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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy Paper–I
Advanced Accountancy (MCOM0101)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

08

- 1) At present, Electricity Company are governed by
 - a) Electricity Act 1910
 - b) Electricity Act 1948
 - c) Electricity Act 1998
 - d) Electricity Act 2003
- 2) Electricity Tariffs are fixed
 - a) by appropriation commission
 - b) Under Electricity Act 1910
 - c) Under Electricity Act 1948
 - d) All of the above
- 3) The Commission paid by the re-insurance is know as
 - a) Commission on direct business
 - b) Commission on reinsurance ceded
 - c) Commission on reinsurance accepted
 - d) None of these
- 4) Cost of license appears in
 - a) General Balance Sheet
 - b) Capital Account
 - c) Revenue Account
 - d) Net Revenue Account
- 5) Which method of inflation accounting is more commonly used?
 - a) The historical cost method
 - b) The Current Purchasing power method
 - c)
 - d)
- 6) Formats of financial statement of Electricity companies are laid down in
 - a) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission act
 - b) The Company Act
 - c) The Income Tax act
 - d) The Electricity Act 2003

- 7) Money supply increase when inflation rise in the economy _____.
a) No change b) Decrease
c) Increase d) None of the these
- 8) Life insurance contract is a contract of _____.
a) Indemnity b) Guarantee
c) both of the above d) None of the above

B) State whether the following statements are true or false.

04

- 1) All insurance contract are contracts of indemnity.
- 2) Life insurance contract is a contract of indemnity.
- 3) The value of human resources is generally shown as assets in the Balance Sheet.
- 4) Management helps in using the resources properly.

Q.2 Answer the following

12

- Explain the needs of human resource accounting.
- Write the merits of Inflection accounting.
- What is electricity in final account?
- What is the Revenue Account?

Q.3 Answer the following.

12

- a) Explain the Role of Human Resources manager Organization.
- b) Calculate the Converted Value for the year 2018 from the following.
Purchase of Land during 2015 is Rs.5,00,000
The Price Index during 2015 is 200 and the price Index during 2018 is 450

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One)

12

- a) The Hindustan Gas Company rebuilt and reequipped part of their works at a cost of Rs 5,00,000 the part of the old works thus superseded cost Rs. 3,00,000 the capacity of the new works is double the capacity of the old works Rs. 20,000 is realized by the sale of old materials, and old materials worth Rs. 10,000 are used in the construction of the new works and included in the total cost of Rs. 5,00,000 mentioned above. The costs of labour and materials are 25% Higher than when the old works were built. Pass the Journal entries.

OR

- b) What is Human Resources Management? Explain the objective?**

Q.5 Answer the following (Any One)**12**

- a) The All Peoples Assurance co. Ltd as on 31st March 2018
Trial Balance

Particulars	Rs. (Thousand)
Life Assurance Fund	14,70,562
Claim by death	76,980
Claim by maturity	56,420
Premium	2,10,572
Expenses of management	19,890
Commission	26,541
Consideration for annuities granted	10,712
Interest, dividend, and rent	52,461
Income Tax paid on profit	3,060
Surrenders	21,860
Annuities	29,420
Bonus paid in cash	9,450
Bonus paid in reduction of premium	2,500
Preliminary expenses	600
Claim admitted but not paid at the end of year	10,034
Annuity due but not paid	2,380
Capital paid	14,00,00
Government Securities Sundry Fixed Assets	24,90,000
	4,19,110

Prepare Revenue Account and the Balance Sheet after taking into account the following

- 1) Claim covered under reinsurance Rs. 10,000 thousand
- 2) Further claim intimated Rs. 8,000 thousand
- 3) Further bounces utilized in reeducation of premium Rs 1,500 thousand
- 4) Interest Accrued Rs. 15,400 thousand
- 5) Premium Outstanding Rs. 7,400 thousand

OR

- b) Write the different types of inflation Accounting.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing (Paper – I)
Basics of Cost Accounting (MCOM0105)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

08

- 1) Basic objectives of course accounting is _____.
 - a) Tax compliance
 - b) Financial audit
 - c) Lost ascertainment amount
 - d) Profit analysis
- 2) Direct cost incurred can be identified with _____.
 - a) Each department
 - b) Each unit of output
 - c) Each month
 - d) Each executive
- 3) Overhead cost is the total of _____.
 - a) All indirect costs
 - b) All direct costs
 - c) Indirect and direct costs
 - d) All specific cost
- 4) Costing refers to the techniques and process of _____.
 - a) Ascertainment of costs
 - b) Allocation of costs
 - c) Apportion of costs
 - d) Distribution of costs
- 5) Warehouse rent is a part of _____.
 - a) Prime cost
 - b) Factory cost
 - c) Distribution cost
 - d) Production cost
- 6) Which one of the following is not considered for preparation of cost-sheet?
 - a) Factory cost
 - b) Goodwill written off
 - c) Selling cost
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Factory overhead can be charged on the basis of _____.
 - a) Material cost
 - b) Labour cost
 - b) Prime cost
 - d) Factory cost

- 8) Cost accounting concepts include all of the following except _____.
a) Planning b) Controlling
c) Profit sharing d) Product costing

B) Fill in the blanks.

04

- 1) Idle time cards are prepared to know the reason of _____.
- 2) Basis of apportionment of welfare department expenses is _____.
- 3) Indirect cost is known as _____.
- 4) Classification of cost is useful to _____.

Q.2 Explain the following concepts.

12

- a) Element of cost
- b) Labour Turnover
- c) Classification of cost
- d) What is Scrap?

Q.3 Long Answer/Problem.

12

- a)** From the following information, calculate the labour turnover rate and labour flux rate :
- | | |
|--|------|
| Number of workers at the beginning of the year | 3800 |
| Number of workers at the end of the year | 4200 |
- During the year 40 workers leave while 160 workers are discharged. 600 workers are required during the year, of these 150 workers are recruited because of leavers and the rest are engaged in accordance with an expansion scheme.
- b)** Explain in brief Methods of remuneration and Incentive Scheme.

Q.4 Long answer / Long problem.

12

- a) What is Overhead? and Explain Collection, Classification, Apportionment and allocation of overheads.

OR

- b)** The following data relates to the manufactures of standard product during the month of April 2018.

Particulars	Amount
Raw Material	Rs. 1,80,000
Direct Wages	Rs. 90,000
Machine hours worked (hour)	Rs. 10,000
Machine hour rate (per hour)	Rs. 8
Administration overheads	Rs. 35,000
Selling overheads (per unit)	Rs. 5
Units produced	Rs. 4000
Unit sold	Rs. 3600
Selling price per unit	Rs. 125

You are required to prepare a cost-sheet.

Q.5 Long answer / Long problem.**12**

- a) Manufacturing unit has purchased and installed a new machine of Ra. 12,70,000 to its fleet of 7 existing machines. The machine has an estimated life of 12 years and it is expected to realise rupees 70,000 as scrap at the end of its working life. Other relevant data are as follows:
- 1) budgeted working hours are 2592 based on 8 hours per day for 324 days. This includes 300 hours for plant maintenance and 92 hours for setting up of plant.
 - 2) estimated cost of maintenance of the machine is Ra. 25000 (p.a)
 - 3) the machine requires a special chemical solution, which is replaced at the end of each week (6 days in a week) at a cost of Rs. 400 each time.
 - 4) for operates control operation of the machines and the average wages per person Rs. 420 for a week plus 15% Fringe benefits.
 - 5) electricity used by the machine during the production is 16 units per hour at a cost of Ra. 3 per unit. No current is taken during maintenance and setting up.
 - 6) department and general works overhead allocated to the operation during last year was Rs. 50,000. During the current year it is estimated to increase 10% of this amount.
- Calculate machine hour rate if (a) setting up time is unproductive (b) setting up time is productive.

OR

- b) Explain in brief Advantages and Importance of Cost Accounting.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation Paper-I (MCOM0109)
Advanced Taxation -I

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

08

- 1) Which of the following is classified as a revenue receipt?
 - a) Loan received
 - b) Interest on a savings account
 - c) Sale of fixed asset
 - d) Capital contribution from partner
- 2) Which of the following is considered capital expenditure?
 - a) Depreciation on machinery
 - b) Purchase of machinery
 - c) Repair of a building
 - d) Salaries to employees
- 3) Income under the head 'Income from House Property' is taxed:
 - a) Only when the property is sold
 - b) On receipt basis
 - c) On accrual basis
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Which of the following is exempt from tax under section 10 of the Income Tax Act?
 - a) Agricultural income
 - b) Rent from property
 - c) Interest on fixed deposit
 - d) Salary⁷ from foreign employer
- 5) Which of the following types of income is included in the computation of total income of an individual?
 - a) Income from agriculture
 - b) Income from business
 - c) Gifts received from relatives
 - d) Foreign income

- 6) The period of stay required for an individual to qualify as a Resident in India is:
 - a) 182 days or more in the relevant financial year
 - b) 60 days or more in the relevant financial year
 - c) 182 days or more during the preceding year
 - d) 90 days or more in the relevant financial year
- 7) Income from interest on savings account is taxable under the head:
 - a) Income from Capital Gains
 - b) Income from Other Sources
 - c) Income from Business or Profession
 - d) Income from House Property
- 8) Which section of the Income Tax Act provides for deductions for donations to charitable institutions?
 - a) Section 80C
 - b) Section 80D
 - c) Section 80G
 - d) Section 80E

B) Write True/False.**04**

- 1) Capital receipts are generally taxable, whereas revenue receipts are generally exempt from tax.
- 2) Income from salary is taxable on the basis of accrual, regardless of whether it is received in the year or not.
- 3) A Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) can claim deductions under section 80C for life insurance premiums.
- 4) Exempt income refers to income that is excluded from taxation due to specific exemptions provided in the Income Tax Act.

Q.2 Short Notes.**12**

- a) Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure
- b) Computation of Income from House Property
- c) Capital Gains: Short-term and Long-term
- d) Deductions Available Under Section 80D

Q.3 Short Notes**12**

- a) Residential Status of an Individual
- b) Taxability of Income from Business or Profession

Q.4 Long Questions.**12**

- a) Explain how to compute total income under the head 'Salary' with an example. Include salary, allowances, and deductions.
- b) Discuss the tax treatment of agricultural income in India, including exemptions and conditions for it to be considered exempt.

Q.5 Long Questions.**12**

- a)** Explain in detail the various deductions available under Chapter VI-A of the Income Tax Act for individuals. Provide examples where applicable.
- b)** Discuss the taxation of capital gains, including the different rates for short-term and long-term capital gains, and the exemptions provided under the Income Tax Act.

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper- I
Indian Banking System (MCOM0113)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-05-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives.

08

- 1) _____ is the Head Office of Reserve Bank Of India located.

a) Mumbai	b) New Delhi
c) Kolkata	d) Deharadun
- 2) _____ the word is not used in monetary policy.

a) Cash Reserve Ratio	b) Repo Rate
c) Bank Rate	d) Blue chip
- 3) The oldest Bank in India is _____.

a) R.B.I.	b) Bank of India
c) State Bank of India	d) Bank of Hindustan
- 4) _____ year was the Banking Regulation Act passed in India.

a) 1947	b) 1935
c) 1949	d) 1965
- 5) _____ is the first Development bank established in 1948.

a) IFCI	b) NABARD
c) SIDBI	d) All of the above
- 6) The Regional Rural Banks were established in the year _____.

a) 1969	b) 1972
c) 1973	d) 1975
- 7) State Bank of India was formed as a merger of _____ banks.

a) Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and Bank of Bombay
b) Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and General Bank of India
c) Bank of Bengal, Bank of Oudh and Bank of Madras
d) None of these

- 8) Co-operative banks are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India under which Act: ____.
- a) The Banking Regulation Act- 1949
 - b) Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act-1965
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) Negotiable Instrument Act-1881

B) Write the True or False:**04**

- 1) Current Account Deposits is an asset held by Commercial Banks.
- 2) Saurashtra Gramin Bank is the first Regional Rural Bank in India.
- 3) Imperial Bank of India was Nationalized in 1955.
- 4) The Reserve Bank of India was established on 1 April 1935 in Kolkata.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) Primary Functions of Commercial Banks
- b) Objectives of Reserve Bank of India
- c) Objectives of Development bank
- d) Progress of State Bank of India

Q.3 Answer the following Questions.**12**

- a) Write a short note on a Co-operative Bank in India.
- b) Write a note State bank of Group.

Q.4 Long Answer. (Any One)**12**

- a) Write modern Reforms in Banking sector in India.

OR.

- b) Evaluate the brief working of Reserve Bank of India. What are its outstanding achievement?

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) Write in brief Banking Regulation Act 1949.

OR.

- b) Describe the various components of structure of Commercial Banking System in India.

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B) Write True or False.**04**

- 1) If any two rows or columns of a determinant are identical then the determinant vanishes.
- 2) Every scalar matrix is unit matrix.
- 3) If A & B are two equivalent matrices, then $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } B$.
- 4) The equation $AX = 0$ has a non zero solution, iff the rank r of A is less than the number n , of its Columns, i.e of the unknowns.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Find the value of determinant

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

- b) Define Symmetric and skew Symmetric with illustration.
- c) Explain the Inverse of a square matrix.
- d) Define row matrix and column matrix with example.

