
2	1500	3000
3	1500	2000
4	1000	1000
5	-----	1000
Total	6000	10,000

If required rate of return is 12%, which project should be undertaken

OR

From the following data calculate material price variance, material usage variance and material mix variance. Consumption per 100 units of product. **10**

Material	Standard	Actual
A	40 units @ Rs.50 per unit	50 units @ Rs.50 per unit
B	60 units @ Rs.40 per unit	60 units @ Rs.45 per unit

Seat No.	
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M.COM. (Semester – IV) (Old) Examination, 2017
Business Finance (Paper IV)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-04-2017

Max. Marks: 50

Time: 02.30 P.M. TO 04.30 P.M.

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. **10**

- 1) The trading system of BSE is known as _____.
 a) SPEED b) NEAT
 c) BOLT d) None of these

- 2) SEBI protects the interest of _____.
 a) Individual investors b) Group investors
 c) Corporate investors d) None of these

- 3) CRISIL is established in _____.
 a) 1956 b) 1987
 c) 1991 d) 1996

- 4) _____ capital is investment in high risk technology based projects.
 a) Venture b) Lease
 c) Fixed d) Working

- 5) The symbol of 'A' (single A) indicates _____ safety.
 a) Highest b) High
 c) Adequate d) Moderate

- 6) Internet trading is permitted by SEBI from _____.
 a) 1995 b) 1996
 c) 1996 d) 2000

- 7) The additional shares offered to the public to subscribe for the shares of the company.
 a) Equity shares b) Preference shares
 c) Right shares e) Stocks

- 8) _____ method is an invitation to the public to subscribe for the shares of the company.
 a) Prospectus b) Circular
 c) Direct offer d) None

- 9) Conversion of electronic holdings back into physical form is known as _____.
- a) Dematerialization
 - b) Rematerialisation
 - c) Globalization
 - d) Capitalization
- 10) The main objective of _____ management is to maximize return and minimize risk while making an investment.
- a) Portfolio
 - b) Human resource
 - c) Sales
 - d) Marketing

Q.2 Write short notes. 10

- 1) CRISIL
- 2) E-Broking

Q.3 Write short answers. 10

- a) What do you mean by dematerialization? Discuss the advantages of dematerialization.
- b) Explain the functions and advantages of portfolio management.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions. 10

- a) Discuss the role and functions of SEBI in India.
- b) Discuss the various methods of marketing of corporate securities.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following questions. 10

- a) What do you mean by 'Credit Rating'? Describe the methodology of credit rating.
- b) What is Stock Exchange? Describe the functions of Stock exchange.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEM (PAPER-III)
Modern Banking**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.**14**

- 1) The SBI markets limited floated the SBI mutual Fund in _____.
a) 1987 b) 1988
c) 1989 d) 1990
- 2) In _____ the British Bankers Association was formed.
a) 1919 b) 1920
c) 1921 d) 1922
- 3) By charter act of _____ the working bank of England was divided into two parts.
a) 1844 b) 1944
c) 1947 d) 1951
- 4) _____ banking has been popular in USA.
a) Branch b) Unit
c) Chain d) Co-operative
- 5) In _____ the bank of Japan was established.
a) 1982 b) 1983
c) 1984 d) 1985
- 6) There was no central bank in USA till _____.
a) 1913 b) 1914
c) 1915 d) 1916
- 7) Bank of England Nationalized in _____.
a) 1946 b) 1947
c) 1948 d) 1949
- 8) For domestic investors, the UTI introduced a growth oriented mutual fund known as master share in Sept _____.
a) 1986 b) 1987
c) 1988 d) 1990

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (PAPERF-III)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 AM to 05.00 PM

N.B. : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Use of calculator is allowed.*

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) In _____ costing investment in fixed assets is high and in working capital is low.
a) Job b) Standard c) Marginal d) Service
- 2) _____ costing is applied in those undertakings which are engaged in providing services rather than manufacturing of tangible products.
a) Operating b) Process
c) Output d) Integral
- 3) In _____ undertaking cost unit is used or ascertaining cost of per passenger km.
a) Goods transport b) Passenger transport
c) Water and Electricity d) Hotel and Hospital
- 4) _____ costing is that form of operating costing which applies where standardized goods are produced.
a) Service b) Operating
c) Process d) Power house
- 5) _____ is an unavoidable loss which occurs due to the inherent nature of the materials and production process under normal condition.
a) Capital loss b) Abnormal loss
c) Avoidable loss d) Normal loss
- 6) Expected output less Actual output is called _____.
a) Units of abnormal loss b) Units of normal loss
c) Cost of normal loss d) Units of input
- 7) When actual losses are less than the expected normal losses then _____ are arises.
a) Normal loss b) Abnormal loss
c) Abnormal gain d) Process loss

- B)** From the following Trading and Profit and Loss Account of Vikas Electronics for the year ended 31st December 2016. Prepare Reconciliation statement.

07

Trading and Profit and Loss A/c

To Materials	12,000	By Sales (350 units)	70,000
To Wages	4,000	By finished stock (50 units)	3,500
To Works Expenses	12,000	By Interest received	1,500
To Administrative expenses	12,000		
To Goodwill written off	4,000		
To Discount in debentures written off	3,000		
To Net Profit	28,000		
	75,000		75,000

The company's cost record show that

1. Works overhead have been recovered at 100% on prime cost.
2. Administration overheads have been recovered at 25% of factory cost.

