

M.COM.II

THIRD SEMESTER

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Faculty of Commerce and Management

M.COM PART -II SEMESTER III

SYLLABUS AS PER NEP-2020

SUBJECT -ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

PAPER NO.	TITLE OF THE PAPER	CREDIT	MARKS		Total
			UA	CCA	
IX	STRATEGIC COST MANAGEMENT-I	4	60	40	100
X	STRATEGIC COST MANAGEMENT-II	4	60	40	100
XI	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	4	60	40	100
XII	COMPONENTS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	2	30	20	50
ELECTIVE PAPER- III-	ACCOUNTING FOR GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES	4	60	40	100
RP	RESEARCH PROJECT	4	60	40	100
	TOTAL	22	330	220	550

**PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -III
ADVANCED COSTING
COURSE NAME -PAPER-IX- STRATEGIC COST MANAGEMENT-
I**

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100

Strategic Cost Management introduces students to the tools and procedures that managers can use to plan and control their organisations' activities. Students learned about costs in Accounting for Decision Making. This course gives them the technical skills they need to comprehend the importance of cost information in organisations. It addresses the relationship between cost data and systems and activity organisation in a variety of manufacturing and service industries, as well as how to match cost systems to activities and resource flows.

Course Objectives:

1. To enable the students to analyse the role of Strategic Cost Management in supporting strategy development and the day to day operations of an organisation.
2. To describe some of the approaches and processes that managers can use to help them plan and control their organization's activities.
3. To analyse the relationship between cost data and systems, activity organisation, and resource flows in a variety of manufacturing and service activities;
4. To apply proper cost allocation approaches to solve a wide range of costing issues;
5. To develop strategies for managing costs.

Course Outcomes:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to –

- 1.acquire knowledge of most recent cost management practices of business firm;
- 2.apply modern Strategic Cost Management Techniques to improve analytical and decision-making skills;
- 3.develop abilities in using the mathematical equipment required for cost management strategy and creating presentations on modern cost management tools.

UNIT-I	Strategic Cost Management: Introduction - Limitations of Traditional Cost Management – Meaning and Definitions of Strategic Cost Management – Traditional Vs Strategic Cost Management - Necessity of Strategic Cost Management – Components of Strategic Cost Management –Strategic Positioning – Cost Driver Analysis - Value Chain Analysis.	15
UNIT-II	Activity Based Costing (ABC): Introduction - Traditional Costing – Overhead Accounting and Limitations - Concept of Activity Based Costing - Characteristics of ABC - Main Activities of ABC - Cost Pools, Cost Drivers and Cost Driver Rates - Kaplan and Cooper's Approach to ABC – Allocation of Overhead Expenses Under ABC or Steps in ABC – Implementation of ABC – Benefits of ABC - Illustrations on Activity-Based Costing.	15
UNIT-III	Quality Management: Introduction - Quality - Meaning and Definitions - Costs of Quality - Classification of Quality Costs - Total Quality Management – Meaning and Definitions - Business Excellence Model - Theory of Constraints - Throughput Accounting – Illustrations	15
UNIT-	Cellular Manufacturing and Six Sigma: Introduction - Concept of Cellular Manufacturing - Implementation Process of Cellular Manufacturing -	15

IV	Difficulties in Creating Flow - Benefits and Costs of implementing cellular manufacturing - Concept of Six Sigma - Implementation of Six Sigma - Quality Management Tools - Limitations of Six Sigma - Lean Six Sigma	
<p style="text-align: center;">BOOKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. J. Madegowda, Cost Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai. 2. Horngren et al., Introduction to Management Accounting, PHI, New Delhi. 3. Ravi. M. Kishore, Cost Management, Taxman Publications, New Delhi. 4. J. Madegowda, Marginal Costing for Managerial Decisions, Prateeksha Publishers. 5. Kaplan and Atkinson, Advanced Management Accounting, PHI Publications, New Delhi. 		

**PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -III
ADVANCED COSTING
COURSE NAME -PAPER-X- STRATEGIC COST MANAGEMENT-
II**

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100

Objectives

Understanding the principles and applications of JIT and Kaizen Costing in manufacturing and cost management.

1. Analyzing the effects of JIT on inventory management, production efficiency, and overall business performance and Exploring the principles, methodologies, and practical applications of Kaizen Costing in continuous improvement and cost management.
2. Defining target costing and its significance in cost management and product development and understanding the key characteristics and principles of target costing.
3. Breaking down the elements involved in the target costing process, including target cost calculation and cost gap analysis and Identifying challenges and the role of management accountants in addressing them.
4. Understanding the concept of product life cycles and their implications for cost management , Exploring the methodology and techniques for estimating and managing costs throughout the product life cycle.
5. Discussing the advantages and practical applications of product life cycle costing , Analyzing factors influencing product life cycles and turning points, and their impact on cost management.
6. Providing examples of how Pareto analysis can be used to optimize cost management strategies.
7. Defining environmental management accounting (EMA) and its role in sustainable business practices and Categorizing environment and Discussing methods for identifying and controlling environmental costs within an organization.and Exploring how EMA influences product and process-related decision-making.

Outcomes –

1. Students will gain a deep understanding of contemporary methods and strategies used in manufacturing and cost management, enabling them to adapt to evolving industry practices.
2. Knowledge of JIT principles and Kaizen Costing techniques enables organizations to streamline production processes, minimize waste, and optimize resource utilization, leading to improved operational efficiency and productivity.
3. Through the application of Target Costing and Pareto Analysis, organizations can identify cost-saving opportunities, set cost targets for products, and prioritize resources effectively, thereby enhancing profitability and competitiveness.
4. Understanding Life Cycle Costing allows organizations to make informed decisions throughout the product life cycle, from design and development to production and disposal, ensuring cost-effectiveness and sustainability.
5. Environmental Management Accounting provides tools and frameworks for organizations to track, manage, and reduce environmental costs, promoting sustainable business practices and corporate social responsibility.
6. The ability to measure and control performance metrics within JIT systems and

	<p>Target Costing frameworks allows organizations to monitor progress, identify areas for improvement, and maintain alignment with strategic goals.</p> <p>7. Students will learn to apply analytical tools such as Pareto Analysis to prioritize cost reduction efforts, identify critical areas for improvement, and allocate resources efficiently.</p> <p>8. Case studies and practical illustrations provide students with hands-on experience and insights into the real-world application of these concepts, preparing them for challenges in the workplace.</p>	
UNIT-I	Just in Time (JIT) and Kaizen Costing: Introduction – JIT Purchase and Production – Meaning and Definitions - Essential Pre-requisites of a JIT System – Impact of JIT – Performance Measurement in a JIT System – Back-flushing in a JIT System – JIT in Practice – Illustration –Kaizen Costing - Kaizen Costing Principles - Kaizen Costing in Practice.	LECTURES 15
UNIT-II	Target Costing: Introduction – Meaning and Definitions of Target Costing - Main Features of Target Costing – Components of Target Costing – Problems with Target Costing and Role of Management Accountant - Implementation of Target Costing – Impact of Target Costing on Profitability –Target Costing Control Points, Premises and Methods - Advantages/Benefits of Target Costing - Implementation of Target Costing – Illustrations on Target Costing.	LECTURES 15
UNIT-III	Life Cycle Costing and Pareto Analysis: Introduction – Product Life Cycle – Meaning and Phases Product Life Cycle Costs and their Features - Product Life Cycle Costing - Features of Product Life Cycle Costing - Benefits/Uses of Product Life Cycle Costing - Extension and Shortening of Product Life Cycle, and Turning Point Indices - Illustrations on Product Life Cycle Costing - Pareto Analysis - Usefulness of Pareto Analysis - Application of Pareto Analysis.	LECTURES 15
UNIT-IV	Environmental Management Accounting: Introduction – Meaning of Environmental Management Accounting - Meaning of and Classification of Environmental Costs - Identification of Environmental Costs - Controlling Environmental Costs - Reasons for Controlling Environmental Costs - Role of Environmental Management Accounting in Product/Process-related Decision - making - Advantages of Environmental Management accounting - Disadvantages of Environmental Management Accounting.	LECTURES 15
<p>BOOKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. J. Madegowda, Cost Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai. 2. Horngren et al., Introduction to Management Accounting, PHI, New Delhi. 3. Ravi. M. Kishore, Cost Management, Taxman Publications, New Delhi. 4. J. Madegowda, Marginal Costing for Managerial Decisions, Prateeksha Publishers. 5. Kaplan and Atkinson, Advanced Management Accounting, PHI Publications, New Delhi. 		

PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -III
ADVANCED COSTING
COURSE NAME -PAPER-XI- MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100

OBJECTIVES –

1. **Enhanced Financial Decision-making:** Understanding various types and methods of financial analysis equips individuals with the tools to evaluate a company's financial performance, identify trends, and make informed decisions regarding investments, lending, and business operations.
2. **Improved Financial Management:** Through ratio analysis, individuals can assess a company's liquidity, solvency, profitability, and efficiency, aiding in effective financial planning, resource allocation, and performance monitoring.
3. **Effective Communication:** Mastery of financial analysis techniques enables individuals to effectively communicate financial information to stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, and management, facilitating transparency and trust.
4. **Risk Assessment and Mitigation:** Financial analysis helps identify potential risks and vulnerabilities within a company's financial structure, allowing for proactive risk management strategies to be implemented to safeguard the organization's financial health.
5. **Strategic Planning and Forecasting:** By analyzing trends and patterns in financial statements, individuals can forecast future financial performance, support strategic planning initiatives, and identify areas for improvement to drive long-term success and sustainability.

OUTCOMES –

1. **Strategic Decision Support:** Management accounting provides relevant financial information and analysis to support strategic decision-making processes, helping managers identify opportunities, evaluate alternatives, and formulate effective business strategies.
2. **Cost Management and Control:** Understanding the nature and scope of management accounting enables individuals to develop cost management systems, control expenses, and optimize resource utilization, ultimately enhancing profitability and efficiency.
3. **Performance Measurement and Evaluation:** Management accountants play a crucial role in designing performance measurement systems and key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate organizational performance, monitor progress towards goals, and drive continuous improvement initiatives.
4. **Budgeting and Forecasting:** Management accounting techniques, such as budgeting and variance analysis, enable organizations to set financial targets, allocate resources effectively, and monitor performance against predefined benchmarks, fostering accountability and discipline.
5. **Strategic Cost Analysis:** Management accountants analyze costs and revenues to identify profit drivers, assess product profitability, and support pricing decisions, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and that products and services remain competitive in the market.

UNIT- I	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING: Meaning – Definition – Objectives – Nature and Scope– Role of Management Accountant – Relationship between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting, Relationship between Cost Accounting and Management Accounting.	LECTURES 15
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	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: Types of Analysis – Methods of Financial Analysis– Comparative Statements – Common Size Statements – Trend Analysis – Problems.	
UNIT-II	RATIO ANALYSIS Meaning and Definition of Ratio, Classification of Ratios, Uses & Limitations – Meaning and types of Ratio Analysis – Problems on Ratio Analysis - Preparation of financial statements with the help of Accounting Ratios.	LECTURES 15
UNIT-III	FUND FLOW ANALYSIS (10hrs) Meaning and Concept of Fund – Meaning and Definition of Fund Flow Statement – Uses and Limitations of Fund Flow Statement– Procedure of Fund Flow Statement – Statement of Changes in Working Capital – Statement of Funds from Operation – Statement of Sources and Application of Funds – Problems	LECTURES 15
UNIT-IV	CASH FLOW ANALYSIS Meaning and Definition of Cash Flow Statement – Differences between Cash Flow Statement and Fund Flow Statement – Uses of Cash Flow Statement – Limitations of Cash Flow Statement – Provisions of AS-3 – Procedure of Cash Flow Statement – Concept of Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash Flow from Operating Activities – Cash Flow from Investing Activities and Cash Flow from Financing Activities – Preparation of Cash Flow Statement according to AS-3 (Indirect Method Only).	LECTURES 15
<p>BOOKS FOR REFERENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M N Arora- Management accounting HPH 2. Sharma Shasi K Gupta- Management Accounting-KP 3. Dr. S.N. Maheswari, Management Accounting 4. Sexana, Management Accounting 5. J.Made Gowda - Management Accounting 6. Muniraju and Ramachandra Management Accounting HPH 7. R. G Saha and Gurumurthy et., al., Management Accounting VBH 		

**PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -III
ADVANCED COSTING
COURSE NAME -PAPER-XII - COMPONENTS OF WORKING CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT**

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
02	02	30	UA 30 +CCA 20=50

OBJECTIVES –

1. To understand the basic concept of working capital and its significance in daily operations.
2. To grasp the overarching goals of managing working capital effectively.
3. Understand the time it takes for various activities to generate cash inflows.
4. Learn methods to assess the optimal level of working capital needed for smooth operations.
5. Understand the importance of inventory control and its impact on cash flow and profitability.
6. Learn techniques to optimize inventory levels, minimize holding costs, and enhance overall efficiency in supply chain management.
7. Recognize the significance of managing accounts receivable for maintaining cash flow and minimizing credit risk.
8. Understand the principles of cash management and its role in meeting short-term financial obligations.
9. Recognize the implications of having too much or too little working capital.
10. Acquire the ability to mitigate risks associated with excessive or inadequate working capital through prudent financial management practices.

Outcome:

1. Gain a clear understanding of how working capital influences a company's liquidity and financial health.
2. Learn to balance liquidity needs with operational efficiency and profitability, thereby enhancing the overall financial performance of the company.
3. Identify potential bottlenecks in the operating cycle and develop strategies to streamline operations for improved cash flow management.
4. Develop skills to calculate and manage working capital requirements based on specific business factors, ensuring sufficient liquidity without excess.
5. Develop strategies to effectively manage credit policies, monitor receivables, and reduce the incidence of bad debts.
6. Learn techniques to forecast cash needs, optimize cash balances, and invest excess cash effectively to maximize returns.
7. Studying these topics equips managers with the knowledge and skills necessary to make informed decisions regarding working capital management, thereby contributing to the overall success and sustainability of the business.

UNIT-I	Working Capital Management: Introduction – Meaning and Definitions of Working Capital – Types of Working Capital – Working Capital Management: Meaning and Definitions, Objectives of Working Capital Management – Working Capital Cycle / Operating Cycle – Stages in Operating Cycle – Determining Working Capital Requirement of a Firm – Problems of Excessive and inadequate Working	LECTURES 15
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	Capital – Illustrations on Estimation of Working Capital Requirements.	
UNIT-II	Inventory Management, Receivables Management and Cash Management: Inventory Management: Meaning – Motives – Objectives – Cost of Holding Inventory – Techniques of Inventory Control; Receivables Management: Meaning of Receivables – Characteristics – Objectives – Factors Influencing Investment in Receivables – Credit Policy – Monitoring Accounts Receivables; Cash management: Motives and Objectives of Holding Cash – Factors Determining Cash Needs of a Firm – Cash Planning – Cash Management Techniques – Cash Management Models - Miller's Model and Baumol Model.	LECTURES 15
Books Recommended for References:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M Y Khan and P K Jain, Financial Management, TMH Publication. 2. I M Pandey, Financial Management, Vikas Publishing. 3. Prasanna Chandra, Financial Management: Theory and Practice, TMH Publication 4. Sudhindra Bhat, Financial Management: Principles and Practice, Excel booksPublication. 5. Ravi M. Kishore, Financial Management: Problems and Solutions, Taxman. 		