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Define rank of matrix and write related result.
- b) Verify whether $AB = BA$ for the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Solve the equations by using Cramer's rule.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 3y + 4z &= 5 \\ x + 2y - 3z &= 8 \\ x - y - z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

OR

- b) Explain Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Find the inverse of the following matrix by adjoint method.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Explain the linear homogenous system of equations. Also explain how to solve it.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy (Paper – II)
Management Accounting (MCOM0102)

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative from the options. 08

- 1) A _____ consists of a series of budgets for different level of activity.
a) flexible budget b) Cash Budget
c) Production budget d) Sales Budget
- 2) _____ is a projection of financial accounts.
a) Profit and Loss b) Budget
c) Production d) Sales
- 3) _____ is an officer who is entrusted with Management Accounting function of an organization.
a) Chartered Accountant b) Company Secretary
c) Management Accountant d) Manager
- 4) The performance of various department is regularly reported to the _____.
a) top management b) middle management
c) lower management d) None of these
- 5) _____ is concerned with ascertainment and control of costs.
a) Management Accounting b) Cost accounting
c) Financial Accounting d) Book keeping
- 6) _____ is concerned with revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of a business house.
a) Management Accounting b) Cost accounting
c) Financial Accounting d) Book keeping
- 7) _____ is the process of recording, classifying, summarizing, analyzing and interpreting the financial transactions of the business.
a) Accounting b) Costing
c) Financial d) Book keeping
- 8) Sales 15000, Variable cost 7500, what is contribution?
a) 8500 b) 7500
c) 5000 d) 4500

B) Write True or False.**04**

- 1) Profit volume graph is a pictorial representation of the profit volume relationship.
- 2) ABC costing is determination of cost of each of branches of business activities that add the value of product and services.
- 3) A budget manual is a set of rules and instructions used by large organizations to prepare their budgets and related reports.
- 4) BEP situation shows higher profit in Business.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Note/Short Problem)**12**

- a) Budget manual
- b) Limiting factors
- c) Scope of Management Accounting
- d) Master budget

Q.3 Answer the following. (Short Note/Short Problem)**12**

- a) Tools and Techniques of Management Accounting.
- b) AB Company is a single product manufacturer whose selling price is Rs. 20 per unit and the variable cost is Rs. 12 per unit. The annual fixed cost is Rs. 160000. The number of units produced and sold is 20000. Calculate Contribution, P/V Ratio and BEP.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. (Short Answer/ Problem)**12**

- a) The sale and profit during two years were

Year	Sales	Profit
1990	150000/-	20000/-
1991	170000/-	25000/-

You are required to calculate

- 1) Break-Even Point
- 2) P/V Ratio
- 3) Sales required to earn profit Rs. 40000/-
- 4) The Profit made when sales are Rs. 250000/-

OR

- b) What is Budget? Explain the objective of Budget and budgetary Control in details.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer/ Problem)**12**

- a) The expenses budgeted for production of 10000 units in a factory are furnished below.

Particulars	Per Unit
Material	70/-
Labour	25/-
Variable overheads	20/-
Fixed overheads (Rs. 100000)	10/-
Variable expenses (Direct)	5/-
Selling Expenses (10% fixed)	13/-
Distribution Expenses (20% fixed)	7/-
Administrative expenses (fixed) Rs. 50000/-	5/-
Total cost per unit	155

Prepare a flexible budget for production of 8000 units and 6000 units.

OR

- b)** What is Activity Based Costing? Explain the importance and limitations of Activity Based Costing.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing (Paper - II)
Methods of Costing (MCOM0106)

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) Procedure of assigning direct cost to any cost object is classified as _____.
 - a) sales allocation
 - b) cost tracing
 - c) cost allocation
 - d) sales tracing
- 2) Costing technique in which actual direct rates are multiplied to quantity of direct cost inputs is classified as _____.
 - a) priced costing
 - b) actual costing
 - c) direct costing
 - d) indirect costing
- 3) Contract costing is not used in one of the following industries _____.
 - a) Ship building
 - b) Civil construction
 - c) Automobiles
 - d) Construction of Bridges
- 4) WIP in contract means _____.
 - a) work certified
 - b) work certified and work uncertified
 - c) Cash received
 - d) None of these
- 5) Profit remaining as reserve is _____.
 - a) Transfer to P & L
 - b) deducted from WIP
 - c) Not taken into account
 - d) deducted from cost of the contract
- 6) The contract undertaken are completed away from the _____ premises.
 - a) Contractors
 - b) Contractee
 - c) Party
 - d) Builder
- 7) Second steps in process costing system is to _____.
 - a) Summarize total cost
 - b) Compute cost for each equivalent unit
 - c) Summarize flow of out put
 - d) Computer output in units

- 8) Costing system which classify cost into cost categories in a way when expense is incurred in process is called _____.
 a) Conversion expenses costing system
 b) inventory costing system
 c) process costing system
 d) job costing system

B) Fill in the Blanks.**04**

- 1) Previous department costs are also called as _____.
 2) When actual loss exceeds normal loss there is _____.
 3) Contract account is prepared in the books of _____.
 4) Contract price is shown on _____ side of contract account.

Q.2 Write Short Answer for the following**12**

- a) Explain the concept of Batch Costing.
 b) Explain the certificate work in progress.
 c) What is mean by service costing?
 d) National loss means.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Note/Problem)**12**

- a) Find out the Economic Batch Quantity from the particulars given below.
 Annual demand Rs. 9600, setting up cost Rs. 200 cost of production per unit Rs. 50 Rate of interest 10% p.a.
 b) Explain briefly the different method of Costing.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) Different between job costing and process costing.

OR

- b) The following is the information relating to expenditure on a contract which commenced on 1-4-2-022

	Rs.
Materials	200000
Wages	175000
Direct expenses	125000

Cash received 31-12-2022 – 500,000 being 80% of work certified only in Contractee A/c. The value of work uncertified is Rs. 25000/-
 Prepare Contract A/c and also show the profit to be credited to P & L A/c.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) What is work in progress and how is it calculate in a contract account and show in the balance sheet?

OR

- b) Job No-58 passes through three departments X, Y & Z the following information is given regarding this job

Particular	Department		
	X	Y	Z
Material issued to job	8,000	1,000	500
Direct labour hours for job	1,000	2,000	5,000
Rate of direct labour per hours	1.00	1.50	2.00
Sale of Scrap Materials arising from job	1,000	150	100
Total overhead for the departments	10,000	15,000	25,000
Total labour hours for the departments	10,000	30,000	40,000

Calculate the cost of job No-58.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation Paper-II
Advanced Taxation - II - (MCOM0110)

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) Which of the following is a primary responsibility of the Income Tax Authorities under Section 116 of the Income Tax Act?
 - a) To issue refunds
 - b) To assess income and levy taxes
 - c) To provide legal advice to taxpayers
 - d) To review tax legislation
- 2) Which section of the Income Tax Act specifically addresses the powers of the Income Tax authorities to inspect and search business premises?
 - a) Section 133
 - b) Section 132
 - c) Section 134
 - d) Section 131
- 3) Under Section 124(1), if an assessee feels that the Assessing Officer (AO) does not have territorial jurisdiction, they may:
 - a) Challenge the AO's jurisdiction in writing within 30 days
 - b) Challenge the AO's jurisdiction by filing an appeal
 - c) Fill an objection with the Commissioner.
 - d) Move a writ petition in the High Court.
- 4) Under Section 131, the Income Tax Authorities have the power to:
 - a) Examine the books of accounts of any person.
 - b) Freeze a taxpayer's bank account
 - c) Conduct searches of business premises
 - d) Issue orders for the imposition of penalties.
- 5) What is the purpose of Section 133A of the Income Tax Act?
 - a) To allow authorities to conduct a survey and gather evidence
 - b) To impose penalties on failure to file tax returns
 - c) To regulate the process of tax refund
 - d) To initiate prosecution proceedings against tax evasion

- 6) Which section of the Income Tax Act provides the powers to the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) to issue directions?
- a) Section 119
 - b) Section 127
 - c) Section 120
 - d) Section 134
- 7) Section 271AA(1) imposes a penalty for:
- a) Failure to file tax returns
 - b) Failure to maintain books of account
 - c) Failure to comply with transfer pricing documentation requirements
 - d) Non-Payment to taxes
- 8) The power of the Income Tax Authorities to seize documents and assets is granted under which section of the Income Tax Act?
- a) Section 131
 - b) Section 132
 - c) Section 120
 - d) Section 133

B) Write True or False.**04**

- 1) The jurisdiction of the Assessing officer can be challenged by an assessee under Section 124(3) only if the AO is from a different state.
- 2) Under Section 271A, a penalty is levied for the failure to keep books of accounts in the manner prescribed.
- 3) Section 131 of the Income Tax Act provides for the power of Income Tax authorities to inspect business records and issue summons to witnesses.
- 4) Section 133C allows Income Tax Authorities to inspect the records of companies only when an investigation is initiated.

Q.2 Write Short Answer for the following**12**

- a) Territorial and Legal Jurisdiction of Income Tax Authorities under Section 124.
- b) Penalties under Sections 271B and 272A of the Income Tax Act.
- c) Powers to call for Information under Section 133 of the Income Tax Act.
- d) CBDT's Powers under Section 119

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)**12**

- a) Transfer of Cases under Section 127
- b) Search and Seizure under Section 132

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) Explain the powers of the Income Tax Authorities to conduct surveys under Section 133A and investigations under Section 132. Discuss the procedural aspects and the safeguards for the taxpayer during such actions.
- b) Discuss the penalties and prosecutions under Sections 271A, 271B, 271AA, and 272A of the Income Tax Act. Explain the conditions for the imposition of these penalties and the legal consequences for the assessee.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a)** Explain the powers granted to the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) under Section 119 of the Income Tax Act, with special reference to the issuance of guidelines and directions for the proper administration of tax laws.
- b)** Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of the Assessing officer under Section 124 and the procedure for transferring cases under Section 127. Include the rights of the assessee and the grounds for the transfer of jurisdiction.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System (Paper - II)
Banking And Indian Financial System - (MCOM0114)

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

08

- 1) Which of the following is a function of a central bank?
 - a) Accepting deposits from the public.
 - b) Issuing currency
 - c) Offering car loans
 - d) Selling insurance
- 2) What does NABARD stand for?
 - a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 - b) National Authority for Banking and Rural Development
 - c) National Agency for Banking and Revenue Department
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Which type of cheque cannot be transferred to another person?
 - a) Bearer cheque
 - b) Order Cheque
 - c) Crossed cheque
 - d) Post-dated cheque
- 4) What is the primary role of the Indian Money Market?
 - a) Long-term investment
 - b) Short-term funding
 - c) Real estate financing
 - d) International trade financing
- 5) What is the objective of monetary policy?
 - a) Encourage public spending
 - b) Control inflation and stabilize the economy
 - c) Increase the fiscal deficit
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Which of these is NOT a financial institution?
 - a) IBRD
 - b) NHB
 - c) Mutual funds
 - d) RBI
- 7) The secondary market deals with:
 - a) The issuance of new shares
 - b) Trading of existing securities
 - c) Mutual fund investments
 - d) Tax collection

- 8) Which of the following is an example of foreign direct investment (FDI)?
- a) Purchase of shares in an Indian company by a foreign investor
 - b) Setting up a factory in India by a foreign company
 - c) Selling goods in the Indian market
 - d) Investing in Indian mutual funds

B) True or False.**04**

- 1) The Indian capital market is meant for short-term borrowing and lending.
- 2) NABARD primarily focuses on rural financing.
- 3) Offshore country funds are a part of the international capital market.
- 4) Mutual funds operate only in the primary market.

Q.2 Answer the following (short notes).**12**

- a) Write a short note on secured advances.
- b) Explain the term endorsement and crossing of cheques.
- c) Describe the role of investment institutions in industrial financing.
- d) Briefly explain the objectives of monetary policy.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)**12**

- a) Explain the structure of the banking system in India.
- b) What are the functions of the Indian Money Market?
- c) Discuss the role of NABARD in agricultural financing.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Discuss the methods of credit control used by the central bank.
- b) Elaborate on the role and functions of international financial institutions like IBRD and IFC.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Explain the components and significance of the Indian Financial System.
- b) Analyze the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the Indian economy.

- 7) The selection of every K^{th} strip in forest survey for estimation of timber, which method of the following is more convenient?
- a) Simple Random Sampling
 - b) Stratified Sampling
 - c) Systematic Sampling
 - d) None of these
- 8) Which of the following is a type of non-probability sampling?
- a) Snowball sampling
 - b) Convenience sampling
 - c) Quota sampling
 - d) All the above

B) Fill in the blanks.**04**

- 1) A sample constant representing a population is called _____.
- 2) If the numbers of units in a population are limited, it is known as _____ population.
- 3) The errors other than sampling errors are termed as _____.
- 4) Two stage sampling is _____ efficient as compared to single stage sampling.

Q.2 Answer for the following.**12**

- a) Explain the need for sample survey.
- b) Write short notes on SRSWOR.
- c) What do you mean by convenience sampling?
- d) What do you mean by cluster sampling?

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Describe purposive sampling and give its merits and demerits.
- b) Distinguish between a population and sample.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) What is sampling? What are the advantages of sampling over the census method?