- Q.4** A products passes through three process i.e. A, B and C. The details of expenses incurred on the three processes during the year 2016 were as under.

14

	Process A	Process B	Process C
Units introduced cost per unit Rs. 100	10,000	--	--
Materials (Sundry)	Rs.10,000	Rs.15,000	Rs.5,000
Labour	Rs.30,000	Rs.80,000	Rs.65,000
Direct expenses	Rs.6,000	Rs.18,150	Rs.27,200
Selling price per unit of output	120	165	250

During the year selling expense were Rs. 50,000 these are not allocable to process.

Actual output of the three processes was Process A – 9,300 units, Process B – 5,400 units and Process C – 2,100 units. Two third of output of process A and one half of the output of process B was passed on the next processes and balance was sold. The entired output of process C was sold.

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

Prepare Process A, B and C Account.

OR

Explain the concept and importance of Accounting for Package and Empties.

Q.5 Transport company supplies the following details in respect of a truck of five tone capacity. **14**

Cost of truck	Rs. 90,000
Estimated life	10 years
Diesel, oil, grease – Rs. 15 per trip each way	
Repairs and maintenance	Rs. 500 per month
Drivers wages	Rs. 500 per month
Cleaners wages	Rs. 250 per month
Insurance	Rs. 4,800 per year
Tax	Rs. 2,400 per year
General supervision charges	Rs. 4,800 per year

The truck carries goods to and from the city covering a distance of 50 kms each way. On outward trip freight is available to the extent of full capacity and on return 20% of capacity. Assume that truck runs on an average 25 days a month work out operating cost per tonne km. It is assume that the truck makes only one trip per day.

OR

The following information is available from the financial books of a company having a normal production capacity of 60,000 units for the year ended 31st March 2016.

1. Sales Rs. 10,00,000 (50,000 units)
2. There was no opening and closing stock of finished units.
3. Direct materials and direct wages cost were Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 2,50,000 respectively.
4. Actual factory expenses were Rs. 1,50,000 of which 60% are fixed.
5. Actual administrative expenses were Rs. 45,000 which are compulsory fixed.
6. Actual selling and distribution expenses were Rs. 30,000 of which 40% are fixed.
7. Interest and dividend received Rs. 15,000.

You are required to find out

- a) Profit as per financial books for the year ended 31st March 2016.
- b) Prepare statement of cost and profit as per cost accounts for the year ended 31st March 2016 assuming that indirect expenses are absorbed on the basic of normal production capacity.
- c) Prepare statement reconciling profits shown by financial and lost books.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (PAPER-III)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

N.B. : 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Use of Calculator is allowed*

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives form the following.

14

- 1)
Operating Leverage = $\frac{\text{contribution}}{\text{_____}}$
a) EBIT b) EAT c) EBT d) EPS
- 2) The period during which the total cost of the capital investment is recovered is termed as the _____.
a) Pay back period b) Accounting period
c) Earning period d) Life of project
- 3) Under Return on Investment method capital projects are ranked in order of _____.
a) Pay back period b) Earning
c) Cost of capital d) Rate of dividend
- 4) _____ serves as an important tool of financial planning of business enterprise.
a) Dividend policy b) Leverage

c) Capital d) None of the above.
- 5) When sales Rs. 60,000, variable cost 40% of sales, fixed cost Rs. 1,00,000, Interest is Rs. 8,000 and Tax is Rs. 75,600. The degree of operating leverage is _____ times.
a) 1.385 b) 2.040 c) 1.480 d) 1.428
- 6) I.R.R stands for _____.
a) Internal Rate of Return b) Internal Ratio Rate
c) Investment Return Rate d) Interest Rate of Return
- 7) Cost of capital affects the value of _____ of the company.
a) Equity shares b) Preference shares
c) Debentures d) Fixed assets
- 8) A project cost is Rs. 3,00,000 and its cash inflows first year Rs. 80,000, second year Rs. 1,00,000, third year Rs. 2,40,000, fourth year Rs. 20,000 its payback period is _____ years.
a) 3 ½ b) 4 ½ c) 2 ½ d) 5 ½

- 9) Market price per share is computed by multiplying the price earnings ratio by _____.
- a) EBT b) EBIT c) EPS d) EAT
- 10) Stability of dividend leads to _____.
- a) Stability in market price of share
b) Satisfaction of investors desire
c) Confidence among shareholder
d) All of the above
- 11) Under _____ method, the cash flow from the project are reduced to their present value.
- a) Profitability Index b) Return on Investment
c) Pay back d) Net present value
- 12) Capital budgeting decisions can be made by considering _____.
- a) The rate dividend b) The cash available
c) The availability of working capital d) The cost of capital
- 13) Financial leverage is also known as _____.
- a) Combined leverage b) Operating leverage
c) Trading on equity d) EBT
- 14) Irrelevance of dividend theorem is developed by _____.
- a) Mr. Lintner b) Prof. Walter
c) Prof. Miller and Modigliani d) Mr. Gordon

Q.2 Write short notes on. **14**

a) Kinds of Leverage
b) Factors influencing dividend policy

Q.3 A) Two alternatives are available having cost price Rs. 2,00,000 each. **07**
The following inflows are expected during five years. Life of both machine is five years

Year	Machine A Rs.	Machine B Rs.
First year	20,000	60,000
Second year	60,000	80,000
Third year	80,000	1,00,000
Fourth year	1,20,000	60,000
Fifth year	80,000	40,000

The company is expecting 10% return on its capital. The net present value of Rs.1@ 10% are as under.