**ELECTIVE PAPER FOR ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY -
ADVANCED COSTING AND TAXATION
SPECIALIZATION STUDENTS**

**PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -III
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY
COURSE NAME -ELECTIVE PAPER-III- ACCOUNTING FOR
GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES**

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	TOTAL LECTURES	TOTAL MARKS
04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100

Objectives-

1. understanding Constitutional Framework: By studying the origins and constitutional background of PRI and ULB, one can grasp the legal and institutional foundations upon which these entities operate. This includes understanding the three-tier system of PRI and the structure of ULBs.
2. Financial Management: Learning about the financial functions, receipts, and payments of PRI and ULB provides insights into how these institutions manage their resources, allocate funds, and undertake various development activities at the grassroots level.
3. Accounting and Budgeting: Exploring the preparation of accounts, budgeting processes, and accounting software used by PRI and ULBs helps in understanding how financial transparency and accountability are maintained in local governance. This also includes understanding the roles of auditors and procedures for rectifying audit objections.
4. Role in Local Development: Studying the functions and organizational structures of PRI and ULBs sheds light on their roles in local development, including infrastructure development, service delivery, and community welfare programs. This understanding is crucial for effective governance and addressing the needs of local communities.
5. Participation and Governance: Understanding the roles and responsibilities of elected representatives, adhoc committees, and standing committees within PRI and ULBs highlights the mechanisms for citizen participation and democratic governance at the local level.
6. Urbanization and Local Governance: Exploring the challenges and opportunities posed by urbanization in the context of Maharashtra and the role of ULBs in managing urban growth, infrastructure development, and service delivery can provide insights into urban governance dynamics.

Outcome of studying these topics includes:

1. Enhanced understanding of local governance structures and processes.
2. Improved skills in financial management, accounting, and budgeting within local government contexts.
3. Increased awareness of the role and significance of PRI and ULBs in local development and governance.
4. Better preparedness for participating in or contributing to local governance initiatives and community development efforts.
5. Informed perspectives on urbanization challenges and strategies for sustainable urban development in Maharashtra and beyond.

UNIT-I	<p>INTRODUCTION LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>Panchayat raj institutions (PRI)-origin of panchayat raj institutions-constitutional background- three tier panchayat raj system-Financial functions of Zilla panchayat-taluk panchayat gram panchayat</p>	15 LECTURES
UNIT-II	<p>RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF PRI'S</p> <p>Salary, travelling allowances and other allowances to adyaksha, upadakshya and members of Zilla Panchayat , taluk panchayat, Gram Panchayat-application of gram panchayat fund-Honorarium of adyaksha and upadayakhya of Gram Panchayat,Grants- fees-taxes, Assets and liabilities of Panchayat Raj Institutions.</p>	LECTURE 15
UNIT-III	<p>PREPARATION OF ACCOUNTS OF PRI'S</p> <p>Zilla panchayat Budgetand Account-taluk panchayat finance and account-Gram panchayat Budgeting and accounting-Auditing of Panchayat Raj Institutions. Audit report ,Procedures to rectify audit objection and recovery paras, adhoc Committees in panchayat raj institutions, duties and responsibilities of adhoc committee, accounting software in Panchayat raj institutions,</p>	15 LECTURES
UNIT-IV	<p>INTRODUCTION TO URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</p> <p>Origin of Municipalities- different tiers of urban local bodies-urbanization in Maharashtra Organization Chart- Structure of ULB Organization-Functions of municipal councils-municipal corporations-city municipal councils-town municipal councils-town panchayats-notified area Committees-standing Committees.</p> <p>RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS AND PREPARATION OF ULB ACCOUNTS</p> <p>Preparation of ULB Accounts</p> <p>Preparation of plans, estimates-Budgets-Receipts vouchers-payment vouchers-maintenance accounts of different Schemes of Urban local bodies, FBAS Accounting system in municipalities</p> <p>Auditing of ULB'S</p> <p>Government auditor-Inspection of Books and Vouchers, different types of audit, measures to clear audit objection and recovery paras, adhoc committee.</p>	15 LECTURES
	<p>References-</p> <p>1. Indian audit and accounts department, accounts and audit rules</p>	

**PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -III
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY**

COURSE NAME -PAPER-RESEARCH PROJECT

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Students will work on a project for one semester based on concepts learned in a subject of their choice. The primary objective of the project report is to give the students practical exposure in the field as well as to inculcate research habits among the learners. In order to gain knowledge of the versatility of the same in application, they are encouraged to take up project work. The study may focus on industry-related, farm-related, field-related, or business-related issues. As a result, the study's findings would aid in the resolution of the problems encountered.

The objectives of preparing a research project are to facilitate the development of research skills, critical thinking abilities, and subject matter expertise among students. Here are the objectives and outcomes of preparing a research project:

Objectives:

1. **Develop Research Skills:** The primary objective of preparing a research project is to develop students' research skills, including the ability to formulate research questions, design research methodologies, collect and analyze data, and draw meaningful conclusions.
2. **Enhance Critical Thinking:** Research projects aim to enhance students' critical thinking abilities by encouraging them to evaluate existing literature, identify gaps in knowledge, and develop logical arguments supported by evidence.
3. **Promote Subject Matter Expertise:** Through in-depth research on a specific topic, students deepen their understanding of the subject matter and become subject matter experts in their chosen field of study.
4. **Encourage Independent Learning:** Research projects provide students with the opportunity to engage in self-directed learning, where they take responsibility for their learning process, manage their time effectively, and explore topics of interest in-depth.
5. **Foster Problem-Solving Skills:** Research projects require students to identify research problems, develop hypotheses or research questions, and propose solutions or interpretations based on their findings, thereby fostering problem-solving skills.

Outcomes: -

1. **Research Proficiency:** By completing a research project, students demonstrate proficiency in conducting research, including literature review, data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
2. **Critical Analysis:** Students develop the ability to critically analyze existing literature, evaluate research methodologies, and assess the validity and reliability of research findings.
3. **Effective Communication:** Through the presentation of their research findings, students enhance their communication skills, both written and oral, by effectively conveying complex ideas and arguments to a diverse audience.
4. **Original Contributions:** Research projects provide students with the opportunity to make original contributions to the body of knowledge in their field through novel insights, interpretations, or methodologies.
5. **Professional Development:** Engaging in research projects prepares students for future academic and professional endeavors by instilling essential skills such as information literacy, academic writing, and ethical research conduct.
6. **Overall, preparation of research project serves as a valuable learning experience that equips students with the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to succeed in their academic and professional pursuits.**

Research project guidelines:

The aim of the Project is to give an opportunity to students to learn independently and show that they can identify, define and analyze problems or issues and integrate knowledge in a business context. It reflects the ability of a student to understand and apply the theory, the concepts and the tools of analysis to a specific situation.