OR

- b) What is a systematic sampling? Give its various advantages and disadvantages.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Define PPSWR sampling design. Explain Lahiri's method for drawing a PPSWR sample.
- b) What is Stratified Sampling? Explain proportional allocations in stratified random sampling.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy (Paper - III)
Advanced Auditing (MCOM0103)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives: **08**

- 1) What is the primary objective of an auditing?
 - a) To express opinion on truth and fairness of financial results and position
 - b) To sign an audit report
 - c) To find out errors and frauds
 - d) None of the above
- 2) When two or more errors exactly counter balanced each other, they are referred to as _____.
 - a) Errors of Commission
 - b) Errors of double Commission
 - c) Errors of Principles
 - d) Compensating Errors
- 3) When revenue expenditure is recorded as capital expenditure, this will result in _____.
 - a) Overstatement of profits
 - b) Very poor
 - c) Understatement of profits
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The statutory auditor is to address the audit report to the _____.
 - a) The Government of India
 - b) Board of Directors
 - c) The members of the organization
 - d) None of the above
- 5) An audit which is carried out as per requirements of a particular statute or an Act is called as _____.
 - a) Government Audit
 - b) Legal Audit
 - c) Statutory Audit
 - d) Interim Audit
- 6) Which of the following audits involves aspects of accountability and propriety and not just examination of financial statements of the public enterprises?
 - a) Balance sheet audit
 - b) Continuous audit
 - c) Government audit
 - d) Human resource audit

- 7) Vouching helps _____ in establishing the truth of the entries in the books of the accounts.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Accountant | b) Auditor |
| c) Management | d) None of the above |
- 8) An auditor verifies that the voucher should be in the name of ____.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) The auditor | b) The supplier |
| c) The client | d) None of the above |

B) State following statements are true or False: 04

- 1) Free hold land is not a depreciable asset.
- 2) Internal auditor is appointed by Chartered Accountant.
- 3) Indian financial year starts on 1st April every year.
- 4) Statutory auditor is appointed by management.

Q.2 Write Short Notes: 12

- 1) Definition of audit.
- 2) Explain the concept of internal audit.
- 3) Explain the concept of IFRS.
- 4) Objectives of Internal Control.

Q.3 Answer the following. 12

- 1) Qualification and disqualification of auditor.
- 2) Auditing steps of Bank.

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the objectives of audit.

OR

- b) Explain the meaning of vouching. State its feature. What are its advantages?

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the various types of audits.

OR

- b) Difference between internal checking, internal audit and statutory audit.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing (Paper - III)
Cost Accounting Techniques (MCOM0107)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative. 08

- 1) The variable cost is made of _____.
 - a) the salary of all employees
 - b) the electricity bills
 - c) cost of all the raw materials
 - d) all of the above
- 2) The kind of cost which will not differ due to the volume of the production is called _____.
 - a) Variable Cost
 - b) Fixed Cost
 - c) Marginal Cost
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Standard Cost is the planned cost for a unit of product or service _____.
 - a) demanded
 - b) produced
 - c) supplied
 - d) none of the above
- 4) Within the standard costing process, a fundamental standard is set for _____.
 - a) a long duration of time
 - b) the current time frame
 - c) the brief time frame
 - d) a period of indefinite duration
- 5) Standard costing technique is unsuitable for _____.
 - a) job order industries
 - b) non standard product manufactures
 - c) service industries
 - d) all of the above
- 6) The budgets are classified on the basis of _____.
 - a) capacity
 - b) time
 - c) functions
 - d) all of the above

- 7) Budgetary control helps in implementation of _____.
 a) Standard Costing b) Marginal Costing
 c) Ratio Analysis d) Technical Analysis
- 8) Which one of the following is not a financial budget?
 a) Cash budget
 b) Capital budget
 c) Budgeted fund flow statement
 d) Sales budget

B) State whether true or false.**04**

- 1) Flexible budgets change with the level of activity.
- 2) Budget relating to key factor should be prepared last.
- 3) Marginal Cost is the incremental cost of one unit.
- 4) Average Cost is greater than marginal cost, so long Average Cost is falling.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) What is mean by Marginal Costing?
- b) Explain the concept of standard costing.
- c) What is mean by Budgetary Control?
- d) Explain the concept of variances.

Q.3 Answer the following Questions.**12**

- a) Explain the advantages & disadvantages of Standard Costing.
- b) Bruster Company sells its products for 66 each. The current production level is 25000 units, although only 20,000 units are anticipated to be sold.

Particular	Amount
Direct Materials	\$12.00
Direct Manufacturing labour	\$ 18.00
Variable manufacturing cost	\$ 180.00
Total fixed manufacturing cost	\$ 180.00
Marketing expenses	\$ 6.00 per unit plus \$ 60,000 per year

Required -

Prepare on income statement showing absorption costing.

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One)**12**

- a) Define the difference between Standard Costing & Marginal Costing.

OR

- b) NXE manufacturing concern furnishes the following information.

Standard –	Material for 70 kg finished products	100 kg
	Price of Material	Rs. 1 per kg
Actual –	Output	2,10,000 kg
	Material used	2,80,000 kg
	Cost of Materials	Rs. 2,52,000

Calculate:

- 1) Material usage variance
- 2) Material price variance
- 3) Material cost variance

Q.5 Long Answer (Any One)**12**

- a) Explain the limitations of preparation of Budgets.

OR

- b) With the following data for a 60% activity. Prepare a budget for production of 80% & 100% capacity.

Production at 60% activity	600 units
Material	Rs. 100 p.u.
Labour	Rs. 40 p.u.
Direct Expenses	Rs. 10 p.u.
Factory overheads	Rs. 40,000 (40% fixed)
Administrative Expenses	Rs. 3,000 (60% fixed)

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation (Paper - III)
Advanced Taxation - III (MCOM0111)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice question. 08

- 1) The Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, defines _____ as an integration of persons for a mutual benefit or a common purpose.
 - a) AOP
 - b) Company
 - c) Sole Proprietorship
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Section 192 of Income Tax Act, 1961 deals with _____.
 - a) TDS on Salary
 - b) TDS on Rent
 - c) TDS on Interest
 - d) All of the above
- 3) TDS stands for _____.
 - a) Tax Deducted at Source
 - b) Tax Determination at Source
 - c) Tax Dot Source
 - d) Tax Destination at Source
- 4) Under Section 194B of the Income Tax Act, TDS will be deducted when the income is earned from the _____.
 - a) Winning lotteries
 - b) Card games
 - c) Quiz shows
 - d) All of the above
- 5) Form number _____ is used for Annual return of "Salaries" under Section 206 of Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - a) 20
 - b) 10
 - c) 14
 - d) 24
- 6) An e-TDS return should be filed under Section _____ of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - a) 204
 - b) 210
 - c) 206
 - d) 211
- 7) _____ has appointed National Securities Depository Ltd., Mumbai as e-TDS Intermediary.
 - a) CBDT
 - b) CA Institute
 - c) CS Institute
 - d) State Government
- 8) TDS certificate on salary is issued in form _____.
 - a) 14
 - b) 16
 - c) 18
 - d) 12

B) State True or False: 04

- 1) If a person who is responsible does not deduct the tax, then they would have to pay the penalty that is as much as the amount of tax that has to be deducted.
- 2) When any important information is missing or reported wrongly on the return, it is known as a fair return.
- 3) As the name suggests, a belated return is a return that is filed upon the passing of the deadline.
- 4) Section 194D basically covers TDS on salary.

Q.2 Write Short answer for the followings. 12

- 1) Discuss section 13 A.
- 2) Discuss TDS provisions on fees for professional or technical services.
- 3) Discuss the concept of TCS.
- 4) e-filing of TDS return.

Q.3 Answer the following. 12

- 1) Discuss the tax slab applicable to cooperative society for current assessment year.
- 2) Explain section 192.

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the complete procedure to file belated return.

OR

- b) Explain the complete procedure to file revised return.

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the taxation of local authorities.

OR

- b) Explain the taxation of political parties.

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking And Financial System (Paper - Iii)
Banking And Indian Financial System (MCOM0115)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
4) Use of log table and calculators is allowed.

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative.

08

- 1) Who is the central banking authority in India?
 - a) RBI
 - b) NABARD
 - c) Ministry of Finance
 - d) SEBI
- 2) _____ is regarded as the fourth element of the financial system.
 - a) Financial services
 - b) Financial markets
 - c) Financial instruments
 - d) Financial institutions
- 3) The _____ is the apex organization in the Indian money market.
 - a) RBI
 - b) IDBI
 - c) ICICI
 - d) HDFC
- 4) The term _____ is defined as a central location for keeping securities on deposit.
 - a) Insurance
 - b) Instrument
 - c) Institutions
 - d) Depository
- 5) Which of the following would be considered a risk-free investment?
 - a) Currency
 - b) Gold
 - c) T-Bills
 - d) Shares
- 6) Which of the following is not a fee based financial service?
 - a) Corporate counseling
 - b) Lease financing
 - c) Profit management
 - d) Issue management
- 7) A merchant bank is a financial institution conducting money market activities and: _____.
 - a) Lending
 - b) Underwriting and financial advice
 - c) Investment service
 - d) All of the above

- 8) Formal merchant banking activity in India was originated in _____.
a) 1978 b) 1969
c) 1769 d) 1987

B) State whether true or false. 04

- 1) Banks are only lenders of money to customers.
- 2) The goal of the firm should be to maximize earnings per share.
- 3) UTI is basically a savings and investment corporation.
- 4) The RBI is the apex organization in the Indian money market.

Q.2 Answer the following **12**

- Difference between financial rate of return and financial yield.
- What is the fund based activities in financial service industry?
- What are the benefits of mutual funds?
- Write a Short note on "Housing Finance system".

Q.3 Answer the following **12**

- a) Explain the modern activities of financial service industry.
- b) Explain the functions of merchant banking and characteristics of merchant banking.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following **12**

- a) Describe the structure of the Indian financial system.**

OR

- b) What are the challenges faced by Indian Financial Services sector?**

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following **12**

- a)** Enumerate the role of National Housing Bank in the field of Housing Finance.

OR

- b)** Describe the procedure involved in the issue of Indian Depository Receipts (IDR).

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Statistics - III
Operations Research - I (MCOM0119)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3) Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
 4) Use of log table and calculators is allowed.

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative.

08

- 1) Operations research approach is _____.
 a) multi-disciplinary b) Scientific
 c) Intuitive d) all of the above
- 2) Operations research approach is typically based on the use of _____.
 a) Physical model b) Mathematical model
 c) Iconic model d) Descriptive model
- 3) Feasible solution satisfies _____.
 a) only constraints b) only non-negativity restrictions
 c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these
- 4) Simplex algorithm has been developed by _____.
 a) George Dantzig b) Saaty
 c) Church man d) None of these
- 5) In the optimal simplex table, $C_j - Z_j = 0$ value indicates _____.
 a) unbounded solution b) cycling
 c) alternative solution d) infeasible solution
- 6) In Network the critical path has the _____.
 a) shortest length b) medium length
 c) longest length d) none of these
- 7) In L.P.P., objective function and set of constraints are always in _____.
 a) Linear form b) Quadratic form
 c) Cubic form d) None of these
- 8) Network problems have advantage in terms of project _____.
 a) Scheduling b) Planning
 c) Controlling d) All of the above

B) State whether true or false. 04

- 1) In LP model, any variable can assume to take only integer values or restricted to take discrete number of values.
- 2) Variables which can assume negative, positive or zero value are called unrestricted variables.
- 3) The major difference between slack and artificial variables is that an artificial can never be zero.
- 4) PERT is a tool for planning and control of time.

Q.2 Write Short Notes. 12

- a) State the standard form of L.P.P.
- b) Define surplus variables in a L.P.P. with illustration.
- c) Explain the term artificial variables and its use in linear programming.
- d) Develop a network based on the following information:

Activity	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Predecessor	-	-	A	B	C, D	C, D	E	F

Q.3 Answer the following Questions. 12

- a) Explain graphical method of solving an L.P.P.
- b) Explain the following terms in PERT:
 - 1) Optimistic time
 - 2) Pessimistic time
 - 3) Most likely time

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One) 12

- a) Discuss simplex method of finding an optimum solution to L.P.P.

OR

- b) Given the following information:

Activity	0-1	1-2	1-3	2-4	2-5	3-5	3-6	4-7	5-7	6-7
Duration (in days)	2	8	10	6	3	3	7	5	2	8

- 1) Draw a project network.
- 2) Compute ES, EF, LS, LF.
- 3) Identify the critical path and the project duration.
Determines the total floats.

Q.5 Long Answer (Any One)

a) The following given the details of a project.

Activity	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Predecessor	-	-	-	A	B	C	D, E
Optimistic time	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
Most likely time	1	4	2	1	5	5	6
Pessimistic time	7	7	8	1	14	8	15

- 1) Construct a project network.
- 2) Find expected duration and variance for each activity.
- 3) Find critical path and expected project completion time.

OR

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

Maximize $Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$

subject to the constraints :

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$$

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

$$\text{and } x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

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M.Com. (Sem - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Research Methodology (MCOM0121)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 4-June-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions

08

- 1) _____ is the set of elements taken from large population based on rules.
a) Sample b) Population
c) Statistics d) Size
- 2) Who can successfully conduct Research?
a) Someone who is a hard worker
b) Possesses post-graduation degree
c) Has studied research methodology
d) Possesses thinking and reasoning ability
- 3) Empirical Research is related to _____.
a) Pure logic b) Observation
c) Critical thinking d) Theory
- 4) Which one is called non-probability sampling?
a) Quota sampling b) Cluster sampling
c) Systematic sampling d) Stratified random sampling
- 5) Case study is type of _____ research.
a) Qualitative b) Quantitative
c) Survey d) None of the above
- 6) Research is derived from _____ word
a) Latin b) Indian
c) American d) Japanizes
- 7) A null hypothesis is _____.
a) Hypothesis of no difference
b) Hypothesis that assigns value of zero to the variable
c) Hypothesis of zero significance
d) None of the above
- 8) The advantage of sampling is _____.
a) time-saving b) capital-saving
c) Increased accuracy d) Both 'a' and 'b'

B) Write True/False.**04**

- 1) Hypothesis is not a comparison of assumptions between variables.
- 2) The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as survey.
- 3) Stratified random sampling is called non-probability sampling.
- 4) Research is working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Review of Literature
- b) Sampling
- c) Research Proposal
- d) Role of Statistics in research

Q.3 Attempt the following**12**

- a) Explain the difference between qualitative research and quantitative research
- b) Explain the types of hypotheses

Q.4 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Explain the different characteristics of research.