1 st year	0.909
2 nd year	0.826
3 rd year	0.751
4 th year	0.683
5 th year	0.620

Evaluate the proposal on the basis of Net Present Value Method.

B) The Balance sheet of Moon light Ltd. as on 31st March 2017 is as under.

07

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% debentures	80,000		
Current Liabilities	40,000		
	2,00,000		2,00,000

The company's total assets turnover ratio is 3.00, its fixed operating costs are Rs. 1,00,000 and its variable operating cost ratio is 40%. The income tax rate is 30%.

Calculate Earnings after Tax, EBIT and EBT.

Q.4 The following figures extracted from the books of ABC Ltd.

14

Sales	Rs. 5,00,000
Variable cost	Rs. 3,00,000
Fixed cost	Rs. 1,00,000
Interest @ 10% on the term loan of	Rs. 4,00,000

Calculate operating leverage, financial leverage and combined leverage.

OR

Calculate cost of preference share capital of the following cases.

- a) A company issues 1000 10% preference shares of Rs. 100 each of at discount of 5%. Costs of raising capital are Rs. 2000 compute cost of preference capital.
- b) Assume that the firm pays tax at 50%. Compute the after tax cost of capital of a preference share sold at Rs. 100 with 9% dividend and a redemption price of Rs. 110, if the company redeems it in five years.

Q.5 A company is considering to purchase a machine. Two machines each costing Rs. 40,000 is available. Earning after taxation but before charging depreciation are

14

Year	Machine A	Machine B
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 according to Pay Back method, Return on Investment method (Average earning on average investment) and net present value method (Cost of Capital @ 10%).

Present value factors @ 10% are as first year – 0.909, second year – 0.826, third year – 0.751, fourth year-0.683, fifth year-0.621.

OR

Discuss the major factors that influence the dividend policy of a company.

Seat No.	
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**M. Com (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION – PAPER – III**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative given in the bracket. 14

- 1) Which one of the following will form part of transaction value
 - a) Transportation charges from the place of removal to the place of buyer,
 - b) Transportation charges from the place of factory to the place of branch,
 - c) Transportation charges from the place of distributor to the place buyer,
 - d) Transportation charges from the place buyer to any other place.

- 2) Levy of Central Excise Duty depends upon
 - a) Removal of goods from the place of removal,
 - b) Manufacture of goods in the factory,
 - c) Deemed manufacture of goods,
 - d) Removal goods for branch transfer

- 3) Cenvat Credit on capital goods can be claimed in the year in which it is purchased
 - a) Up to 50%
 - b) Up to 100%
 - c) Up to 25%
 - d) Up to 75%

- 4) Time limit for delivery of Import Manifest/Report in the case of Vehicle is within _____ hours after the arrival of vehicle at customs station
 - a) 24
 - b) 48
 - c) 12
 - d) None of the above

- 5) At the time of manufacture of product X attracts 14% Basic Excise Duty. At the time of removal the rate of duty is 8%. Which is the rate of duty that will attract for the product X
 - a) 14%
 - b) 8%
 - c) 11% (Average)
 - d) Zero (Because the has changed)

- 6) Person in-charge of a Vessel/aircraft entering India shall call or land at
 - a) Any place in India
 - b) Any coastal area
 - c) Customs Port or Airport only
 - d) None of the above

- 7) The difference between “transit of goods” and “trans-shipment of goods” is
- Conveyance changes
 - Goods changes
 - Destination changes
 - None of the above
- 8) Of the following who cannot the CENVAT credit?
- Industrial Consumer
 - Second stage Dealer
 - Unregistered Dealer
 - None of the above
- 9) What are the conditions to be fulfilled for valuation of goods based on transaction value?
- There should be sale of excisable goods
 - The goods sold should be for delivery at the time and place of removal
 - The assessee and the buyer of the goods are not to be related persons
 - The price should be the sole consideration for the sale.
 - (a) to (c) above
 - (a) to (d) above
- 10) CIF value includes expenses incurred upto reaching of goods at destination
- FOB value
 - FOB value + COT
 - FOB value + COT+ CIF
 - FOB value + COT + CIF + Unloading charges incurred at destination port.
- 11) The Central Excise Act extends to
- The whole of India
 - The whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
 - The whole of India as well as to designated in the Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone (E.E.Z) i.e. up to 200 nautical miles in the sea.
- 12) Excisable goods means:
- Goods specified in Central Excise act, 1944
 - Goods specified in Central Tariff Act, 1985
 - Goods specified in the notifications issued by the CBEC
- 13) Non-dutiable goods are
- Excisable goods but rate of duty on such goods is nil
 - Excisable goods but are exempted from duty issue of Notification
 - Excisable goods but either the rate of duty on such goods is nil or such goods are exempted from duty by issue of Notification
- 14) Custom duty is levied on
- Imports of goods into India
 - Exports of goods out of India
 - Imports of goods in India or exports of goods out of India