Preparing a research project for postgraduate courses typically involves several stages, from selecting a topic to presenting findings. Here are some guidelines to help you prepare a research project of 4 to 6 credits:

- i. Students are entitled to prepare research project in 4th and 5th year of UG Programme (1st& 2nd Year of PG Programme). The topic of research project in 4th and 5th year is to be taken from the selected core paper/MAJOR. The research project could be interdisciplinary/multi-disciplinary.
- ii. The project is a practical, in-depth study of a problem, issue, opportunity, technique or procedure or a combination of these aspects of business. The students are required to define an area of investigation, carve out research design, gather relevant data, analyze the data, draw conclusions and make recommendations. The project must be an original piece of work that will be undertaken in post-graduate study, over a period of three semesters.
- iii. The topic is to be selected carefully with the help of supervisor. Choose a Relevant and Feasible Topic: Select a topic that is relevant to your field of study and interests. Ensure that the topic is feasible within the scope of the project and can be adequately researched within the given timeframe.
- iv. Define Clear Objectives: Clearly define the objectives of your research project. What do you aim to achieve or explore through your research? Ensure that your objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).
- v. Review Existing Literature: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature related to your topic. Identify gaps, controversies, or areas for further exploration that your research project can address. This will also help you refine your research questions.
- vi. Develop a Research Methodology: Choose appropriate research methods and techniques to address your research questions and objectives. Consider whether quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-method approaches are most suitable for your study. Outline your data collection and analysis methods.
- vii. Create a Detailed Research Plan: Develop a detailed research plan outlining the steps you will take to carry out your project. Include timelines, milestones, and resources needed for each stage of the research process. This will help you stay organized and on track.
- viii. Obtain Necessary Approvals: If required, obtain ethical clearance or approval from relevant authorities before starting your research project, especially if it involves human subjects or sensitive data.
- ix. Collect and Analyze Data: Collect data according to your research plan using appropriate methods and techniques. Ensure that your data collection process is rigorous and systematic. Once collected, analyze the data using suitable analytical tools and techniques.
- x. Interpret Findings: Interpret the findings of your research in relation to your research questions and objectives. Discuss any patterns, trends, or insights

- revealed by your analysis. Consider how your findings contribute to existing knowledge in the field.
- xi. Draw Conclusions and Make Recommendations: Draw conclusions based on your findings and discuss their implications. Make recommendations for future research or practical applications based on your conclusions.
 - xii. Write a Comprehensive Research Report: Prepare a well-structured research report that clearly communicates your research process, findings, and conclusions. Include an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, conclusions, and references sections.
 - xiii. Format and Present Your Project: Format your research project according to the guidelines provided by your institution or department. Pay attention to citation styles, formatting requirements, and any specific instructions. Prepare for a presentation of your research findings, if required.
 - xiv. Seek Feedback and Revise: Seek feedback from your supervisor, peers, or other experts in the field. Revise your research project based on their comments and suggestions to improve its quality and clarity.
 - xv. Ensure Originality and Integrity: Ensure that your research project is original and does not contain any plagiarized content. Maintain integrity throughout the research process by accurately reporting findings and adhering to ethical standards.
 - xvi. By following these guidelines, you can effectively prepare a research project for your postgraduate course that demonstrates your ability to conduct independent research and contribute to knowledge in your field of study.
 - xvii. All the material that relates to your project, including completed questionnaires or tapes from interviews, should be shown to your supervisor and be kept until the examination board has confirmed your results. Do not throw this material away once your project is submitted, as you might be asked to present it as part of the Viva Voce Examination, before your project results are confirmed.
 - xviii. The supervisor's role is to appraise ideas and work of the student. Student must take overall responsibility for both the content of project and its management. This includes selection of an appropriate subject area (with the approval of the supervisor), setting up meetings with the supervisor, devising and keeping to a work schedule (to include contingency planning), and providing the supervisor with samples of your work.
 - xix. Student will submit the final report of project/ Dissertation at end of the year. The project reports would be examined by the external examiner and based on the report and Viva Voce examination conducted at the end of the semester, a student will be awarded marks.
 - xx. If any student published research paper in UGC-CARE listed journal from the research project/Dissertation will be entitled to get additional 25 marks out of 100. The maximum marks of research project/Dissertation will be 100 only.
 - xxi. The marks acquired in research project/ Dissertation will be converted to grades and will be added in CGPA computation.
 - xxii. The External Examiners will examine the following in Project Report:
(Literature Survey on the Topic Chosen-Method of Data Collection-Presentation – Style,

Comprehensiveness, Table presentation, Graphs, Charts. --Analysis and inference and implication of the study-Overall linkage between objectives, methodology, findings and suggestions-Bibliography and References.)

S.N O.	DETAILS	EITAGE
	<p>Research Proposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clarity and relevance of research objectives and questions. •Justification of the research topic and significance. •Appropriateness of the research methodology and design. •Feasibility of the proposed research plan. 	0%):
	<p>Literature Review</p> <p>Depth and breadth of the literature review.</p> <p>Critical analysis and synthesis of existing literature.</p> <p>Identification of gaps, controversies, or research questions arising from the literature.</p>	5%):
	<p>Research Methodology</p> <p>Appropriateness and justification of research methods and techniques.</p> <p>Rigor and validity of data collection procedures.</p> <p>Consideration of ethical issues and compliance with ethical guidelines</p>	5%):
	<p>Data Collection and Analysis</p> <p>Effectiveness of data collection procedures and techniques.</p> <p>Quality and completeness of data collected.</p> <p>Soundness of data analysis methods and techniques.</p> <p>Interpretation and relevance of findings in relation to research questions.</p>	0%):
	<p>Discussion and Conclusion</p> <p>Clarity and coherence of the discussion of research findings.</p> <p>Insightfulness of the interpretation of findings.</p> <p>Logical connections between findings and research objectives.</p> <p>Appropriateness of conclusions drawn from the analysis.</p>	5%):
	<p>Contribution to Knowledge</p> <p>Originality and significance of the research contributions.</p> <p>Potential impact of the research on the field of study.</p> <p>Identification of implications and recommendations for future research or practice.</p>	0%):
	<p>Writing Quality</p> <p>Organization and structure of the research report.</p> <p>Clarity, coherence, and conciseness of writing.</p> <p>Correctness of grammar, spelling, and punctuation.</p> <p>Adherence to formatting and citation style guidelines.</p>	0%):
	<p>Presentation</p> <p>Clarity and effectiveness of oral presentation.</p> <p>Ability to communicate key research findings and insights.</p> <p>Use of visual aids, if applicable.</p> <p>Responses to questions and engagement with the audience.</p>	%):
	<p>Overall Assessment Overall quality and coherence of the research project.</p> <p>Demonstration of critical thinking, analytical skills, and research competency.</p> <p>Adherence to deadlines and project requirements.</p> <p>Integration of feedback and revision based on peer and instructor comments.</p>	OTAL (100%):

	is evaluation scheme provides a comprehensive framework for assessing the various components of a research project and ensuring that students demonstrate proficiency in conducting independent research and effectively communicating their findings. Adjustments can be made based on specific course requirements and learning objectives.	
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RESEARCH PROJECT MARKING SYSTEM

PARTICULARS	4 CREDIT SEM-III		6 CREDIT SEM-IV	
	UA	CCA	UA	CCA
	Related To Project	Related To Students	Related To Project	Related To Students
1. Research Proposal (10%):	6	4	9	6
2. Literature Review (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
3. Research Methodology (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
4. Data Collection and Analysis (20%):	12	8	18	12
5. Discussion and Conclusion (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
6. Contribution to Knowledge (10%):	6	4	9	6
7. Writing Quality (10%):	6	4	9	6
8. Presentation (5%):	3	2	4.5	3
Overall Assessment (100%):	60	40	90	60

GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM AND ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF YOUR RESEARCH PROJECT, FOLLOW THESE RULES:

- a. Understand What Constitutes Plagiarism: Familiarize yourself with the definition of plagiarism, which includes using someone else's ideas, words, or work without proper attribution.
- b. Use Proper Citations: Whenever you use someone else's ideas, words, or work, cite the original source properly using an appropriate citation style (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago). This applies to both direct quotes and paraphrased information.
- c. Paraphrase Effectively: If you need to use information from a source, paraphrase it in your own words while still acknowledging the original source through proper citation. Avoid simply rearranging or substituting a few words from the original text.
- d. Quotation Marks for Direct Quotes: When directly quoting someone else's work, enclose the quoted text in quotation marks and provide a citation indicating the source. Be sure to use quotation marks only for verbatim excerpts.
- e. Give Credit for Ideas: Even if you're not directly quoting, give credit to the original authors for their ideas or concepts that you discuss or build upon in your research project.
- f. Use Multiple Sources: Ensure that your research project draws from a variety of credible sources. Avoid relying too heavily on a single source or author.