OR

- b) Explain the contents of research project.

Q.5 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Explain the different methods of data collection.

OR

- b) Explain the different ethical issues consider relating to research and researcher.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy (Paper - IV)
Basic Of GST (MCOM0104)

Day & Date: Friday, 06-06-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Attempt any One from Q. 4 (A) and Q. 4 (B)
4) Attempt any One from Q. 5 (A) and Q. 5 (B).

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 04

- 1) Goods and Services Tax is _____.
 - a) Direct Tax
 - b) Indirect Tax
 - c) Direct And Indirect Tax
 - d) Notional Tax
- 2) Who is authorized to conduct audit under section 35(5) of the CGST Act, 2017?
 - a) Company Secretary
 - b) Any person having master degree in finance of recognized university
 - c) Cost accountant
 - d) Chartered accountant
- 3) Interest is payable on: _____.
 - a) Belated Payment of Tax
 - b) Undue/Excess Claim of Input Tax Credit
 - c) Undue/ Excess Reduction in Output Tax Liability
 - d) All of The Above
- 4) IGST is payable when the supply is _____.
 - a) Intra- UT
 - b) Intra- AT
 - c) Interstate
 - d) Interworld

B) Answer the following questions true or false each one. 02

- 1) The IGST Act, 2017 extends to the Whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
- 2) As per GST Law only citizen of India can act as GST practitioner.

Q.2 Answer the following (Short Answer): 06

- Describe the types of GST.
- Explain the objectives and need of GST.

- Q.3 Attempt the following:** **06**
Explain Dual GST Model
- Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One)** **06**
a) Explain input tax credit and input service distributor.
OR
b) Explain the features and benefits of GST.
- Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One)** **06**
a) Explain the Debit note and Credit note in GST.
OR
b) Explain GST registration compliance.

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing (Paper - IV)
Cost Audit (MCOM0108)

Max. Marks: 30

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to right indicate full marks.
3) Attempt any One from Q. 4 (A) and Q. 4 (B)
4) Attempt any One from Q. 5 (A) and Q. 5 (B)

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 04

- 1) Cost Audit was first introduced in the year _____.
a) 1959 b) 1965
c) 1949 d) 1975
- 2) The report on the audit of cost records is submitted by the cost auditor to _____.
a) Managing Director b) Finance Director
c) Audit Committee d) Board of Directors
- 3) Cost Audit was first introduced for _____ industry.
a) Cement b) Iron & Steel
c) Jute d) Sugar
- 4) The casual vacancy caused due to death of cost auditor to be filled by Board of Directors within _____ of occurrence of such vacancy.
a) 07 days b) 30 days
c) 60 days d) 90 days

B) Write True or False: **02**

- 1) Cost Accounting Standards has formulated by Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB).
Every cost auditor shall forward his duly signed report to the Audit
- 2) Committee of the company within a period of 180 days from the closure of the financial year.

Q.2 Answer the following. **06**

- a)** Cost Auditing Standards
b) Eligibility of Cost Auditor

- Q.3 Answer the following:** **06**
What are the Objectives of Cost Audit?
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)** **06**
a) Explain the Generally Accepted Cost Accounting Principles (GACAP).
OR
b) Explain the Rights and Duties of Cost Auditor.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. (Any One)** **06**
a) What are the Advantages of Cost Audit?
OR
b) Explain the Cost Auditors disqualification.

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Set P

M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation (Paper - IV)
Advanced Taxation - IV (MCOM0112)

Day & Date: Friday 06-06-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 04

- 1) Adding of income of other person is allowed under section _____ of IT Act.

a) 64	b) 46
c) 13	d) 31
- 2) Presumptive taxation for businesses is covered under section _____ of the income tax act.

a) 45AD	b) 46AD
c) 43AD	d) 44AD
- 3) These unadjusted losses can be carried forward to _____ years for adjustments against income of these years.

a) Present	b) Past
c) Future	d) None of the above
- 4) _____ means adjusting the losses against the profit or income of that particular year.

a) Set off of profit	b) Set off of losses
c) Set off of capital	d) All of the above

B) Write True or False: 02

- 1) Section 44ADA is not applicable to traders.
- 2) The clubbing provisions will not apply on the income derived from the clubbed income.

Q.2 Write short answer for the followings. 06

- a) State the difference between section 44AD and 44ADA.
- b) Discuss losses from house property.

Q.3 Answer the following. 06

Discuss clubbing of income under section 64.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 06

a) Write a detailed note on specified person to club income.

OR

b) Write a detailed answer on persons covered under section 44ADA.

Q.5 Answer the following question. (Any One) 06

a) What is partnership firm? discuss in detail taxation of partnership firm.

OR

b) Discuss presumptive taxation scheme in detail.

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System (Paper - IV)
Banking Law & Practice (MCOM0116)

Day & Date: Friday 06-06-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.**04**

- 1) Which of the following is a feature of a crossed cheque?
 - a) It cannot be cashed at the counter of the bank.
 - b) It can be cashed at any bank branch.
 - c) It is payable only to the person whose name is written on the cheque.
 - d) It can be transferred to another person by endorsement.
- 2) In case of wrongful dishonor of a cheque, who is liable for the consequences?

a) Drawer of the cheque	b) Drawee bank
c) Payee of the cheque	d) No one is liable
- 3) Which of the following is a type of negotiable instrument?

a) Promissory Note	b) Loan Agreement
c) Lease Contract	d) Land Sale Agreement
- 4) A cheque that is marked as "Account Payee" is a type of:

a) General Crossing	b) Special Crossing
c) Double Crossing	d) Blank Crossing

B) Write True or False:**02**

- 1) The paying bank is protected by law if it makes payment of a cheque in good faith even if the cheque is dishonored later.
- 2) A person can be considered a collecting banker even if they fail to mark the cheque with proper endorsements.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Note)**06**

- a) What are the different types of crossing in a cheque? Explain each type.
- b) Explain the role of a collecting banker and the protection available to them under the law.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Note) 06

- a) Define the term 'Negotiable Instrument'. What are the essential features of a negotiable instrument?
- b) What is the procedure for the payment of a negotiable instrument in due course?

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Long Answer) (Any One) 06

- a) Discuss the statutory protection provided to the paying banker when a cheque is paid in good faith.

OR

- b) Explain the types of securities used by banks for securing loans and the modes of creating charges like pledge, mortgage, and hypothecation.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Long Answer) (Any One) 06

- a) Discuss the different types of frauds in banking and the preventive measures that banks adopt to avoid them.

OR

- b) Explain the concept of a Letter of Credit and its importance in international trade.

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Statistics - IV
Demography (MCOM0120)

Day & Date: Friday 06-06-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 04:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 04

- 1) Vital statistics mainly concerned with _____.
 - a) Births
 - b) Deaths
 - c) Marriages
 - d) All the above
- 2) The birth or fertility rates depend on _____.
 - a) Total population
 - b) Total female population
 - c) Total male population
 - d) Total female population in reproductive age
- 3) Population for intercensal year (t) is estimated by the formula _____.
 - a) $P_t = P_0 + (B - D) + (I - E)$
 - b) $P_t = (B - D) + (I - E)$
 - c) $P_t = P_0 + (B - D) \times (I - E)$
 - d) $P_t = P_0 + (B - D) - (I - E)$
- 4) If $CBR - CDR > 0$, then population of that region _____.
 - a) increases
 - b) decreases
 - c) remains stable
 - d) None of these

B) Write True or False: **02**

- 1) If $NRR = 1$ then population of that region remains same.
- 2) Demography is the study of population.

Q.2 Answer the following. **06**

- Write a short note on CBR.
- Write a short note on IMR.

Q.3 Attempt the following. **06**

What are the different rates of population growth? Explain NRR.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One) 06

a) Explain CDR, SDR with merits and demerits.

OR

b) Explain NSS and WFS.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One) 06

a) Explain TFR and its limitations.

OR

b) Explain Net Reproduction Rate (NRR).

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY/ ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTANCY /
TAXATION
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND STARTUP (MCOM0122)

Day & Date: Monday, 09-June-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Select the appropriate alternative from the given alternatives. 08

- 1) An _____ process is a set of steps between an ideas conception and its implementation.

a) Innovation	b) Research
c) Startup	d) Conceptualization
- 2) ____ factors affect the capital structure .

a) company life cycle	b) cost of capital
c) use of leverage	d) all of the above
- 3) Dynamatic technologies is a _____ startups.

a) Fintech	b) Edtech
c) Defence	d) Healthcare
- _____ describes a situation in which an entrepreneur starts a
 - 4) company with little capital relyaing on money other than outside investments.

a) Bootstrapping	b) angel investing
c) Venture	d) none of the above
 - 5) an individual who starts creates and manages a new business can be called _____.

a) a leader	b) a manager
c) a professional	d) an entrepreneur
 - 6) _____ macroeconomic condition is beneficial for entrepreneurship.

a) good infrastructure
b) less regulatory environment
c) tax benefits
d) all of the above
 - 7) fintech companies mainly provides _____.

a) technological services	b) production services
c) marketing service	d) financial services

- 8) _____ one of the following is not driving force for entrepreneurship development.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Management | b) Opportunity |
| c) Resources | d) Talent |

B) Write True or False**04**

- 1) Agro- entrepreneurship increases the migration of youths from rural to urban areas.
- 2) Product positioning is the process of determining new products position in the minds of customers.
- 3) The psychology of entrepreneurship relates to understanding the relationship between successful business leadership and the mental techniques and characteristics that thriving entrepreneurs possess.
- 4) Disruption is a process by which smaller companies with fewer resources challenge successful businesses.

Q.2 Answer the following**12**

- a) Digital Transformation
- b) Bootstrapping
- c) capital structuring
- d) Transaction to reporting

Q.3 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Entrepreneurial psychology
- b) process of innovation

Q.4 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Describe in detail formation and incorporation of a legal entity.

OR

- b) Explain in detail start-up models.

Q.5 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Discuss in brief Agro entrepreneurship

OR

- b) Explain in detail entrepreneurial, Discipline with Practice, patience and Perseverance (3Ps).

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Set **P**

M.Com. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Accounting For Banking Sector (MCOM0123)

Day & Date: Monday, 09-June-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions**08**

- 1) What is usually required at the beginning of a hire purchase agreement?
 - a) A Full payment
 - b) A down payment or deposit
 - c) A warranty agreement
 - d) A Insurance coverage
- 2) What is a finance lease?
 - a) lease where the lessor retains ownership of the asset
 - b) lease where the lessee has no obligation to pay rentals
 - c) lease where the lessee obtains ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term
 - d) lease where the lessee bears substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership
- 3) NHB was set up on July 9, _____ under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.
 - a) 1987
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1988
 - d) 1985
- 4) Which of the following is an example of plastic money?
 - a) Banknotes
 - b) Coins
 - c) Credit cards
 - d) Gold bars
- 5) The financial services industry has three main components _____, insurance and securities
 - a) Stocks
 - b) Share capital
 - c) Working capital
 - d) Banking
- 6) Which of the following factors has significantly contributed to the growth of housing finance in India?
 - a) High interest rates
 - b) Government subsidies and schemes
 - c) Lack of housing demand
 - d) High property prices

- 7) Which of the following activities is typically not performed by merchant bankers?
 - a) Advisory services on mergers and acquisitions
 - b) Managing corporate restructuring
 - c) Retail banking services
 - d) Arranging finance for clients
- 8) What is the purpose of regulatory guidelines for securitization?
 - a) To discourage innovation in financial markets
 - b) To ensure transparency and investor protection
 - c) To limit competition among financial institutions
 - d) To increase market volatility

B) True or False**04**

- 1) A higher credit score indicates a higher level of credit risk for lenders.
- 2) Credit card cash advances usually have higher interest rates compared to purchases made with the card, and interest starts accruing immediately without a grace period.
- 3) Credit rating symbols are standardized globally, and their meanings are the same across all rating agencies.
- 4) The financial services industry has two main components insurance, and securities.

Q.2 Attempt the following**12**

- a) The main advantages of hire purchase for consumers
- b) write a short note on Bill Market Schemes
- c) What are the types of Smart cards?
- d) Merchant Bankers

Q.3 Attempt the following**12**

- a) New Guidelines on Securitization.
- b) Problems of Hire Purchase.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) What is phishing and how does it relate to plastic money fraud?
- OR**
- b) How does bill discounting differ from invoice factoring?

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) What is stock broking and how does it differ from stock trading?
- OR**
- b) How does hire purchase contribute to economic growth and consumer spending?