- Q.2 Write short Notes on any three:** **14**
- 1) Warehousing under Customs
 - 2) Concept of tariff value
 - 3) CENVAT credit
 - 4) Registration under Excise
 - 5) Powers of Excise Authorities

- Q.3 Determine the total amount of excise duty payable under Section 4 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 from the following information.** **14**

	Rs.
i. Piece of machinery excluding taxes and duties	82,50,000
ii. Installation and erection expenses	31,500
iii. Packing charges (primary and secondary)	17,250
iv. Design and engineering charges	3,000
v. Cost of material supplied by buyer free of charge	12,750
vi. Pre-delivery inspection charges	750

Other information

- a) Cash discount @ 2% on price of machinery was allowed as per terms of contract since full payment was received before dispatch of machinery.
- b) Bought out accessories supplied along with machinery valued at Rs. 9,000.
- c) Central Excise duty rate 16% and educational cess as applicable.

Make suitable assumptions as are required and provide brief reasons.

OR

- Q.3 XYZ Co. is engaged in the manufacture of water pipes. From the following details for the month of May, 2015 compute the available CENVAT credit under the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004**
Amount of CENAVT paid on purchases as details below

	Rs.
Raw steel	22,00,000
Water pipe making machine	18,00,000
Spare parts for the above machine	7,50,000
Grease and oil	2,80,000
Office equipment	20,00,000
Diesel	12,00,00

Provide explanation for treatment o various items.

- Q.4**
- 1) Briefly explain the rules for determination of Tariff Headings under Central Excise for Classification of Goods? **14**
 - 2) Briefly explain the rules of Territorial Waters of India.

Q.5 Explain the methods of Valuation for Customs and describe the method of Transaction Value in detail.

14

OR

A) From the following furnished to you, computer the custom duty payable by the importer of the goods.

	Rs.
Assessable value u/s 14(1)	80,000
Rate of basis customs duty	10%
Rate of additional customs duty u/s 3(1) (i.e. CVD)	12%
Rate of additional customs duty under section 3(5) (i.e. CVD)	4%

B) Ravindra imports a container of goods containing 50,000 pieces with assessable value of Rs. 10,00,000 under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.

On said product, rate of basic customs duty is 10% and rate excise duty is 12% ad valorem. Similar product in India is assessable under section 4A of the Central Excise Act, 1944, after allowing an abatement of 40%.

MRP printed on the package at the time of import is Rs.40 per piece.

Calculate the countervailing duty (CVD) under section 3 (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 payable on the imported goods.

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED STATISTICS PAPER-III
Industrial Statistics And Demography

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives form the following.

14

- 1) Acceptance sampling plans refer to the use of sampling inspection by a purchaser to decide whether to accept or to reject a lot of given product. This is known as
 - a) C process control
 - b) Product control
 - c) Control chart
 - d) None of these
- 2) Probability of rejecting a lot of sufficient good quality is known as
 - a) Producer's risk
 - b) Consumer's risk
 - c) ASN
 - d) None of these
- 3) The average quality of the product after sampling and 100% inspection of rejected lots, is called as
 - a) AOQ
 - b) ATI
 - c) ASN
 - d) None of these
- 4) 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 called as
 - a) AOQ
 - b) ATI
 - c) ASN
 - d) None of these
- 5) If the decision about accepting or rejecting a lot is taken on the basis of one sample only, the acceptance sampling plan is called as
 - a) Single sampling plan
 - b) Double sampling plan
 - c) Sequential sampling plan
 - d) None of these
- 6) Which of the following is a probability rate?
 - a) CDR
 - b) SDR
 - c) STDR
 - d) None of these
- 7) CDR requires only
 - a) Total number of deaths in a region
 - b) Total population of the region
 - c) a and b
 - d) None of these
- 8) Which of the following do not consider only the females in the reproductive period?
 - a) CBR
 - b) GFR
 - c) TFR
 - d) None of these

- 9) If Crude Rate of Natural Increase is < 0 , then population of that region.
 a) Increases b) Decreases
 c) Remains stable d) None of these
- 10) Which of the following considers female babies which are the potential mothers in the future?
 a) TFR b) GRR c) GFR d) None of these
- 11) Which of the following takes into a/c the survival factor?
 a) GRR b) TFR c) NRR d) None of these
- 12) Which of the following useful for overall comparison of mortality of two regions?
 a) STDR b) SDR c) CDR d) None of these
- 13) In life table $px = ?$
 a) $\frac{dx}{lx}$ b) $\frac{lx+1}{lx}$ c) $\frac{lx}{lx+1}$ d) None of these
- 14) In life table $Lx = ?$
 a) $lx - lx + 1$ b) $\frac{lx+lx+1}{2}$ c) $lx + 1 - lx$ d) None of these

- Q.2** **A)** What is an acceptance sampling plans of attributes? Describe single **07**
 sampling plan.
B) Fill in the blanks of the following table which are marked with **07**
 question marks.

Age x						
20	693435	?	?	?	?	35081126
21	690673	--	--	--	--	?