- g. Create Original Work: Aim to produce original insights, analyses, and interpretations in your research project. Add your own thoughts and perspectives to the existing body of knowledge on the topic.
- h. Plan Your Research Process: Plan your research process carefully to allow sufficient time for reading, note-taking, and synthesizing information. Avoid rushing through your work, which can increase the risk of accidental plagiarism.
- i. Use Plagiarism Detection Tools: Consider using plagiarism detection software or online tools to check your work for unintentional plagiarism before submitting it.
- j. Seek Guidance if Unsure: If you're unsure about how to properly cite a source or if you're concerned about unintentional plagiarism, seek guidance from your instructor, a librarian, or a writing center.

The students shall start all the approval procedures, regarding the PROJECT REPORT and complete them during the 3rd and 4th semester of M.Com.

This consists of

- a Selection of an organisation*
- b Selection and approval of the topic*
- c Approval of project guide*
- d Approval of project proposal*

PROJECT REPORT:

During the third /fourth semester, the student is required to work on the preparation and completion of a project report.

1. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PROJECT REPORT

- Font size: 12; Font Style: Times New Roman; Line Spacing: 1.5 spacing.
- Total number of pages: 100 to a maximum of 120 pages (excluding appendices and exhibits).
- Printed on one side bond sheet (A4 size only).
- Soft Binding (Hard binding or Spiral binding will not be accepted).

2. FORMAT OF THE PROJECT REPORT

The student shall arrange the following certificates in an order at the time of soft binding of a project report (As mentioned below).

- **Title Page**
- The original **Project Approval Letter** issued by the Chairperson, Department of Studies and Research in Commerce, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru – Student Copy
- **Principal Certificate**
- **Guide Certificate**
- A **Project Completion Certificate** from the company on its official letter head and duly signed by the concerned authority.
- **Declaration of the Student**
- **Acknowledgement**

- Contents
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Abbreviations

CHAPTER DETAILS

Chapter – I: Introduction

Chapter – II: Review of Literature

Chapter – II: Research Methodology

- A. Research Gap
- B. Statement of the Problem and justification of the study
- C. The need for the study
- D. Objectives of the study
- E. Hypotheses of the study
- F. Scope of the Study
- G. Research Methodology
 - Selection of Variables
 - Sources of Data Collection
 - Sampling Size and Design
 - Statistical Tools
- H. Limitations of the study
- I. Chapter Scheme

Chapter – IV: Conceptual Framework and Industry Profile

Chapter – V: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter – VI: Summary of Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES (Questionnaire used, financial statements, etc.)



3. SUBMISSION OF PROJECT REPORT

- a. Every student must bind a minimum of **four sets of the Final Project Report**
- b. Submit **three copies** to the Department

4. EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT REPORT

1. **Project Report:** The Project Report carries 60+40=100/90+60=150 marks (maximum). As a result, students must pay greater attention not only to the preparation of project but also on the timely submission of their project report to the department.

2. RESEARCH PROJECT MARKING SYSTEM

PARTICULARS	4 CREDIT SEM-III		6 CREDIT SEM-IV	
	UA	CCA	UA	CCA
	Related To Project	Related internal	Related To Project	Related Internal
1. Research Proposal (10%):	6	4	9	6
2. Literature Review (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
3. Research Methodology (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
4. Data Collection and Analysis (20%):	12	8	18	12
5. Discussion and Conclusion (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
6. Contribution to Knowledge (10%):	6	4	9	6

7. Writing Quality (10%):	6	4	9	6
8.Presentation (5%):	3	2	4.5	3
Overall Assessment (100%):	60	40	90	60

3. Viva-Voce Examination:

- a. Every student is required to come in person to the Viva-Voce examination on the day and at the time as scheduled or announced by the university.
- b. The viva-voce examination will be conducted by the duly appointed Board of Examiner's in the notified by the the university.(internal guide and external .)
- c. The Viva-Voce Examination also carries 40/60 marks (maximum).
- d. The timely submission of the project report is a pre-requisite for attending the Viva-Voce examination

M.COM.II

FOURTH SEMESTER

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur
Faculty of Commerce and Management
M.COM PART -II SEMESTER IV
SYLLABUS AS PER NEP-2020
SUBJECT -ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

PAPER NO.	TITLE OF THE PAPER	CREDIT	MARKS		Total
			UA	CCA	
XIV	PROJECT APPRAISAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE	4	60	40	100
XXV	COST CONTROL AND COST SYSTEM	4	60	40	100
XVI	APPLICATIONS OF COST ACCOUNTING	4	60	40	100
ELECTIVE PAPER-III-	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	4	60	40	100
RP	RESEARCH PROJECT	6	90	60	150
	TOTAL	18	330	220	550

PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -IV			
ADVANCED COSTING			
COURSE NAME -PAPER-XIV - PROJECT APPRAISAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE			
NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100
<p>Course Description: This course enables the students to gain a thorough and practical working knowledge of the core areas of project and infrastructure finance. This comprises project finance modelling and critical concerns for loan paperwork and insurance, as well as a framework for assessing, structuring, and financing large-scale projects.</p> <p>Course Objectives: 1. To enable the students to have the working knowledge of the process and issues pertaining to preparation, appraisal and financing of projects. 2. To assess infrastructure projects in context of National and Organizational Goals. 3. To conduct financial assessments of projects to determine their financial and economic viability and long-term viability.</p> <p>Course Outcomes: After successful completion of this course, students will be able to –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. perform a rigorous feasibility analysis on projects before approving them; 2. create the profitability forecasts; 3. develop the risk management strategies that will be used; 4. practice project management decisions and control. 			
Unit -I	<p>Introduction to Project Management: Introduction - Need for Project Management - Project Management - Knowledge Areas and Processes - The Project Life Cycle - The Project Manager (PM) - Phases of Project Management Life Cycle - Project Management Processes - Impact of Delays in Project Completions - Essentials of Project Management Philosophy - Project Management Principles.</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit -2:	<p>Project Identification and Selection: Introduction – Project Ideas – Screening of Ideas - Project Identification Process - Project Initiation - Pre-Feasibility Study - Feasibility Studies - Project Break-even Point.</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit -3:	<p>Project Planning: Introduction - Project Planning - Need of Project Planning - Project Life Cycle- Roles-Responsibility and Team Work - Project Planning Process - Work Breakdown Structure (WBS).</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit -4:	<p>Organisational Structure and Organisational Issues: Introduction - Concept of Organisational Structure - Roles and Responsibilities of Project Leader - Relationship between Project Manager and Line Manager - Leadership Styles for Project Managers - Conflict Resolution - Team Management and Diversity Management - Change management.</p>		15 LECTURES
<p>Books Recommended for References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prasanna Chandra, Project Planning Analysis, Selection, Financing and Implementation, Tata Mc Graw Hill. 2. Nagarajan K-Project Management-New Age International Ltd. 3. Narendra Singh-Project Management and Control-Himalaya Publishing House. 4. Pandey I M –Financial Management- Vikas Publications. 5. Heagney-Fundamentals of Project Management- Kindle Publication. 			

PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -IV ADVANCED COSTING COURSE NAME -PAPER-XXV- COST CONTROL AND COST SYSTEM			
NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100
<p>Course Objectives To equip the students with knowledge and skill to design and implement costcontrol, cost reduction programme and different cost systems.</p> <p>Course Outcome 1.To understand the role of Marginal Costing in short term decision making. 2.To Understand pricing mechanism under global competitive environment. 3.To develop Skills to differentiate between Cost Reduction and Cost Control techniques. 4.To understand the process of installation of Costing System. 5.To analysis the importance of Cost Reduction and Cost Control technique & to understand measurement of productivity.</p>			
Unit -I	<p>MARGINAL COSTING, COST- VOLUME – PROFITANALYSIS AND DIFFERENTIAL COSTING 1.Marginal Costing- Meaning –Concept of Variability of Cost, Contribution, P/V Ratio, Break Even Analysis, Margin of Safety, Cost- Volume, Profit Analysis. 2.Differential Costing, Differential Costs, Differential Cost Analysis, Features of Differential Costing, Practical Application.</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit – II	<p>PRICING DECISION Introduction – Pricing of Finished Product- Theory of PricePricing Policy – Principles of Product of Pricing – New Product Pricing.</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit - III	<p>COST SYSTEM DESIGN ANS INSTALLATION 1. Study of Production Process, Selection of Methods of Costing, Creating Cost Centers and Cost Codes. DecidingBasis of Apportionment of Various Overheads, Deciding Methods of Absorption. Fixing Responsibility and designing suitable MIS. 2. Designing and Installing Cost System in Computer Environment.</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit - IV	<p>COST CONTROL, COST REDUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY 1. Introduction, Process of Cost Control and Cost Reduction, Cost Reduction Programme and its Implementation, Methods andTechniques. 2. Productivity: Meaning, causes of lower Productivity,improvement in Productivity & Measurement of Productivity- Material, Labour, Machines, Capital, Power & overall</p>		15 LECTURES

	productivity.	
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Suggested Readings

1. Cost Accounting. Jawahar Lal and Seema Srivastava.(2013).Tata McGraw-HillEducation.
2. Cost & Management Accounting 4th Ed. Ravi M. Kishore.(2006). Taxmann Publication Pvt. Cost Accounting. S P. Jain, K. L. Narang. (2000).
3. A Textbook of Cost and Management Accounting, 10 th Edition. M. N. Arora. (2012).Vikas Publishing House.
4. Arora, M. (2012). *A textbook of cost and management accounting* (10th Ed.).

PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -IV ADVANCED COSTING COURSE NAME -PAPER-XVI- APPLICATIONS OF COST ACCOUNTING			
NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100
<p>Course Objectives-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To explain the concept of integral and non-integral cost accounting. 2.To study Product Life Cycle costing and Value Chain Analysis 3.To understand the mechanism of Activity Based Cost Management 4.To understand the utility of Cost Accounting data during transfer of product/ services from one enterprise to the other either at national or at global level. <p>Course Outcome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To conceptualize the need to integrate financial and Cost Accounts. 2.To Understand the concepts of Product Life Cycle Costing (PLC) and Value Chain Analysis (VCA). 3.To understand the logic behind ABC technique and to prepare the Cost formats under ABC & to compare such results with the Traditional Overhead Accounting. 4.To Understand the concept of Transfer Pricing & Target Costing. 			
Unit -I	<p>RECONCILIATION BETWEEN COST AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need of Reconciliation of Cost and Financial Accounts. 2. Reasons for Disagreement in Profit. 3. Methods and Procedure of Reconciliation statement. 4. Preparation of Reconciliation statement. 5. Preparation of Memorandum Reconciliation Account. 		15 LECTURES
Unit -II	<p>PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE COSTING (PLCC) & VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS (VCA)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Product Life Cycle Costing 2. Phases and Characteristics of Product Life Cycle, 3. Benefits of Product Life Cycle Costing 4. Life cycle Costing process 5. Value Chain Analysis – Meaning, Importance 6. Steps in Value Chain Analysis 7. Approach for Assessing Competitive Advantages <p>Value Chain Analysis V/S Conventional Management Accounting.</p>		15 LECTURES
Unit -III	<p>COST ALLOCATION AND ACTIVITY BASED COSTING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost Allocation – Meaning, Types, Relationship between resources, activities. 2. Cost and Cost drivers, Methods of allocating Costs in Cost Centers using Direct Method, Step down Method and Reciprocal Method. 3. Activity Based Costing–Introduction,Steps in ABC Systems. 4. Levels of Activities Advantages & Limitations. 5. Practical Problems on ABC Costing. 		15 LECTURES
Unit	STRATEGIC COST MANAGEMENT		15 LECTURES

-IV	<p>Transfer Pricing –Introduction, Meaning Advantages and Disadvantages, Setting Transfer Pricing. Methods of Transfer Pricing - Negotiated transfer pricing, Market Price, Cost-Based Price, Negotiated Prices & Dual Prices. Target Costing – Introduction, Concept, Objectives, Comparison between Target Costing and Cost-Plus Pricing.</p>	
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Suggested Readings

1. Lal, J., Srivastav, S., & Singh, M. (2019). Cost accounting: Text, problems and cases. McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Arora, M. (2012). A textbook of cost and management accounting (10th Ed.). Vikas Publishing House.
3. Ravi Kishore, R. M. (2006). Cost & management accounting 4Th / Ed. Taxman Publications Pvt.
4. Jain, S. P., & Narang, K. C. (1984). Advanced cost accounting. Kalyani publication
5. K. Senthilkumar; Manuhutu & Desti Kanniah. (2019). Advanced cost accounting. Vikas Publishing House.
6. Mahajan, S., & Kulkarni, M. (2019). Advanced cost accounting.
7. Mitra, J. K. (2009). Advanced cost accounting. New Age International

ELECTIVE PAPER FOR ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY -ADVANCED COSTING AND TAXATION SPECIALIZATION STUDENTS		
PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -IV		
COURSE NAME -ELECTIVE PAPER-IV - INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		
NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	TOTAL LECTURES	TOTAL MARKS
04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100
	<p>OBJECTIVE:</p> <p>To familiarize the students with the perspective of International Financial Management. Understanding International Financial System: Gain a comprehensive understanding of the components, methods of payment, risks, uncertainties, and issues involved in international finance. This includes exploring the dynamics of global financial markets and the interplay of various economic factors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Monetary System: Learn about the structure and functioning of the international monetary system, including recent developments and challenges. This involves understanding the role of institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and their impact on global financial stability. 2. Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments: Explore concepts related to foreign exchange markets, exchange rate determination theories, exchange rate forecasting, and their impact on the balance of payments (BOP). Understand the measures taken by governments and regulatory authorities to manage exchange rate fluctuations and maintain BOP equilibrium. 3. Instruments in International Financial Markets: Familiarize yourself with the various instruments and products traded in international financial markets, including securities, derivatives, and other financial instruments. Understand the globalization of capital markets and the importance of international portfolio management in diversifying risks and optimizing returns. 4. International Financial Institutions and Liquidity: Gain insights into the role and functions of key international financial institutions such as the IMF, World Bank Group (including IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA), and ICSID. Understand their objectives, functions, and their contributions to promoting international liquidity, development finance, investment arbitration, and risk mitigation. <p>Outcomes of studying Introduction to International Finance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced Global Financial Literacy: Develop a deeper understanding of the complexities and intricacies of international finance, enabling you to navigate global financial markets with confidence and competence. 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Informed Decision-Making: Acquire the knowledge and analytical skills necessary to make informed decisions in the realm of international finance, whether as a professional, investor, policymaker, or researcher. 3. Risk Management Competence: Learn effective strategies for identifying, assessing, and managing risks associated with international financial transactions, including foreign exchange risk, sovereign risk, and liquidity risk. 4. Awareness of Regulatory Frameworks: Understand the regulatory frameworks governing international financial markets and institutions, including the role of supranational organizations and national regulatory authorities in maintaining financial stability and integrity. 5. Contribution to Global Development: Recognize the role of international finance in fostering economic development, poverty alleviation, and sustainable growth, and identify opportunities for contributing to global development efforts through innovative financial solutions and initiatives. 	
UNIT-I	INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE Introduction to International Finance, Components, Methods of Payment, Risks & uncertainties in International Finance, Issues involved in International Finance, Introduction to International Monetary System, Recent Developments in International Finance.	15 LECTURES
UNIT-II	FOREIGN EXCHANGE & BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Introduction to Forex, Features & Objectives, Foreign Exchange Market, Intermediaries Theories of Foreign Exchange Rate Determination, Exchange Rate Forecasting, Impact of exchange rate on BOP - Remedial measures taken by Government & Regulatory Authorities in India	LECTURE 15
UNIT-III	INSTRUMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS. Meaning, Definition, International Finance Markets, Globalization of Capital Markets, Innovation in Foreign Securities, International Portfolio Management: Introduction and Importance.	15 LECTURES
UNIT-IV	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND LIQUIDITY Introduction to IMF, International liquidity and SDR's (Special Drawing Rights), Basket of Currencies – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) – Objectives & Functions, Role in International Finance.	15 LECTURES
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. References- 2. Harris Manville, International Finance. 3. Madhu Vij, International Finance. 4. Keith Pibean, International Finance. 5. Avadhani B.K, International Finance Theory and Practice. 6. R.M Srivastava, Multinational Financial Management. 7. P.A. Apte, International Financial Management. 8. Bndar D.C, International Finance. 	