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M.Com.(Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Statistics
Index Numbers (MCOM0124)

Day & Date: Monday, 09-June-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) Index number measures the average _____.
 a) relative changes b) absolute changes
 c) percentage increase d) proportionate changes
- 2) Paasche's price index number uses weight as _____.
 a) Base year quantity b) current year quantity
 c) value of base year d) value of current year
- 3) Index number of base year is _____.
 a) 0 b) 100
 c) 1 d) cannot be determined
- 4) Methods to obtain cost of living index number are _____.
 a) family budget method b) aggregate expenditure method
 c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these
- 5) An index number is said to satisfy factor reversal test if _____.
 a) $P_{01} \times Q_{01} = 1$ b) $P_{01} \times Q_{01} = V_{01}$
 c) $P_{01} = Q_{01}$ d) $P_{01} \times P_{10} = 1$
- 6) Laspeyre's index numbers suffers from _____.
 a) upward bias
 b) downward bias
 c) either upward or downward bias
 d) no bias
- 7) Purchasing power of money increases if _____.
 a) Price index increases
 b) Price index decreases
 c) Cost of living index number decreases
 d) Cost of living index number increases

- 8) If the consumer price index number for 2000 is 800 then the purchasing power of a rupee is _____.
a) 0.125 b) 12.5
c) 8 d) None of these

B) True or False

04

- 1) Fisher's index number satisfies time reversal test.
- 2) Paasche's index numbers suffers from upward bias.
- 3) Base shifting is required to make the two series of indices comparable.
- 4) Index number is called as economic barometer.

Q.2 Answer the following.

12

- a) What is index number?
- b) Mention the classification of index number.
- c) Define Laspeyre's price index number.
- d) Discuss the Circular test.

Q.3 Attempt the following

12

- a) Find index number using Simple Aggregative Method, Simple Average of Price Relative Method using arithmetic mean.

Commodity	Bread	Eggs	Ghee	Milk	Cheese	Butter
Price in 2015 (in ₹)	25	30	375	36	440	265
Price in 2016 (in ₹)	28	35	380	40	500	300

- b)** Examine whether Laspeyre's and Paasche's indices satisfy time Reversal test or not.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a)** Discuss the method of constructing consumer price index.

OR

- b)** Calculate Fisher's index number and show that it satisfies both Time Reversal Test and Factor Reversal Test for the data given below.

Items	Price		Quantity	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
A	10	13	4	6
B	15	18	7	8
C	25	29	5	9
D	11	14	8	10
E	14	17	6	7

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a) What is meant by base shifting, deflating, and splicing of index numbers? Explain and illustrate.

OR

- b) Construct the Laspeyre's, Paasche's and Fisher's index number for the following data. Comment on the result.

Commodities	Base Year		Current year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
Rice	15	5	16	8
Wheat	10	6	18	9
Rent	8	7	15	8
Fuel	9	5	12	6
Transport	11	4	11	7
Miscellaneous	16	6	15	10

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M.Com. (Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy Paper - V
Forensic Audit Paper V (MCOM0201)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions

08

- 1) An act of unintentional mistake is known as ____
 - a) Fraud
 - b) Deception
 - c) Error
 - d) Forgery
- 2) If your actions are the result of misleading international actions of inactions of gain an advantage, then have committed a ____
 - a) Perjury
 - b) Contempt
 - c) Treason
 - d) Fraud
- 3) Excessive related party transaction are considered as ____
 - a) Red flags
 - b) Green flags
 - c) Yellow Flags
 - d) White flags
- 4) A significant increase in working capital borrowing as a percentage of turnover is a ____
 - a) Green flag
 - b) Yellow flag
 - c) White Flag
 - d) Red Flag
- 5) Which one option is not a type of cybercrime?
 - a) Data theft
 - b) Forgery
 - c) Damage to data and systems
 - d) Installing antivirus for protection
- 6) ____ is/are the elements of fraud.
 - a) The individual must know that the statement is untrue.
 - b) There is an intent to deceive the victim
 - c) The victim relied on the statement and the victim is injured financially or otherwise
 - d) All of the above
- 7) A type of fraud where forged emails, forged websites are used to defraud the user is known as ____
 - a) E-Frauds
 - b) Forgery
 - c) Phishing
 - d) None of the above

- 8) A case where an employee doesn't take travel advance but always pays from his pocket is a _____
- a) Red Flag
 - b) Green Flag
 - c) Amber Flag
 - d) white flag

B) Write True/False.

04

- 1) Forensic audits are different from regular audits.
- 2) A green flag is a flag that denote a "too good to be true scenario".
- 3) Forensic audits are used to identify financial misconduct and gather evidence that can be used in court.
- 4) Forensic audits are conducted by certified fraud examiners.

Q.2 Answer the following.

12

- a) Concept of Forensic Audit
- b) Uk Bribery Act
- c) Data Extraction
- d) Green flag

Q.3 Attempt the following

12

- a) Red Flag
- b) Cyber Crime

Q.4 Attempt the following.

12

- a) Explain the investigation mechanism.
- OR**
- b) Explain the objective of Forensic Audit.

Q.5 Attempt the following.

12

- a) Explain the types of Fraud.
- OR**
- b) Explain the role of Company Secretary as a forensic auditor.

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M.Com. (Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing (Paper – V)
Financial Management (MCOM0205)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Select the most appropriate answer

08

- 1) Financial risk is not _____
 - a) one part of unsystematic risk
 - b) one part systematic risk
 - c) both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 2) An aggressive common stock would have beta _____
 - a) equal to zero
 - b) greater than one
 - c) equal to one
 - d) less than one
- 3) The nature of Financial Accounting is _____
 - a) Historical
 - b) Present
 - c) Future
 - d) Present and Future
- 4) The term used for Management Accountant, by U. S _____
 - a) Auditor
 - b) Cost Auditor
 - c) Treasurer
 - d) Controller
- 5) There is a relationship between risk and return _____
 - a) when risk increases, return decreases
 - b) when risk increases, return increases
 - c) when risk decreases, return is unchanged
 - d) when risk
- 6) Individuals or companies that prefer low risk, low return investment are _____
 - a) risk neutral
 - b) risk adverse
 - c) risk living
 - d) risk taking
- 7) Accounting to management is known as _____
 - a) Cost Accounting
 - b) Financial Accounting
 - c) Management Accounting
 - d) Revenue Accounting

- 8) Business risk is not _____
- is affected by market demand
 - one part of systematic
 - is insufficient by sales price
 - is due to ability in operating profit or cash flow

B) State whether the following statements are true or false **04**

- The further in the future you receive money the more it is worth today.
- The Financial statement must also disclose the relevant and reliable information in accordance with the full Disclosure principal.
- Accounting to Management is known as Cost accounting.
- Time value of money is based on the belief that people have a positive time preference.

Q.2 Answer the following. **12**

- What is Business risk?
- Explain the Future value and Present value.
- Explain the simple interest with formula.
- What is public offer (FPO)?

Q.3 Answer the following **12**

- Fixed deposit receipt has maturity value Rs.1,30,000. It is initially purchased for Rs.1,00,000 for 3 years. Calculate Simple interest rate per year.
- What is the fundamentals of Financial Management? Explain objective of Financial Management.

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One) **12**

- Calculate the present value of Rs. 25,00,000 and Rs. 40,000 receivable at the end of 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd Year respectively at an effective rate of interest of 12% p.a.

OR

- Explain the type of Risk.

Q.5 Answer the following (Any One) **12**

- Mr. X extracts the price of share in XYZ Co. Ltd from Stock - Exchange Indices over the last nine years as given below

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Price	14	156	162	152	170	200	188	195	205

Compute the annual return (yield) for Mr. X if he has made investment in share in 2010 for a sum of Rs.130

OR

- What are the different types of institutions in the financial market?

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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation (Paper – V)
Advanced Taxation - II (MCOM0209)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice question.

08

- 1) _____ is a tax imposed on imports and exports of goods.
 - a) Custom Duty
 - b) Income-tax
 - c) Goods and Services Tax
 - d) None of the Above
- 2) _____ are the types of custom duty.
 - a) Basic Customs Duty
 - b) Countervailing Duty
 - c) Additional Customs Duty
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Customs duty is calculated on the assessable value of the goods _____.
 - a) imported
 - b) exported
 - c) manufactured
 - d) none of the above
- 4) The term _____ means luggage of the passengers and it refers to all dutiable goods.
 - a) Goods
 - b) Services
 - c) Baggage
 - d) All of the above
- 5) Dutiable Goods - Section 2(14) define '_____' as any goods which are chargeable to duty and on which duty has not been paid.
 - a) dutiable goods
 - b) created goods
 - c) premium goods
 - d) domestic goods
- 6) A _____ duty is a type of customs duty imposed by emergency action under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.
 - a) safeguard
 - b) important
 - c) income
 - d) sales

- 7) Tariff Value can be fixed by _____
- a) CBI&C b) CBDT
c) CG d) SG
- 8) Baggage Rules came into force on the _____ day of April, 2016.
- a) 1st b) 30th
c) 15th d) 10th

B) State True or False

04

- 1) Custom means duty on production.
- 2) Additional custom duty is not a type of custom duty.
- 3) 'Value' as defined in section 14(1) of Customs Act.
- 4) 'Family' includes all persons who are residing in the same house and form part of the same domestic establishment.

Q.2 Write short answer for the followings.

12

- a) Pilfered Goods
- b) Basic Custom Duty
- c) Transaction Value
- d) Baggage Rules, 2016

Q.3 Answer the following.

12

- a) Features of Customs Levy
- b) Meaning of Duty

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a)** Briefly explain significance of transaction value.

OR

- b)** Briefly explain Bonafede baggage.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a) Briefly explain Rules vs Regulations**

OR

- b)** Briefly explain classification of custom duty.

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Set P

M.Com. (Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System (Paper - V)
Banking and Insurance Paper V (MCOM0213)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct Alternatives.

08

- 1) The person who agrees to compensate the loss arising from the risk is called the _____.
a) Insurer b) Assurer
c) Underwriter d) All of the above
- 2) Fixed Deposit can _____.
a) Not be withdrawn before maturity
b) Paid only after maturity
c) Withdrawn before maturity
d) All of the above
- 3) The person whose risk is insured is called _____.
a) Insurer b) Assurer
c) Indemnity d) Both a & b
- 4) IRDA Refers to _____.
a) Insurance Regulatory Development Authority
b) Indian Regulatory Development Authority
c) Institute Regulatory Development Authority
d) Insurance Regulatory Development Association
- 5) The Insurer who grants a guarantee from the direct insurer is called as _____.
a) Direct Insurer b) Ceding Insurer
c) Re-Insurer d) None of the above
- 6) The danger of loss from the unforeseen circumstances in future refers to _____.
a) Risk b) Perils
c) Hazard d) Damage

- 7) Which of the following are pillars of Basel-II _____
- a) Minimum Capital Requirements
 - b) Supervisory Review
 - c) Market discipline
 - d) All of the above
- 8) CIBIL stands for _____
- a) Credit Institute Bureau India Limited
 - b) Credit Information Bureau India Limited
 - c) Credit Insurance Bureau India Limited
 - d) Credit lill legal Bureau India Limited

B) Write the True or False :

04

- 1) In 1956 Life insurance Sector was Nationalized.
- 2) Demand and time are main types of deposits.
- 3) Insurance agreement is written and oral both ways acceptable.
- 4) Foreign banks are no competition with local banks.

Q.2 Write Short Notes

12

- a) Growth of commercial bank in India
- b) Types of advances
- c) Concept of basic Risk
- d) meaning of CIBIL

Q.3 Answer the following Questions

12

- a) IRDA Act 1999
- b) Advantages of Foreign banks

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One)

12

- a) Discuss the Global Financial Crisis and India's banking Sector.

OR

- b) Explain the Achievements of Financial Sector Reforms and Areas of Concern.

Q.5 Answer Any One of the following questions

12

- a) Explain the Role of Foreign Banks in Indian banking system.

OR

- b) Explain briefly Regulatory Framework of Insurance: Role, power and functions of IRDA.

Set **P**

M.Com. (Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics – V
Operations Research - II (MCOM0217)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Graph papers will be supplied on request.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- The solution to transportation problem, with m-rows and n-columns is feasible if number of positive allocations are _____.
 - m-n
 - m+n-1
 - m*n
 - all the above
- The customer who moves from one queue to another queue is said to be _____.
 - Balking
 - Jockeying
 - Reneging
 - None of these
- In the queue model completely specified in the symbolic form (a/b/c):(d/e), the symbol e specifies _____.
 - Service discipline
 - The distribution of arrival
 - The number of servers
 - The distribution of departure
- In assignment problem the value of decision variable X_{ij} is to _____.
 - No restriction
 - One or zero
 - Two or more
 - None of these
- What is the condition for a Markov Chain to be "ergodic"?
 - It must be both irreducible and aperiodic
 - It must have a periodic behavior
 - It must be reducible
 - It must be finite
- _____ method is used to obtain optimum solution of travelling salesman problem.
 - Simplex
 - Hungarian
 - MODI
 - Dominance

- 7) In a Monte Carlo simulation, if the probability distribution of an input variable is unknown, what method can be used to estimate it?
- Bayesian inference
 - Exact solution methods
 - Markov Chain Monte Carlo
 - Systematic sampling
- 8) The penalty in VAM represents difference between _____ cost of respective row/ column.
- Two largest
 - Largest and smallest
 - Smallest two
 - None of these

B) True or False :**04**

- To find I.B.F.S. to T.P. we use Hungarian method.
- North-west corner refers to top right corner in T.P.
- The replacement problem deals with determining the best time to replace an item to minimize the total cost over time.
- The Monte Carlo Simulation technique is not used in Business and Industry.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- Define Balanced and Unbalanced Assignment Problem.
- Explain the method to find I.B.F.S to T. P. by Matrix minima method.
- State the advantages of Simulation.
- Explain how Assignment Problem is a special case of Transportation Problem.

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- Explain the M/M/1/FIFO model in Queuing Theory.
- Explain Determine an initial basic feasible solution to the following transportation problem by Vogel's approximation method (VAM).