- Q.3** **A)** Describe CBR, GFR with merits and demerits. **07**
B) Draw OC curve, AOG curve and obtain AOQL – for the following **07**
 single sampling plan.
 N = 2000, n = 150 and C = 3

- Q.4** **Attempt any one of the following.** **14**
 a) Describe in detail Double Sampling Plan. Interpret the given double
 sampling plan, given $n_1 = 35$, $c_1 = 0$, $n_2 = 55$, $c_2 = 3$, $n = 1000$.
 b) What are the different mortality rates? Explain these in brief.

- Q.5** **Attempt any one of the following.** **14**
 a) Give the meanings of different columns of life table. Give their relation
 to each other.
 Given the following table for lx , the number of rabbits living at age x ,
 complete the life table for rabbits.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
lx	100	90	80	75	60	30	0

Find (lx , dx , qx , Lx , Tx , ex^0 , column)

- b) What are the different rates of population growth? Explain in detail
 GRR and NRR.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Advanced Banking & Financial System (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.**10**

- 1) All statistical methods which simultaneously analyze more than two variables in a sample of observation are called _____.
 - a) Causal analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Multivariate analysis
 - d) Regression analysis
- 2) Completion and tabulation of data _____.
 - a) Highlights the importance of data
 - b) Helps comparison
 - c) Helps to the statistical analysis
 - d) Helps in all the above
- 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 to various response in schedule to facilitate further analysis of data is called _____.
 - a) Processing
 - b) Editing
 - c) Coding
 - d) None
- 5) To tell whether or not the hypothesis seems to be valid is called ___.
 - a) Testing of hypothesis
 - b) Formulation of research
 - c) Tentative hypothesis
 - d) All of these
- 6) _____ improves communication and writing skills of the researcher.
 - a) Hypothesis
 - b) Data
 - c) Research report writing
 - d) None of the above
- 7) List of references and bibliography are the contents of _____.
 - a) Addenda
 - b) Introductory part
 - c) Body of the report
 - d) All of the above

- 8) Selection of sample by lottery method is called _____
sampling.
a) Random b) Cluster
c) Quota d) Deliberate
- 9) To reduce a sampling error we should _____.
a) Reduce the sample size b) Increase the sample size
c) Enhance personal bias d) Use deliberate sampling
- 10) Classification of data as per time sequence is called _____.
a) Qualitative classification b) Quantitative classification
c) Geographical classification d) Chronological classification
- 11) Coding of data is done _____.
a) During collection of data b) Only after collection of data
c) Only before collection of data d) Before or after collection of data
- 12) _____ research tries to explain cause-and-effect relationships.
a) Experimental research b) Survey research
c) Observational research d) All the above
- 13) Arithmetic mean is 12 and number of observation are 20 then sum of all values is _____.
a) 8 b) 32
c) 240 d) 1.667
- 14) Method used to compute average or central value of collected data is considered as _____.
a) Measures of positive variation
b) Measures of central tendency
c) Measures of negative skewness
d) Measures of negative variation

Q.2 Write short notes. 14

- a) Quantitative analysis
- b) Dispersion

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- a) Data processing
- b) Null hypothesis

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- a) What is hypothesis? Explain the fundamentals of testing of hypothesis.
- b) Discuss important type of random sampling method.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

- a) Discuss the role of computers in Commerce Research.
- b) What is the significance of statistics in research? Explain specific application of measures of dispersion.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Hypothesis is framed on the basis of:
 - a) Cultural values of society
 - b) Folk wisdom
 - c) Personal experience
 - d) Any of the above

- 2) A hypothesis about the is law is known as:
 - a) Explanatory hypothesis
 - b) Descriptive hypothesis
 - c) Tentative hypothesis
 - d) Representative hypothesis

- 3) Research problems is formulated:
 - a) Before formulation of hypothesis
 - b) After collection of data
 - c) After farming a research design
 - d) Before selection of research topic

- 4) Sampling error arises due to:
 - a) Variation in population
 - b) Personal basis
 - c) Chance factor
 - d) All of these

- 5) Sample design constitutes:
 - a) Determining the sample size
 - b) Determining the methods of sampling
 - c) Determining the universe of study
 - d) All of these

- 6) Selection of sample on Judgment of investigator is called:
 - a) Purposive sampling
 - b) Random sampling
 - c) Clusters sampling
 - d) None of these

- 7) Selection of sample by lottery method is called:
 - a) Random sampling
 - b) Cluster sampling
 - c) Quota sampling
 - d) None of these

- 8) To reduce a sample error we should:
 - a) Reduce the sample size
 - b) Increase the sample size
 - c) Enhance personal bias
 - d) None of these

- 9) 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
- 10) Classification of data according to time sequence is called:
 a) Qualitative classification b) Quantitative classification
 c) Geographical classification d) Chronological classification
- 11) A study of functional relationship existing between two or more variable is called:
 a) Casual analysis b) Correlation analysis
 c) Inferential analysis d) None of these
- 12) If an investigator sends back the questionnaire to the original respondent and gets the illegible matter re-written properly. It is called:
 a) Editing for completion b) Editing for consistency
 c) Editing for deciphering d) Editing for accuracy.
- 13) Condensed presentation of data in a comparable form that can be understand even by a layman is:
 a) Tabulation b) Classification
 c) Processing d) None of these
- 14) One of the important characteristics of good hypothesis is:
 a) Simplicity b) Clarity
 c) Specific in nature d) All of these

Q.2 Write short notes. **14**
 a) Sample size.
 b) Editing.