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">9. Murthy E.N, International Finance & Risk Management.10. M.L. Verma, Foreign Trade & Management in India.11. Rao and Chary, International Finance.12. Ramachandra & Others ; International Finance |
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**PROGRAMME NAME M.COM PART -II SEMESTER -IV
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY**

COURSE NAME -PAPER-RESEARCH PROJECT

NO. OF HOURS PER WEEK	CREDIT	TOTAL LECTURES	MARKS
04	04	60	UA 60 +CCA40=100

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Students will work on a project for one semester based on concepts learned in a subject of their choice. The primary objective of the project report is to give the students practical exposure in the field as well as to inculcate research habits among the learners. In order to gain knowledge of the versatility of the same in application, they are encouraged to take up project work. The study may focus on industry-related, farm-related, field-related, or business-related issues. As a result, the study's findings would aid in the resolution of the problems encountered.

The objectives of preparing a research project are to facilitate the development of research skills, critical thinking abilities, and subject matter expertise among students. Here are the objectives and outcomes of preparing a research project:

Objectives:

6. **Develop Research Skills:** The primary objective of preparing a research project is to develop students' research skills, including the ability to formulate research questions, design research methodologies, collect and analyze data, and draw meaningful conclusions.
7. **Enhance Critical Thinking:** Research projects aim to enhance students' critical thinking abilities by encouraging them to evaluate existing literature, identify gaps in knowledge, and develop logical arguments supported by evidence.
8. **Promote Subject Matter Expertise:** Through in-depth research on a specific topic, students deepen their understanding of the subject matter and become subject matter experts in their chosen field of study.
9. **Encourage Independent Learning:** Research projects provide students with the opportunity to engage in self-directed learning, where they take responsibility for their learning process, manage their time effectively, and explore topics of interest in-depth.
10. **Foster Problem-Solving Skills:** Research projects require students to identify research problems, develop hypotheses or research questions, and propose solutions or interpretations based on their findings, thereby fostering problem-solving skills.

Outcomes: -

7. **Research Proficiency:** By completing a research project, students demonstrate proficiency in conducting research, including literature review, data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
8. **Critical Analysis:** Students develop the ability to critically analyze existing literature, evaluate research methodologies, and assess the validity and reliability of research findings.
9. **Effective Communication:** Through the presentation of their research findings, students enhance their communication skills, both written and oral, by effectively conveying complex ideas and arguments to a diverse audience.
10. **Original Contributions:** Research projects provide students with the opportunity to make original contributions to the body of knowledge in their field through novel insights, interpretations, or methodologies.
11. **Professional Development:** Engaging in research projects prepares students for future academic and professional endeavors by instilling essential skills such as information literacy, academic writing, and ethical research conduct.
12. **Overall, preparation of research project serves as a valuable learning experience that equips students with the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to succeed in their academic and professional pursuits.**

Research project guidelines:

The aim of the Project is to give an opportunity to students to learn independently and show that they can identify, define and analyze problems or issues and integrate knowledge in a business context. It reflects the ability of a student to understand and apply the theory, the concepts and the tools of analysis to a specific situation.

Preparing a research project for postgraduate courses typically involves several stages, from selecting a topic to presenting findings. Here are some guidelines to help you prepare a research project of 4 to 6 credits:

- xxiii. Students are entitled to prepare research project in 4th and 5th year of UG Programme (1st& 2nd Year of PG Programme). The topic of research project in 4th and 5th year is to be taken from the selected core paper/MAJOR. The research project could be interdisciplinary/multi-disciplinary.
- xxiv. The project is a practical, in-depth study of a problem, issue, opportunity, technique or procedure or a combination of these aspects of business. The students are required to define an area of investigation, carve out research design, gather relevant data, analyze the data, draw conclusions and make recommendations. The project must be an original piece of work that will be undertaken in post-graduate study, over a period of three semesters.
- xxv. The topic is to be selected carefully with the help of supervisor. Choose a Relevant and Feasible Topic: Select a topic that is relevant to your field of study and interests. Ensure that the topic is feasible within the scope of the project and can be adequately researched within the given timeframe.
- xxvi. Define Clear Objectives: Clearly define the objectives of your research project. What do you aim to achieve or explore through your research? Ensure that your objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).
- xxvii. Review Existing Literature: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature related to your topic. Identify gaps, controversies, or areas for further exploration that your research project can address. This will also help you refine your research questions.
- xxviii. Develop a Research Methodology: Choose appropriate research methods and techniques to address your research questions and objectives. Consider whether quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-method approaches are most suitable for your study. Outline your data collection and analysis methods.
- xxix. Create a Detailed Research Plan: Develop a detailed research plan outlining the steps you will take to carry out your project. Include timelines, milestones, and resources needed for each stage of the research process. This will help you stay organized and on track.
- xxx. Obtain Necessary Approvals: If required, obtain ethical clearance or approval from relevant authorities before starting your research project, especially if it involves human subjects or sensitive data.
- xxxi. Collect and Analyze Data: Collect data according to your research plan using appropriate methods and techniques. Ensure that your data collection process is rigorous and systematic. Once collected, analyze the data using suitable analytical tools and techniques.
- xxxii. Interpret Findings: Interpret the findings of your research in relation to your research questions and objectives. Discuss any patterns, trends, or insights

revealed by your analysis. Consider how your findings contribute to existing knowledge in the field.

- xxxiii. Draw Conclusions and Make Recommendations: Draw conclusions based on your findings and discuss their implications. Make recommendations for future research or practical applications based on your conclusions.
- xxxiv. Write a Comprehensive Research Report: Prepare a well-structured research report that clearly communicates your research process, findings, and conclusions. Include an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, conclusions, and references sections.
- xxxv. Format and Present Your Project: Format your research project according to the guidelines provided by your institution or department. Pay attention to citation styles, formatting requirements, and any specific instructions. Prepare for a presentation of your research findings, if required.
- xxxvi. Seek Feedback and Revise: Seek feedback from your supervisor, peers, or other experts in the field. Revise your research project based on their comments and suggestions to improve its quality and clarity.
- xxxvii. Ensure Originality and Integrity: Ensure that your research project is original and does not contain any plagiarized content. Maintain integrity throughout the research process by accurately reporting findings and adhering to ethical standards.
- xxxviii. By following these guidelines, you can effectively prepare a research project for your postgraduate course that demonstrates your ability to conduct independent research and contribute to knowledge in your field of study.
- xxxix. All the material that relates to your project, including completed questionnaires or tapes from interviews, should be shown to your supervisor and be kept until the examination board has confirmed your results. Do not throw this material away once your project is submitted, as you might be asked to present it as part of the Viva Voce Examination, before your project results are confirmed.
- xl. The supervisor's role is to appraise ideas and work of the student. Student must take overall responsibility for both the content of project and its management. This includes selection of an appropriate subject area (with the approval of the supervisor), setting up meetings with the supervisor, devising and keeping to a work schedule (to include contingency planning), and providing the supervisor with samples of your work.
- xli. Student will submit the final report of project/ Dissertation at end of the year. The project reports would be examined by the external examiner and based on the report and Viva Voce examination conducted at the end of the semester, a student will be awarded marks.
- xlii. If any student published research paper in UGC-CARE listed journal from the research project/Dissertation will be entitled to get additional 25 marks out of 100. The maximum marks of research project/Dissertation will be 100 only.
- xliii. The marks acquired in research project/ Dissertation will be converted to grades and will be added in CGPA computation.
- xliv. The External Examiners will examine the following in Project Report:
(Literature Survey on the Topic Chosen-Method of Data Collection-Presentation – Style,

Comprehensiveness, Table presentation, Graphs, Charts. --Analysis and inference and implication of the study-Overall linkage between objectives, methodology, findings and suggestions-Bibliography and References.)