Source	Destination					
		D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	Supply
	S ₁	11	13	17	14	250
	S ₂	16	18	14	10	300
	S ₃	21	24	13	10	400
	Demand	200	225	275	250	

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Define Replacement problem and explain the types of replacement problems.

OR

- b) Find I.B.F.S. by VAM method and obtain optimum solution by MODI method.

	I	II	III	IV	a_i
A	15	10	17	18	2
B	16	13	12	13	6
C	12	17	20	11	7
b_j	3	3	4	5	15

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Explain Monte Carlo Simulation technique in detail.

OR

- b) A department of a company has five employees with five jobs to be performed. The time (in hours) that each man takes to perform each job is given in the effectiveness matrix.

		Employees				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Job	A	10	5	13	15	16
	B	3	9	18	13	6
	C	10	7	2	2	2
	D	7	11	9	7	12
	E	7	9	10	4	12

How should the jobs be allocated, one per employee, so as to minimize the total man-hours?

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy Paper - VI
Financial Management Paper VI (MCOM0202)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) What is the primary goal of financial management?
 - a) To minimize the risk
 - b) To maximize the owner's wealth
 - c) To maximize the return
 - d) To raise profit
- 2) GST is a consumption of goods and service tax based on _____.
 - a) Development
 - b) Dividend
 - c) Duration
 - d) Destination
- 3) Investment can be defined as _____.
 - a) Person's dedication to purchasing a house or flat
 - b) Use of capital on assets to receive returns
 - c) Usage of money on a production process of products and services
 - d) Net additions made to the nation's capital stocks
- 4) The concept of Financial Management is _____.
 - a) Profit maximization
 - b) All features of obtaining and using financial resources for company operations
 - c) Organization of funds
 - d) Effective Management of every company
- 5) The finance manager is accountable for _____.
 - a) Earning capital assets of the company
 - b) Effective management of a fund
 - c) Arrangement of financial resources
 - d) Proper utilisation of funds
- 6) The market value of the shares is decided by _____.
 - a) The investment market
 - b) The government
 - c) Shareholders
 - d) The respective companies

- 7) The capital budget is associated with _____.
a) Long terms and short terms assets
b) Fixed assets
c) Long terms assets
d) Short term assets
- 8) What does financial leverage measure?
a) No change with EBIT and EPS
b) The sensibility of EBIT with % change with respect to output
c) The sensibility of EPS w.r.t % change in the EBIT level
d) % variation in the level of production

B) Fill in the blanks.**04**

- 1) CAPM stands for _____.
- 2) The finance manager's role is to _____.
- 3) The ultimate purpose of Financial Management is _____.
- 4) Capital Budgeting is related to _____.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) Nature and scope of finance
- b) financing of working capital
- c) What is combined Cost of capital?
- d) Effect of operating and financial leverage on profit

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Calculate the stock of raw material, in each following cases.

Case – A

Annual cost of raw material consumed 3,00,000

Stock of raw material for 2 months Avg. Consumption

Case – B

Budgeted product from 60,000 units, raw material cost per unit ₹5
thereafter stock of raw material for 2 months Average Consumption.

Case – C

Budgeted production 12,000 units, raw material required to product 1
units 2.5 kg. raw materials cost per kg ₹4, stock of raw material for 2
months Average Consumption.

OR

- b) Write the Difference between Operating and Financial Leverage.

Q.4 a) From the following information of Tulsin Ltd, calculate

12

- 1) Gross operating cycle
- 2) Net operating cycle
- 3) No. of operating cycle in a year.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Raw material inventory consumed in a year	60,00,000
Average stock of raw material	10,00,000
Factory cost of goods produced	1,05,00,000
Average stock of work-in-progress	4,37,000
Office cost of goods produced	1,14,00,000
Average stock of finished goods	9,50,000
Average trade debtors	11,25,000
Cost of credit sales	90,00,000
Average trade creditors	5,00,000
Expenses for the year	30,00,000
Average creditors for express	5,00,000
No. of working days in a year (360 days)	

OR

- b)** What is Capital Budgeting? Describe Nature of investment decisions in details.

Q.5 Attempt the following (Any One).

12

- a)** A firm's details are as under:

Sales (@ 100 per unit)	₹24,00,000
Variable Cost	50%
Fixed Cost	₹10,00,000

It has borrowed ₹10,00,000 @ 10% p.a. and its equity share capital is ₹10,00,000 (₹100 each)

Calculate:

- 1) Operating Leverage
- 2) Financial Leverage
- 3) Combined Leverage
- 4) Return on Investment
- 5) If the sales increases by ₹6,00,000; what will the new EBIT?

OR

- b)** Write the difference between fixed and working capital.

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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing Paper - VI
Tools for Financial Analysis (MCOM0206)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

08

- 1) Stock market is a _____.
 - a) Money market
 - b) Capital market
 - c) Insurance market
 - d) Donation market
- 2) Money market financial service not include _____.
 - a) Bill discounting
 - b) Marchant banking
 - c) Leasing
 - d) Securitization
- 3) To financial analysis working capital means the same things as _____.
 - a) Total assets
 - b) Fixed assets
 - c) Current assets
 - d) Current assets - current liabilities
- 4) A _____ net working capital will arise when current assets exceed current liabilities.
 - a) Summative
 - b) Negative
 - c) Excessive
 - d) Positive
- 5) On the basis of _____ working capital is classified as grass working capital net working capital.
 - a) Concept
 - b) Time
 - c) Future
 - d) Work
- 6) Which of the following factors affects the determination of the cost of capital for a firm?
 - a) Operating and financing decisions
 - b) General economic factors
 - c) Market conditions
 - d) All of the above

- 7) The cost of equity shares or debt is known as _____.
a) The specific cost of capital
b) The related cost of capital
c) The burden on the shareholder
d) None of the above
- 8) Which of the following is the term that describes the amount of time taken for a capital budgeting project to recover its initial investment?
a) Investment period b) Redemption period
c) Payback period d) Maturity period

B) Fill in the blanks.**04**

- 1) Cost of capital is the _____ required rate of return expected by the investors.
2) Debenture is a _____ source of capital.
3) Equity share is a _____ source of finance.
4) Current Assets – Current Liabilities = _____

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) Explain the source of finance.
b) Which types of long-term sources?
c) Explain the Weighted Average Cost of capital.
d) What is mean by cost of capital?

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) What is Capital Budgeting? Explain different types of Capital Budgeting.
b) Initial investment Rs. 100000, Cost of capital 12% p.a.

Expected cash inflow

Year 1	Rs. 25000
Year 2	Rs. 50000
Year 3	Rs. 75000
Year 4	Rs. 100000
Year 5	Rs. 150000

Calculate Discounted Payback Period.

Q.4 a) Explain the concept of working capital cycle & cash cycle. **12**

OR

b) The cost sheet of PQR Ltd provides the following data.

Elements of cost	Cost per unit Rs.
Raw Material	50
Direct Labour	20
Overhead	40
Total Cost	110
Profit	20
Selling Price	130

- 1) Average raw material in stock is for one month.
- 2) Average material in work-in-progress is for half month.
- 3) Credit allowed by suppliers one month, credit allowed to debtors one month.
- 4) Average time lag in payment of wages 10 days
- 5) Average time lag in payment of overhead 30 days
- 6) 25% of the sales are on cash basis cash balance expected to be Rs. 1,00,000 finished goods remains in the warehouse for one 1 month.

You are required to statement of the working capital needed to finance a level of the activity of 54000 units of output. Production is carried on evenly throughout the year and wages and overheads accrue similarly, state your assumption if any clarity.

Q.5 Attempt following question. **12**

a) Explain the advantage and disadvantage of Cost of Capital.

OR

b) From the information given below, calculate the weighted cost of capital (before tax) for 'Z' Ltd.

Particulars	In lakhs
1. Shareholders' funds	
Share Capital	Equity 500
	Preference 100
Retain earning	300
2. Loan funds	
Secured loan	800
Unsecured loan	700
(Incl. Intercompany deposit)	2400

- 1) Normal yield on equity shareholders fund anticipation at 15%
- 2) Dividend rate on preference share - 12%
- 3) Tax rate for 'Z' Ltd - 60%
- 4) Interest on secured loan - 16.25%
- 5) Interest on unsecured loan - 20%

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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation Paper - VI
Advanced Taxation - VI (MCOM0210)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) The _____ under GST can be for the excess cash balance deposited in the electronic cash ledger.

a) refunds	b) payment
c) supply	d) management
- 2) As per the GST Act, every registered taxable person must maintain the accounts books and records for at least _____ months.

a) 84	b) 72
c) 60	d) 48
- 3) _____ Cash Ledger is a cash ledger that contains deposits that a taxpayer has made, and any GST payments made through cash.

a) Electronic	b) Manual
c) Bookkeeping	d) Trial Balance
- 4) If the Commissioner of CGST/SGST believes a person has committed an offence u/s _____ he can be arrested.

a) 136	b) 139
c) 132	d) 128
- 5) _____ under GST and the recovery provisions will be initiated if there is a failure to pay the tax in compliance with the Goods and Services Tax (GST) laws.

a) Demand	b) Supply
c) Bills	d) Payment
- 6) Under GST, _____ is considered a taxable event for charging tax.

a) Supply	b) Demand
c) Billing	d) Production
- 7) _____ is taking over or actual possession of the goods by the department.

a) Arrest	b) Seizure
c) Search	d) All of the above

- 8) According to the GST Penalty rules, taxpayers who refuse to pay their taxes on time will be paid interest at the rate of _____ per annum.**
- a) 16% b) 18%
- c) 19% d) 20%

B) Write True/False.

04

- 1) There will be refund in case of excess payment under GST.
- 2) There is interest on delay payment of duties under GST.
- 3) GST act was incorporated in India in the year 2017.
- 4) In case of seizure of goods ownership will remain with GST department.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.

12

- a)** Write a short note on E-ledger.
- b)** Write a short note on Manufacturer.
- c)** Write a short note on Show Cause Notice.
- d)** Write a short note on Searching Premises.

Q.3 Attempt the following.

12

- a) Briefly explain interest on delay payment of GST.
- b) Briefly explain requirements of GST audit.

Q.4 Long answer (Any One)

12

- a) Briefly explain deposit of excess duty under GST.
OR
b) Briefly explain Duties of Central Tax Officer.

Q.5 Attempt the following (Any One).

12

- a)** Briefly explain payment of GST under installments.
- OR
- b)** Briefly explain generation and maintenance of electronic records.

Seat No.	
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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper - VI
Banking And Insurance Paper - VI (MCOM0214)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) What is the definition of commercial banking?
 - a) Providing loans only to commercial enterprises
 - b) Offering a range of financial services including deposit taking and lending to individuals and businesses
 - c) Offering insurance services to individuals and businesses
 - d) Facilitating international trade transactions only
- 2) Banks can be classified based on: _____.
 - a) Ownership
 - b) Functions
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
- 3) When were Indian subsidiaries of foreign banks allowed to establish in India?
 - a) Pre-independence era
 - b) Post-independence era
 - c) Liberalization era
 - d) Privatization era
- 4) What are the features of co-operative banks?
 - a) Owned by shareholders
 - b) Function on a cooperative basis
 - c) Profit-oriented
 - d) Only a) and c)
- 5) What is the concept of anywhere banking in mobile banking?
 - a) Accessing banking services from any location
 - b) Banking services available only at designated branches
 - c) Limited availability of banking services
 - d) Accessing banking services only during specific hours
- 6) What is the primary advantage of electronic mobile wallets?
 - a) Higher transaction fees
 - b) Limited accessibility
 - c) Cashless transactions
 - d) Lack of security
- 7) What is the main purpose of a bank passbook?
 - a) To withdraw cash from ATMs
 - b) To check account balance and transactions
 - c) To deposit cash and cheques
 - d) To apply for loans

8) Which of the following is a special type of current account?

- a) Individual current account
- b) Joint current account
- c) Escrow account
- d) Savings account

B) Write True or False.

04

- 1) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) belong to Tier II of the banking structure in India.
- 2) The legal framework governing banks in India includes the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- 3) Drawbacks of internet banking include the risk of phishing attacks and online fraud.
- 4) Saving accounts are generally used for everyday transactions, while current accounts are suitable for long-term savings.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.

12

- a) What are the primary functions performed by a central bank.
- b) Explain the concept of personal banking and its services.
- c) Define electronic mobile wallets and discuss their features and benefits.
- d) Describe the various forms of lending practiced by banks.

Q.3 Attempt the following.

12

- a) Discuss the concept of correspondent banking and its significance in international trade.
- b) What are the main components of the Indian banking system?

Q.4 Long answer (Any One)

12

- a) Explain the concept of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms in banking. Discuss the importance of KYC compliance and the documents required for KYC verification.

OR

- b) Trace the origin and historical development of the State Bank of India (SBI). Discuss its evolution and major milestones.

Q.5 Attempt the following (Any One).

12

- a) Define electronic mobile wallets and discuss their features and benefits. Explain how electronic mobile wallets facilitate cashless transactions and enhance financial inclusion.

OR

- b) Explain the concept of personal banking and its services. Discuss the importance and challenges of international banking for commercial banks.