Q.3 Answer in brief: **14**
 a) Write advantages of sampling.
 b) Write in brief role of statistics in research.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. **14**
 a) What is processing of data? Explain n in brief the various steps involved in processing of data.
 b) What is hypothesis testing? Explain fundamentals of hypothesis testing.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. **14**
 a) Write detail notes on role of Computers in research.
 b) What is sampling? Write types of sampling.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
ADVANCED COSTING (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) Sampling frame is _____.
 - a) The report of a pilot study.
 - b) The selection of specific individuals to participate in the research.
 - c) A summary of the research process.
 - d) The listing of all units in the population from which the sample will be selected.
- 2) If an organization has 12,000 employees and researcher is able to interview 250 the probability of inclusion in the sample is _____.
 - a) 1 in 96
 - b) 1 in 20
 - c) 1 in 48
 - d) 1 in 250
- 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) Sampling design refers to _____.
 - a) A definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population
 - b) A definite plan for obtaining a sample from a field
 - c) A plan which includes the field of research
 - d) A plan of activities connected to research.
- 6) 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
- 7) _____ of the following is a characteristic feature of a hypothesis.
 - a) It should be capable of being tested.
 - b) It should be analyze the data.
 - c) It is useful in the collection of data
 - d) It is used as a measurement to decide on the volume of data used.

- 8) _____ of the following is the most helpful devise in research and to researchers.
- a) Computer
 - b) Calculator
 - c) Xerox machine
 - d) Fax machine
- 9) Frequency means _____.
- a) Mean distribution
 - b) Occurrences of events
 - c) Distribution of events in number of times.
 - d) Most often occurring events.
- 10) Data analysis can be in _____.
- a) Statistical form
 - b) Descriptive form
 - c) Explanatory form
 - d) Descriptive, explanatory and graphical form
- 11) Pie diagram is _____.
- a) Wheel diagram
 - b) Three wheel diagram
 - c) Number of circle drawn to scale
 - d) Is a circular diagram
- 12) Skewed curve is _____.
- a) Curve of left slanting
 - b) Curve has one mode
 - c) Curve having more than two peaks
 - d) Bimodal curve
- 13) Scattered diagram is _____.
- a) Represents data in a linear form
 - b) Represents data in U form
 - c) Represents data in scattered form
 - d) Represents data in dimension
- 14) 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

Q.2 Answers the following. 14

- a) What is Dispersion?
- b) Explain Skewness.

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- a) Non – sampling error.
- b) Types of hypothesis

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- a) What is data analysis? Give types of data analysis.
- b) Explain role of computer in research.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

1) **Explain the following terms:**

- a) Data Processing
- b) Editing
- c) Coding
- d) Tabulation

2) Explain Quantitative and Qualitative data analysis.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
TAXATION (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) Testing hypothesis is a _____.
 - a) Inferential statistics
 - b) Descriptive statistics
 - c) Data preparation
 - d) Data analysis

- 2) _____ of the following is non-probability sampling.
 - a) Snowball
 - b) Random
 - c) Cluster
 - d) Stratified

- 3) A hypothesis in educational research need not be
 - a) A compatible with well-attested theories and models.
 - b) Logically consistent and pertinent to the question under consideration.
 - c) Capable of establishing generalization that can be applied in many areas of education or other fields.
 - d) None of these

- 4) Sampling frames means
 - a) Identification of target and accessible population.
 - b) Defining sample unit and selecting units.
 - c) Preparing a complete list of the units of a finite population for drawing a sample
 - d) Fixing the sample size and drawing a sample.

- 5) _____ type of statistical data are used in educational research.
 - a) Descriptive statistical analysis.
 - b) Inferential statistical analysis
 - c) Both of them
 - d) None of these

- 6) In t – test when separate samples are selected in two groups in one population or in two populations, the test used is
 - a) Two – tailed test
 - b) One –tailed test
 - c) Both of them
 - d) All of these

- 7) _____ are the functions of statistical analysis.
 a) Explanation of results b) Presentation of data
 c) Both of them d) None of these
- 8) On _____ basis data are classified.
 a) Clarity b) Stability
 c) Flexibility d) All of these
- 9) _____ are the kinds of variables.
 a) Continuous b) Discrete
 c) Both d) None of these
- 10) Quota sampling is used intensively in which type of research ____.
 a) Market research b) Experimental research
 c) Action research d) Ethnographic research
- 11) _____ do the researcher use to analyze the data.
 a) Mathematical methods b) Probability methods
 c) Index numbers d) Statistical tools
- 12) Multi – stage sampling is also known as.
 a) Random sampling b) Systematic sampling
 c) Cluster sampling d) Sequential sampling
- 13) Which of the following is a characteristics feature of a hypothesis?
 a) It should be capable of being stated
 b) It should analyze the data
 c) It is useful in the collection of data
 d) It is used as a measurement to decide on the volume of data used.
- 14) 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.

Q.2 Answers the following. 14

- a) What is Tabulation?
 b) What is Skewness?

Q.3 Write short notes. 14

- a) Explain the terms Dispersion.
 b) Steps in sampling.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following. 14

- a) Explain the meaning and methods of Quantitative and Qualitative analysis.
 b) Explain role of computer in research.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. 14

- a) Describe the types of Sampling.
 b) Explain the types of Hypothesis.