S.N O.	DETAILS	WEIGHTAGE
	Research Proposal •Clarity and relevance of research objectives and questions. •Justification of the research topic and significance. •Appropriateness of the research methodology and design. •Feasibility of the proposed research plan.	(10%):
	Literature Review Depth and breadth of the literature review. Critical analysis and synthesis of existing literature. Identification of gaps, controversies, or research questions arising from the literature.	(15%):
	Research Methodology Appropriateness and justification of research methods and techniques. Rigor and validity of data collection procedures. Consideration of ethical issues and compliance with ethical guidelines	(15%):
	Data Collection and Analysis Effectiveness of data collection procedures and techniques. Quality and completeness of data collected. Soundness of data analysis methods and techniques. Interpretation and relevance of findings in relation to research questions.	(20%):
	Discussion and Conclusion Clarity and coherence of the discussion of research findings. Insightfulness of the interpretation of findings. Logical connections between findings and research objectives. Appropriateness of conclusions drawn from the analysis.	(15%):
	Contribution to Knowledge Originality and significance of the research contributions. Potential impact of the research on the field of study. Identification of implications and recommendations for future research or practice.	(10%):
	Writing Quality Organization and structure of the research report. Clarity, coherence, and conciseness of writing. Correctness of grammar, spelling, and punctuation. Adherence to formatting and citation style guidelines.	(10%):
	Presentation Clarity and effectiveness of oral presentation. Ability to communicate key research findings and insights. Use of visual aids, if applicable. Responses to questions and engagement with the audience.	(5%):
	Overall Assessment Overall quality and coherence of the research project. Demonstration of critical thinking, analytical skills, and research competency. Adherence to deadlines and project requirements. Integration of feedback and revision based on peer and instructor comments.	TOTAL (100%):

	is evaluation scheme provides a comprehensive framework for assessing the various components of a research project and ensuring that students demonstrate proficiency in conducting independent research and effectively communicating their findings. Adjustments can be made based on specific course requirements and learning objectives.	
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RESEARCH PROJECT MARKING SYSTEM

PARTICULARS	4 CREDIT SEM-III		6 CREDIT SEM-IV	
	UA	CCA	UA	CCA
	Related To Project	Related To Students	Related To Project	Related To Students
1. Research Proposal (10%):	6	4	9	6
2. Literature Review (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
3. Research Methodology (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
4. Data Collection and Analysis (20%):	12	8	18	12
5. Discussion and Conclusion (15%):	9	6	13.5	9
6. Contribution to Knowledge (10%):	6	4	9	6
7. Writing Quality (10%):	6	4	9	6
8. Presentation (5%):	3	2	4.5	3
Overall Assessment (100%):	60	40	90	60

GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM AND ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF YOUR RESEARCH PROJECT, FOLLOW THESE RULES:

- a. Understand What Constitutes Plagiarism: Familiarize yourself with the definition of plagiarism, which includes using someone else's ideas, words, or work without proper attribution.
- b. Use Proper Citations: Whenever you use someone else's ideas, words, or work, cite the original source properly using an appropriate citation style (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago). This applies to both direct quotes and paraphrased information.
- c. Paraphrase Effectively: If you need to use information from a source, paraphrase it in your own words while still acknowledging the original source through proper citation. Avoid simply rearranging or substituting a few words from the original text.
- d. Quotation Marks for Direct Quotes: When directly quoting someone else's work, enclose the quoted text in quotation marks and provide a citation indicating the source. Be sure to use quotation marks only for verbatim excerpts.
- e. Give Credit for Ideas: Even if you're not directly quoting, give credit to the original authors for their ideas or concepts that you discuss or build upon in your research project.
- f. Use Multiple Sources: Ensure that your research project draws from a variety of credible sources. Avoid relying too heavily on a single source or author.

- g. Create Original Work: Aim to produce original insights, analyses, and interpretations in your research project. Add your own thoughts and perspectives to the existing body of knowledge on the topic.
- h. Plan Your Research Process: Plan your research process carefully to allow sufficient time for reading, note-taking, and synthesizing information. Avoid rushing through your work, which can increase the risk of accidental plagiarism.
- i. Use Plagiarism Detection Tools: Consider using plagiarism detection software or online tools to check your work for unintentional plagiarism before submitting it.
- j. Seek Guidance if Unsure: If you're unsure about how to properly cite a source or if you're concerned about unintentional plagiarism, seek guidance from your instructor, a librarian, or a writing center.

The students shall start all the approval procedures, regarding the PROJECT REPORT and complete them during the 3rd and 4th semester of M.Com.

This consists of

- e Selection of an organisation*
- f Selection and approval of the topic*
- g Approval of project guide*
- h Approval of project proposal*

PROJECT REPORT:

During the third /fourth semester, the student is required to work on the preparation and completion of a project report.

5. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PROJECT REPORT

- Font size: 12; Font Style: Times New Roman; Line Spacing: 1.5 spacing.
- Total number of pages: 100 to a maximum of 120 pages (excluding appendices and exhibits).
- Printed on one side bond sheet (A4 size only).
- Soft Binding (Hard binding or Spiral binding will not be accepted).

6. FORMAT OF THE PROJECT REPORT

The student shall arrange the following certificates in an order at the time of soft binding of a project report (As mentioned below).

- **Title Page**
- The original **Project Approval Letter** issued by the Chairperson, Department of Studies and Research in Commerce, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru – Student Copy
- **Principal Certificate**
- **Guide Certificate**
- A **Project Completion Certificate** from the company on its official letter head and duly signed by the concerned authority.
- **Declaration of the Student**
- **Acknowledgement**

- Contents
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Abbreviations

CHAPTER DETAILS

Chapter – I: Introduction

Chapter – II: Review of Literature

Chapter – II: Research Methodology

- J. Research Gap
- K. Statement of the Problem and justification of the study
- L. The need for the study
- M. Objectives of the study
- N. Hypotheses of the study
- O. Scope of the Study
- P. Research Methodology
 - Selection of Variables
 - Sources of Data Collection
 - Sampling Size and Design
 - Statistical Tools
- Q. Limitations of the study
- R. Chapter Scheme

Chapter – IV: Conceptual Framework and Industry Profile

Chapter – V: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter – VI: Summary of Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES (Questionnaire used, financial statements, etc.)



7. SUBMISSION OF PROJECT REPORT

- c. Every student must bind a minimum of **four sets of the Final Project Report**
- d. Submit **three copies** to the Department

8. EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT REPORT

- 4. **Project Report:** The Project Report carries 60+40=100/90+60=150 marks (maximum). As a result, students must pay greater attention not only to the preparation of project but also on the timely submission of their project report to the department.

5. RESEARCH PROJECT MARKING SYSTEM

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8. Presentation (5%):	3	2	4.5	3
Overall Assessment (100%):	60	40	90	60

6. Viva-Voce Examination:

- a. Every student is required to come in person to the Viva-Voce examination on the day and at the time as scheduled or announced by the university.
- b. The viva-voce examination will be conducted by the duly appointed Board of Examiner's in the notified by the university. (internal guide and external .)
- c. The Viva-Voce Examination also carries 40/60 marks (maximum).
- d. The timely submission of the project report is a pre-requisite for attending the Viva-Voce examination