Seat No.	
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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Statistics – VI
Inventors Management (MCOM0218)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) Which of the following best describes the primary objective of a supply chain?
 - a) To maximize the value provided to the end customer
 - b) To minimize the cost of production
 - c) To increase the level of inventory
 - d) To maximize the number of suppliers
- 2) Which of the following is a key issue in supply chain management (SCM)?
 - a) Identifying reliable suppliers
 - b) Minimizing inventory levels
 - c) Meeting customer demand on time
 - d) All of the above
- 3) If EOQ is calculated, but an order is then placed which is smaller than this, will the variable cost: _____.
 - a) increase
 - b) decrease
 - c) either increase or decrease
 - d) no change
- 4) What does EOQ stand for in inventory management?
 - a) Equal Order Quantity b) Essential Order Quantity
 - c) Economic Order Quantity d) Efficient Order Quantity
- 5) What does JIT stand for in the context of inventory management?
 - a) Justified Inventory Technique
 - b) Just-In-Time
 - c) Just Inventory Theory
 - d) Just-In-Time Theory
- 6) _____ is the primary activity of SCM.
 - a) Demand Management b) Supply Planning
 - c) Analytics workbench d) All the above

- 7) What is the primary objective of using containerization in logistics?
- a) To increase transportation costs
 - b) To decrease loading and unloading times
 - c) To increase the risk of damage to goods
 - d) To decrease transportation efficiency
- 8) What is the main focus of ABC analysis in inventory management?
- a) Identifying the most important customers
 - b) Categorizing inventory items based on value
 - c) Analyzing transportation costs
 - d) Minimizing ordering costs

B) Write True or False: 04

- 1) The main goal of strategic fit in supply chain management is to align supply chain strategies with the goals of the organization.
- 2) Cross-docking involves holding inventory at warehouses for long periods of time.
- 3) ABC analysis categorizes inventory into three groups based on their value, with Group A representing the highest value items.
- 4) Implementing benchmarking can help companies identify areas for improvement and enhance supply chain performance.

Q.2 Answer the following. 12

- a) Define Benchmarking and its benefits.
- b) Explain Economic Order Quantity.
- c) Objectives of Supply Chain Management.
- d) Objective of Inventory Management.

Q.3 Attempt the following. 12

- a) Explain cycle view of supply chain strategies in supply chain process.
- b) What are the steps involved in Inventory Model Building.

Q.4 Long answer (Any One) 12

- a) Explain Kanban system of Inventory Management with advantages.

OR

- b) Briefly explain CRM and SCM in Inventory Management.

Q.5 Attempt the following (Any One). 12

- a) Explain ABC analysis in Inventory Management.

OR

- b) Explain Supply chain Drivers and Obstacles.

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M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2025
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Adv. Accountancy (Paper-VII)

Managerial Decisions Accounting Paper VII (MCOM0203)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-05-2024
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

08

- 1) Which of the following costs would be charged to Work in Process assuming a standard costing system?
 - a) Actual direct materials cost
 - b) Actual overheads costs
 - c) Actual direct labor costs
 - d) Applied overhead costs

- 2) Which of the following industries is Standard Costing most suited for?
 - a) It is suitable for industries that produce standard products
 - b) It is suitable for enterprises that are engaged in service activities
 - c) It is suitable for industries that produce non-standard products
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Which of the following parties are responsible for material price variances?

a) Production supervisors	b) Purchasing managers
c) Production schedules	d) None of the above

- 4) Which of the following is not a part of the cost accounting concept?

a) Product costing	Profit sharing
c) Controlling	Planning

- 5) Customer relationship and warranty claims are tools of performance measure in balance score card under _____ perspective.

a) Financial perspective	b) Internal process
c) Customer	d) Learning and Growth

- 6) All of the following would most likely use a job order costing system except _____.

a) a dental practice	b) an auto repair shop
c) a small appliance maker	d) an architectural firm

- 7) Which of the following costs is not charged to Work in Process in a normal cost system?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Actual overhead | b) Actual direct materials |
| c) Actual direct labor | d) Estimated indirect labor |
- 8) Who coined the concept of management accounting?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Robert Anthony | b) James H Bliss |
| c) J batty | d) Michael Porter |

B) Fill in the Blanks**04**

- 1) _____ is superior to cost control.
- 2) The term "Six Sigma" related to the management of _____.
- 3) The main role of management accounting is _____.
- 4) In order to determine cost of the product or service, following are used _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) What do you mean by Standard Costing?
- b) What is Unit Costing?
- c) What is Six Sigma?
- d) Variance analysis

Q.3 Answer the following.**12**

- a) The information given below as taken from the cost records of a factory in a respect of Job number 707.

Direct materials ₹ 4010

wages details : Department

A	60 hours @ ₹ 3 Per hour
B	40 hours @ ₹ 2 Per hour
C	20 hours @ ₹ 5 Per hour

The variable overheads as follows

Departments

A	₹ 5000 for 5000 hours
B	₹ 3000 for 1500 hours
C	₹ 2000 for 500 hours

Fixed expense estimated @ ₹ 20,000 for 10,000 working hours calculates the cost of the Job No. 707, and the price for the Job to give a profit of 25% on the selling price.

- b) Explain the concept of Contemporary issues in Managerial Decision accounting.

Q.4 Attempt any One of the following.**12**

- a) A manufacturing concern, which has adopted standard costing furnished the following information.

Standard material for 70 kg finished product 100 kg

Price of materials Rs. 1 per kg

Actual output 2,10,000 Kg

Material used 2,80,000 Kg

Cost of material ₹ 2,52,000

Calculate a) Material usage variance

b) Material Price variance

c) Material cost variance

OR

- b) Explain Role and responsibility of Management Accounting.

Q.5 Attempt any One of the following.**12**

- a) The Gadget Co produces three products A, B and C all made from the same material. Until now, it has used traditional absorption costing to allocate overheads to its products. The company is now considering an activity based costing system in the hope that it will improve profitability. Information for the three products for the last year is as follows.

	A	B	C
Production and sales volumes (units)	15,000	12,000	18,000
Selling price per unit	\$7.50	\$12	\$13
Raw material usage (Kg) per unit	2	3	4
Direct labour per unit	0.1	0.15	0.2
Machine hours per unit	0.5	0.7	0.9
Number of production runs per annum	16	12	8
Number of Purchase orders per annum	24	28	42
Number of deliveries to retailers per annum	48	30	62

The price for raw materials remained constant throughout the year at \$ 1. 20 per Kg. Similarly, the direct labour cost for the whole workforce was \$ 14. 80 per hour. The annual overhead costs were as follows:

	\$
Machine set up costs	26,550
Machine running costs	66,400
Procurement costs	48,000
Delivery costs	54,320

Required:

- 1) Calculate the full per unit products A, B, and C under traditional absorption costing, using direct labour hours as the basis for apportionment.
- 2) Calculate the full cost unit of each product using activity based costing.
- 3) Using your calculation from (a) and (b) above, explain how activity based costing may help The Gadget Co improve the profitability of each product.

OR

- b)** Explain the concept in brief Management accounting as an area of Accounting.

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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation Paper-VII
Advanced Taxation -VIII (MCOM0211)

Max. Marks: 60

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

08

- 1) GST was introduced in India with effect from _____

a) 1.1.2017	b) 1.4.2017
c) 1.1.2018	d) 1.7.2017
- 2) GST was introduced in Jammu and Kashmir with effect from _____

a) 1.8.2017	b) 1.7.2017
c) 1.1.2018	d) 8.7.2017
- 3) Constitution Amendment Act, 2016 for GST was _____

a) 80th	b) 101st
c) 122nd	d) None of these
- 4) As a result of constitution amendment for GST a Separate List _____ has been inserted in the constitution.

a) Article 246A	b) Article 146B
c) Article 122	d) Article 101B5.
- 5) Under GST, 'value addition' refers to _____

a) Expenses 'plus' profit
b) Cost plus tax
c) Cost plus tax plus 'profit'
d) Tax plus profit
- 6) UTGST is applicable when _____

a) Sold from Union territory
b) Goods are purchased by Central Government
c) Sold from one union territory to another union territory
d) There is interstate supply

7) Integrated Goods and Services Tax is applicable when _____

- a) Sold in Union territory
- b) Sold from one GST dealer to another GST dealer
- c) Sold within a state
- d) There is interstate supply.

8) SGST is applicable when _____

- a) Goods are sold within a state
- b) Goods are sold from one GST dealer to a customer
- c) Goods are sold by a GST dealer to another GST dealer
- d) There is interstate supply

B) True or false

04

- 1) The cost of production is a major determinant of consumer demand.
- 2) GST includes both Direct and Indirect Taxes
- 3) Capital = Assets- Liabilities
- 4) Income Tax is levied by State Government

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short note/Short problem)

12

- a) When shall the interest be payable by a registered person and what is the maximum rate of interest chargeable for the same?
- b) audit
- c) E- ledger liabilitys
- d) Tax which person collected

Q.3 Answer the following

12

- a) Radhakrishna, a registered person under GST, has furnished the following details for the month of Aug, 2018;

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Supply of goods made outside state.	10,00,000
Inter state purchase of goods.	8,10,000
Goods taken for person use in above	10,000

The GST was paid on 10th Oct, 2018. Compute the interest payable for the delayed payment.

Note: The IGST rate for the goods dealt with is 18%

- b) Manufactur

Q.4 Attempt the following

12

- a) Voluntary payment before issue of scn

OR

- b) work's contract

Q.5 Attempt any one of following (long answer/problem)

12

a) Input Tax Credit - Eligibility {section 16(1)}

OR

b) Accounts and records under GST

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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper-VII
Advances Banking Paper VII (MCOM0215)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3) Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
 4) Use of log table and calculators is allowed.

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative. 08

- 1) The biggest constraint in E-banking is _____.
 a) Start up cost b) Maintain cost
 c) Training cost d) security cost
- 2) ATMs are primarily used for performing the _____ functions.
 a) Infrastructure b) Computer based
 c) Banking d) Hospitalized
- 3) Which are the important factors required to maintain a quality relationship with the customer?
 a) Trust & Commitment b) Trust & Indolence
 c) Trust & Suspect d) Commitment & Denial
- 4) The most undesirable customer is _____.
 a) A minor b) A married woman
 c) An unregistered firm d) An undischarged bankrupt
- 5) RTGS means _____.
 a) Real Time Gross settlement
 b) Real Term Gross settlement
 c) Real Technique Gross settlement
 d) None of the above
- 6) What is the relationship between a banker and customer?
 a) debtor & creditor b) Seller & buyer
 c) Employer and employee d) Landlord & tenaunt
- 7) In which type of banking electronic financial trasactions are done?
 a) M-banking b) E-banking
 c) Post-banking d) Universal banking

- 8) Fixed Deposits can _____.
a) not be withdrawn before maturity
b) paid only after maturity
c) Withdrawn before maturity
d) All of the above

- B) State whether true or false. 04**
1) KYC means Know Your Character.
2) RTGS Transactions there are no maximum limit.
3) Bank charges interest on their loan.
4) Paperless banking is the green banking.

- Q.2 Write Short Notes. 12**
a) Mobile banking
b) General relationship between bank and customer
c) KYC Norms
d) Green banking

- Q.3 Answer the following Questions. 12**
a) Write a short note on Investment Policy of bank.
b) Write a short note on Bhim App.

- Q.4 Long Answer (Any One) 12**
a) Explain the concepts of Electronic Banking System?
OR
b) Describe the banks principles of lending, methods of loan and advances.

- Q.5 Long Answer (Any One) 12**
a) Describe the Merits and Demerits of E-banking.
OR
b) Discuss the Nature, Structure and Role of Financial system in economic development.

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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Statistics – VII
Design of Experiments-I (MCOM0219)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) ANOVA is applied for _____ samples.
 a) One b) Two
 c) Less than two d) More than two

- 2) The error degrees of freedom in one way ANOVA is as

 a) $n - 1$ b) $k - 1$
 c) $n - k$ d) $k - n$

- 3) Basic principle of experimental design is _____
 a) Randomization b) Replication
 c) Local control d) All of them

- 4) CRD is used in the condition when _____
 a) All experimental units are homogenous
 b) Some units are likely to fail to response
 c) During experimentation units are likely to be destroyed
 d) All of them

- 5) The test used in ANOVA is _____
 a) Z-test b) t-test
 c) F-test d) χ^2 -test

- 6) In randomized block design ,there are b block and v treatments, then the d.f of block is _____
 a) $(v - 1)$ b) $(b - 1)$
 c) $(b - 1)(v - 1)$ d) None of them

- 7) A Latin square design (LSD) is a restrictional design _____
 a) One b) Two
 c) Three d) None

- 8) Latin square design is classified in _____
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) One way | b) Two way |
| c) Three way | d) No way |

B) True or False.**04**

- 1) One-way ANOVA is used to compare means across multiple groups, assuming independence of observations within groups and normality of data.
- 2) Completely Randomized Design (CRD) involves random assignment of treatments to experimental units without any restrictions.
- 3) In CRD, each treatment occurs exactly once in each block.
- 4) In LSD, each treatment is assigned exactly once to each block and each row.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Define the term: Block and Randomization.
- b) What are the assumptions of a one-way ANOVA?
- c) Describe ANOVA table for RBD.
- d) Write the advantages and disadvantages of CRD.

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of RBD.
- b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a two-way ANOVA.

Q.4 Attempt the following (Any One)**12**

- a) Describe the layout, mathematical model, and hypothesis of a Completely Randomized Design (CRD).

OR

- b) Write in details mathematical model with assumptions in two way classification ANOVA.

Q.5 Attempt the following (Any One)**12**

- a) Describe the layout, mathematical model, and hypothesis of a Latin square Design (LSD).

OR

- b) Explain the procedure for conducting an analysis of variance (ANOVA) for an RBD.