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Advanced Statistics (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Friday, 21-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below.

14

- 1) A finite subset of the statistical population under consideration is called as,

a) Fraction of population	b) Entire population
c) Sample	d) None of these

- 2) Statistical constant derived from statistical population such as population mean, population variance etc. is called as

a) Statistic	b) Parameter
c) Statistical test	d) None of these

- 3) A definite statement about the population parameter which is of no differences and generally which is rejected is called as

a) Null hypothesis	b) Alternative hypothesis
c) Simple hypothesis	d) None of these

- 4) If the items get destroyed in the process of inspection, then the only method available practicable the economic is

a) Sampling method	b) Census method
c) Both a and b	d) None of these

- 5) Probability of rejecting H_0 , when it is true is called as

a) Power of test	b) Level of significance
c) Consumers risk	d) None of these

- 6) Accepting H_0 , when it is true is a

a) Type I error	b) Type II error
c) Correct decision	d) None of these

- 7) Arrangement of statistical data into different rows and columns is called as

a) Classification	b) Frequency distribution
c) Tabulation	d) None of these

- 8) Heading of column refers as
 a) Stub
 b) Caption
 c) Body of table
 d) None of these
- 9) Which measure of central tendency divides the given data into two equal parts after arranging it into ascending or descending order?
 a) Arithmetic mean
 b) Median
 c) Mode
 d) None of these
- 10) Which measure of dispersion is based upon all the observation?
 a) Range
 b) Quartile deviation
 c) Standard deviation
 d) None of these
- 11) Difference between the largest valued and the smallest value of the given data is called as
 a) Range
 b) Q. D
 c) S. D.
 d) None of these
- 12) Lack of uniformity of values in the data is called as
 a) Skewness
 b) Central tendency
 c) Dispersion
 d) None of these
- 13) If data are classified according to time factor such as year, month, etc. then the classification is called as
 a) Geographical classification
 b) Chronological classification
 c) Qualitative classification
 d) Quantitative classification
- 14) If $P[\text{Type II - error}] = \beta$ then
 Power of test B given by
 a) β
 b) $1 - \beta$
 c) β^2
 d) None of these

- Q.2** a) What do you mean by sampling and Non – sampling error? **07**
- b) Define Average. What are the requirements of a good average? **07**
 For the following data compute Median.

Classes:	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300
Frequency:	7	15	23	45	22	12

- Q.3** a) What are the different parts of statistical table? State various rules of constructing a statistical table. **07**
- b) What are the types of error? Explain each of these in detail. **07**

Q. 4 Attempt any one of the following. 14

a) What are the different measures of dispersion? For the following data compute A.M., S.D. and C.V.

Classes	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Freq.	13	21	35	48	32	20	15	8

b) How is computer useful in Research?

Q. 5 Attempt any one of the following. 14

a) What are the different advantages of sampling over the census method? Explain any two methods of sampling in detail.

b) Define various measures of central tendency. Compare these by stating their merits and demerits. For the following data compute all these.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of students	9	15	24	30	22	12	5

Seat No.	
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M.Com (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Day & Date: Monday, 24-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives:

14

- 1) Marginal costing is a technique of _____
 - a) Management
 - b) Financial
 - c) Cost control
 - d) All of the above

- 2) Profit volume Ratio shows the relationship between contribution and _____
 - a) Stock
 - b) Purchase
 - c) Sales
 - d) None of the above

- 3) The quantitative expression of management objective is a _____
 - a) Management Chart
 - b) Budget
 - c) Organization Chart
 - d) All of the above

- 4) Which of the following objectives is a purpose of preparing a budget?
 - a) To communicate the companies plans throughout the organization.
 - b) To control income and expenditure
 - c) To provide basis for comparison
 - d) All of the above

- 5) Which of the following is true at Break Even Point?
 - a) Sales Revenue = variable cost
 - b) Sales Revenue = Total cost – variable cost
 - c) Contribution = Fixed cost
 - d) Profit = Fixed cost + variable cost

- 6) Which of the following is an example of qualitative information?
 - a) Demand will be 1000 units in next year.
 - b) Output last month was 5750 units
 - c) Scrap level are presently 5.7% of input.
 - d) None of the above

- 7) Variable cost plus fixed cost plus or minus profit or loss is equal to _____
 - a) Sales
 - b) Purchases
 - c) P/V Ratio
 - d) Contribution

- 8) The _____ variance arises due to difference between the number of working days in the budgeted period and the number of actual working days.
 - a) Idle Time
 - b) Variable overhead
 - c) Material usage
 - d) Calender

- 9) If P/V ratio is 20% and fixed cost Rs.100000 then break-even sales are Rs. _____
 a) 500000 b) 50000 c) 200000 d) 150000
- 10) A _____ is the difference between the actual cost and standard cost.
 a) Profit b) Fixed cost c) BEP sales d) Variance
- 11) When actual cost incurred is less than the standard cost, the deviation is known as _____ variance.
 a) Favorable b) Unfavorable
 c) Adverse d) No variance
- 12) (standard time _____ Actual time) X standard rate= _____ variance.
 a) Labour cost b) Labour efficiency
 c) Calendar d) Labour mix
- 13) _____ cost is the part of total cost which change or varies directly in proportion with volume.
 a) Fixed b) Capital c) Differential d) Variable
- 14) The _____ means organized method of providing each manager with all the data and only those data which he needs for his decisions.
 a) Management Reporting
 b) Management Accounting
 c) Management Information Technology
 d) Management Information System

Q.2 Write short notes on:

14

- A) Management Information System
 B) Break Even Analysis

Q.3 A) Two competing companies Hero Ltd and Zero Ltd, Sell the same type of Product in the same market, their for casted Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 2016 are as follows:

14

	Hero Ltd		Zero Ltd	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sales		5,00,000		5,00,000
Less: Variable cost of sales	4,00,00		3,00,000	
Fixed Cost	<u>50,000</u>	<u>4,50,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>450000</u>
For casted net profit before tax		50,000		50,000

You are required to state which company is likely to earn greater profit in conditions of:

- a) Low demand
 b) High demand

- B)** Gemini Chemical Industries provide the following information from their records:

For marketing 10kgs of GEMCO, the standard material requirement is

Material	Qty Kg	Rate per kg Rs.
A	8	6
B	4	4

During April 2016, 1000 kgs of GEMCO were produced the actual consumption of material is as under:

Material	Qty Kg	Rate per kg Rs.
A	750	7
B	500	5

Calculate:

- Material cost variance
- Material price variance
- Material usage variance

- Q.4 A)** A factor is currently running at 50% Capacity and Produces 5000 units at a cost of Rs.90 per unit as per details below: **14**

	Rs.
Material	50
Labour	15
Factory O/H	15(Rs.6 fixed)
Administrative Overheads	10 (Rs. 5 fixed)

The current selling price is Rs.100 per unit. At 60% working material cost per unit increases by 2% and selling price per unit falls by 2%.

At 80% working, material cost per unit increases by 5% and selling price per unit falls by 5%

Estimate Profits of the factory at 60% and 80% working and offer your comments.

OR

- B)** Define concept of budget and explain various types of budgets

- Q.5 A)** ABC Ltd gives you following details relating to the Product 'X' during the month of March,2016. You are required to compute the material and labour variances and reconcile the standard and actual cost. **14**

Standard Cost per unit:

Material 50 kg @ Rs.40 per kg.

Labour 400 hours @ Rs. 1.04 per hour

Actual cost for the month:

Material 4900 kgs @ Rs.42 per kg

Labour 30600 hours @ Rs.1.10 per hour

Actual Production – 100 units

- B)** What is Material Costing? What benefits are to be gained from marginal costing?

Seat No.	
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**M.COM. (Semester – IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2017
Business Finance (Paper IV)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 26-04-2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 02.30 P.M. TO 05.00 P.M.

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

Q.1 Choose the alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Selling of securities to one or few institutions or individuals rather than going through security's market is called _____.
 a) Private Placement b) Public Placement
 c) Both a and b d) None of these

- 2) Primary market is also called as _____.
 a) Stock Exchange b) New issue market
 c) Bullion market d) Produce Exchange

- 3) _____ is set up to protect the interest of investors and regulate the securities market.
 a) BSE b) NSE
 c) UTI d) SEBI

- 4) Conversion of physical certificates of a holder in electronic form is known as _____.
 a) Rematerialiatation b) Dematerialization
 c) Capitalization d) Globalization

- 5) _____ sell scrips for buying it back at lower price.
 a) Bulls b) Bears
 c) Stags d) None

- 6) The main objective of _____ management is to maximize return and minimize risk.
 a) Portfolio b) Inventory
 c) Personnel d) Equity

- 7) _____ provide seed capital for first generation technocrat entrepreneurs and new technology projects.
 a) Lease finance b) Venture capital
 c) Debt finance d) Self finance

- 8) The objective of _____ is to provide an alternative market for the securities of small companies, public sector companies, closely held companies desirous of listing.
- a) OTCEI b) SEBI
c) Nasdaq d) ISE
- 9) _____ is long term agreement which generally corresponds with economic life of the asset.
- a) Operating lease b) Leverage lease
c) Direct leasing d) Financial lease
- 10) _____ is assessment of specific debt instrument in terms of credit risk associated with that instrument.
- a) E – Broking b) Credit rating
c) Portfolio management d) E – Filing
- 11) CRISIL is the first rating agency in India, established in the year _.
- a) 1991 b) 1993
c) 1996 d) 1987
- 12) _____ trading is a term used to describe a procedure of trading in shares where actual shares are traded in electronic form.
- a) Scripless b) Bricks and Mortar
c) Off – line d) None
- 13) 'AA' (Double A) CRISIL rating indicates _____.
- a) Highest safety b) Adequate safety
c) High safety d) Moderate safety
- 14) The head office of DCRI is at _____
- a) Mumbai b) Kolkata
c) New Delhi d) Chennai

Q.2 Write short notes. 14

- a) Primary and Secondary Market
b) Types of Leases

Q.3 Write short answers. 14

- a) State the functions of SEBI.
b) State the advantages of portfolio management.

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

- a) State the methods of marketing of securities.
b) What is 'Stock Exchange'? Explain in brief the functions of Stock Exchange.

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

- a) Define the term 'Venture Capital'. Elaborate the features and significance of Venture Capital.
b) What is 'Credit Rating'? Explain in brief the methodology of Credit Rating.