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Adv. Accountancy Paper–VIII
Auditing and Cloud Auditing - (MCOM0204)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 04

- 1) Management Audit Report Submitted to: _____.
 a) Cost Audit Branch b) Audit Committee
 c) Central Government d) Management of Concern
- 2) The main emphasis of Management Audit is: _____.
 a) Problem solving b) Problem identification
 c) Problem definition d) Problem avoidance
- 3) _____ is documentary evidence by which the accuracy in the books of accounts may be proved.
 a) Cheque b) Receipt
 c) Voucher d) Statement
- 4) Benefits of cost auditing include: _____.
 a) Highlights wastages, losses and inefficiencies
 b) Ensure efficient management of resources
 c) It helps industry to prepare advanced budget plans
 d) All of the above

B) True or False. 02

- 1) Misappropriation of goods and manipulation of accounts are not same.
- 2) Accounting vouchers are those which comprise unreliable and limited information.

Q.2 Answer the following: 06

- a) What is Vouching?
- b) Cost Audit Programme?

Q.3 Attempt the following 06

- a) Explain what is Management Audit Report ?

Q.4 Attempt Any One the following 06

a) What is Vouching and objectives of vouching in details?

OR

b) What is the difference Between assessing cloud services and cloud delivery models.

Q.5 Attempt Any One the following 06

a) What is the difference between Verification and Valuation?

OR

b) What is Cloud Auditing? Describe Characteristics of Cloud Auditing in detail?

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Adv. Costing Paper–VIII
Management Audit - (MCOM0208)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct answer for the following **04**

- 1) Management auditor can recommend the most suitable system of flow of information
 - a) internally
 - b) externally
 - c) both
 - d) None of these
- 2) Management auditor should be well versed with
 - a) Management by exception
 - b) Management by objective
 - c) Principle of delegations of authority
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Management audit is useful for
 - a) Suggestion for targets
 - b) assistance to management
 - c) good staff relationship
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Which of the following is not a technique of verification
 - a) observation
 - b) budgeting
 - c) physical verification
 - d) inspection

B) True or False type question **02**

- 1) The internal Audit Standards Board (IASB) develops professional standards for internal auditing
- 2) Cost audit is not compulsory under Companies Ordinance 1984

Q.2 Answer the following: **06**

- a) Explain Propriety Audit?
- b) What Social Cost audit

Q.3 Attempt the following **06**

- a) What is consumer services audit? Explain the main elements of good service?

Q.4 Attempt the following. 06

a) What is culture audit and why is conduct a culture Audit?

OR

b) Explain the advantage and disadvantage of cost Management

Q.5 Attempt the following 06

a) What is corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Audit Explain the importance of CSR Audit?

OR

b) What is cost management audit? Explain the objective of cost audit?

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Taxation Paper - VIII
Advanced Taxation (MCOM0212)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions 04

- 1) _____ is a tax imposed on imports & exports goods.
 - a) Excise tax
 - b) Custom duty
 - c) Service tax
 - d) None of the above
- 2) GSTN is known as:
 - a) Goods & Services tax network
 - b) Goods & Services tax transaction network
 - c) Goods & Services sales network
 - d) None of these
- 3) The maximum limit of IGST rate in the Act is:
 - a) 18%
 - b) 28%
 - c) 40%
 - d) None of these
- 4) What kind of a tax is GST?
 - a) Value Added tax
 - b) Indirect Tax
 - c) Direct Tax
 - d) Income tax

B) Write True or False 02

- 1) GST was Implemented in India from 1st June 2017.
- 2) The maximum rate for CGST is 15%.

Q.2 Answer the following 06

- a) Basic concept of GST.
- b) Filing of first return.

Q.3 Answer the following 06

- a) Definitions under CGST law.
- b) Compulsory registration (section 24).

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One) 06

- a) Time and Value of supply in case of Goods & Service tax invoice
- OR**
- b) Amendment of registration and cancellation of registration

Q.5 Answer the following (Any One)

06

a) Types of supply under GST law.

OR

b) Filing of first return, annual return and final return.

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper-VIII
Internet Banking - MCOM0216**

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct Alternatives. 04

- 1) What is RuPay Debit card?
 - a) Domestic debit card
 - b) Introduced by National payments corporation of India.
 - c) Accepted at all ATMs and Pos machines
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Can illiterate person be issued Debit card?
 - a) No
 - b) Yes
 - c) Only in case of joint account
 - d) Only in case he is head of family
- 3) RTGS System works____ days in a year.

a) 365	b) 362
c) 300	d) 305
- 4) Mobile banking offers the following _____.
 - a) Withdrawal of cash anywhere in India
 - b) Statements of account for a specific period
 - c) Transfer of funds from one account to another account
 - d) Balance enquiry

B) Write the True or False. 02

- 1) Bhim App allows the user to transfer money to anyone with UPI enable bank account.
- 2) Paperless banking is the Green banking.

Q.2 Write Short Notes: 06

- a) E-banking
- b) Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)

Q.3 Answer the following Questions 06

- a) Write a note on BH1M APP

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One) 06

a) What is the Procedure of Opening and Transfer of the Account

OR

b) Explain the briefly A.T.M. card and RuPay card

Q.5 Answer Any One of the following questions 06

a) Who developed and Implemented UPI? How does UPI works?

OR

b) Write the Difference between Saving account & Current account?

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**M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Adv. Statistics Paper - VIII
Distribution Theory (MCOM0220)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 04

- 1) The sum of independent Bernoulli trials follows which distribution?
 - a) Uniform
 - b) Gamma
 - c) Poisson
 - d) Binomial
- 2) In gamma distribution variance is
 - a) $\frac{r}{\theta}$
 - b) $\frac{r}{\theta^2}$
 - c) $\frac{\theta}{r}$
 - d) $\frac{\theta}{r^2}$
- 3) Location families of distributions involve:
 - a) Scaling the distribution by a constant factor
 - b) Shifting the entire distribution by a constant value
 - c) Mirroring the distribution around a central point
 - d) Adjusting the shape of the distribution
- 4) Which of the following is an example of a symmetric distribution?
 - a) Uniform
 - b) Bernoulli
 - c) Negative binomial
 - d) Beta

B) True or False 02

- 1) The Poisson distribution is a continuous distribution.
- 2) Order statistics can be calculated for both discrete and continuous random variables.

Q.2 Answer the following: 06

- a) Define Geometric distribution also give its mean and variance.
- b) Define random variable and give its example.

Q.3 Answer the following questions 06

Define normal distribution and give four of its properties.

Q.4 Attempt the following (Any One)

06

- a)** Explain the concept of a distribution function and list its main properties.

OR

- b)** Explain the difference between location and scale families with examples.

Q.5 Attempt the following (Any One)

06

- a)** Explain the concept of compound distributions. Provide an example.

OR

- b)** Describe the properties of symmetric distributions and provide an example

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M.Com.(Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy/Advanced Cost Accountancy/Taxation
Indian Accounting Standards and Practice (MCOM0221)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 27-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.**08**

- 1) _____ is the primary purpose of IFRS development convergence with Ind AS.
 - a) To eliminate all differences between domestic standards and IFRS.
 - b) To implement IFRS without any modifications.
 - c) To adapt domestic standards to align with IFRS while considering local circumstances.
 - d) To create a separate set of standards unrelated to IFRS
- 2) _____ role do regulatory bodies play in the convergence process between AS and Ind AS with IFRS.
 - a) They actively oppose convergence efforts.
 - b) They provide no support or guidance for convergence.
 - c) They facilitate and oversee the convergence process.
 - d) They have no involvement in the convergence process.
- 3) _____ accounting standard focuses on the impairment of assets.

a) Ind AS 16	b) Ind AS 38
c) Ind AS 40	d) Ind AS 36
- 4) Provisions, Contingent Liability, and Contingent Assets are addressed in _____ accounting standard.

a) Ind AS 16	b) Ind AS 38
c) Ind AS 40	c) Ind AS 37
- 5) Goodwill, patents, copyrights, and trademarks are examples of assets covered under _____.

a) Ind AS 16	b) Ind AS 38
c) Ind AS 40	d) Ind AS 2

- 6) _____ of the following assets is NOT typically classified as investment property.
- a) Land held for long-term capital appreciation
 - b) Buildings leased out under operating leases
 - c) Property held for rental income
 - d) Property held for use in the production or supply of goods or services
- 7) Government grants covered under Ind AS 20 are recognized _____.
a) When the conditions attached to the grant are met
b) At the discretion of the entity
c) Over the useful life of the related asset
d) As soon as the grant is offered
- 8) Ind AS 21 requires the recognition of exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency transactions _____.
a) In the statement of comprehensive income
b) In the statement of changes in equity
c) In the income statement
d) In the balance sheet

B) Fill in the Blanks.**04**

- 1) Inventory-Ind AS 2 offers guidelines for assessing the net realizable value of _____ to avoid overstating their carrying amounts.
- 2) Property Plant Equipment-Ind AS 16 provides guidelines for the recognition, measurement, and presentation of tangible _____.
- 3) Revenue from contracts with customers-Ind AS 115 establishes principles for recognizing and measuring revenue arising from _____.
- 4) Borrowings cost-Ind AS 23 specifies the criteria for capitalizing _____ as part of the cost of acquiring assets.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) An overview of AS & Ind AS
- b) Presentation of Financial Statement-Ind AS 1
- c) PPE Ind AS 16
- d) Inventory Ind AS- 2

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Write role of IFRS.
- b) Write in brief Investment Property-Ind AS 40.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Explain any two Ind AS.

OR

- b) X Company acquired a Machinery costing Rs. 1,80,000 inclusive of Rs 36,000 GST for which the company gets a credit. Freight charges Rs 5,000, Custom duty Rs 7,000, Installation expenses Rs 20,000. Cleaning spare parts Rs 8,000. After 5 years life, the company pays 20,000 to dismantle the asset. The present value of Rs 1 for the 5th year is Re 0.62. Find the cost of depreciation and carrying value at the end of first year

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Write Benefits and Challenges of convergence of Ind AS with IFRS.

OR

- b) Solve the following:

- i) Meera Ltd received grant of 100 lacs to start a windmill in an economically backward area with a condition that it should hire labour from local area, instead of employing workers from other parts of the country for the next 5 years. The windmill cost 120 lacs, and is to be depreciated using SLM over a period of 10 years. Advise Mohan Ltd on the treatment of grant.
- ii) A Ltd. purchased raw materials for Rs 2,00,000 less a rebate of 5%. It paid Rs 30,000 as customs duty including Rs. 15,000 towards a special duty, against which it will avail credit. It spent Rs. 5,000 on ocean freight, clearing agent's charges of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 10,000 on warehouse rent and Rs. 5,000 on security guard's wages. Determine the cost of inventory.
- iii) The government provides 5 Acres of Land to ABC Ltd to establish a manufacturing unit in a backward area on a leasehold basis of a Nominal Value of ₹10,000 per acre. The Fair Value of the Land is ₹ 100,000 per acre.
Explain how this grant will be recognized.

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M.Com. (Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System
Accounting for Banking Sector (MCOM0222)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 27-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.

08

- 1) Which of the following is NOT a feature of a banking company?
 - a) Accepts deposits
 - b) Provides loans and advances
 - c) Engages in trading of stocks and bonds
 - d) Issues cheques on behalf of customers
- 2) Which type of bank provides specialized services to corporations and large businesses?
 - a) Retail Banks
 - b) Investment Banks
 - c) Commercial Banks
 - d) Cooperative Banks
- 3) Which of the following is NOT a type of account maintained by banks?
 - a) Savings Account
 - b) Current Account
 - c) Fixed Deposit Account
 - d) Currency Account
- 4) Which of the following best defines the term 'Cash Management Services'?
 - a) A loan product provided to customers
 - b) Services to handle cash flow and liquidity needs for businesses
 - c) Bank account types for saving purposes
 - d) A method of calculating bank interest
- 5) In accounting for banking companies, what is used to recognize income?
 - a) Cash receipts
 - b) Accrual basis of accounting
 - c) Income from loans only
 - d) Dividend payouts
- 6) What is the primary purpose of maintaining reserve funds in a bank?
 - a) To pay dividends
 - b) To ensure solvency and regulatory compliance
 - c) To distribute profits to shareholders
 - d) To finance investments

- 7) Which of the following is an example of a loan classification under the banking system?
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Performing Assets | b) Unclaimed Deposits |
| c) Reserve Funds | d) Fixed Deposits |
- 8) Which of the following types of interest calculation uses compounding over a period?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Simple Interest | b) Flat Interest |
| c) Compound Interest | d) Annuity Interest |

B) True or False (One Mark Each).**04**

- 1) Banks are required to maintain a minimum percentage of cash reserves as per the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- 2) Annuities are used in the calculation of loan repayment schedules, such as in the calculation of EMIs.
- 3) Banks are required to disclose their income and expenses under the BASEL norms for financial transparency.
- 4) A commercial bank must disclose the details of unclaimed deposits in its financial statements.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Note)**12**

- a) Explain the various types of accounts maintained by banks. Discuss the features of each.
- b) Define "Cash Management Services" and explain its importance for businesses and banks.
- c) Define the term 'Bank Reconciliation Statement'.
- d) Write a short note on 'Basel Norms'.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Note)**12**

- a) Discuss the significance of accounting systems in banking companies and the key features involved.
- b) What are the different classifications of assets and advances in a banking company's balance sheet?

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Discuss the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and their impact on the functioning of banking companies, with particular emphasis on capital reserves, loans, and advances.

OR

- b) Explain the process of calculating simple and compound interest. How does the method differ when applied to loans and deposits?

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Describe the process of preparing the final accounts of a banking company, including the financial statements required by regulatory authorities.

OR

- b) Discuss the disclosure requirements for banks under the BASEL norms and the additional disclosures prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.

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M.Com. (Sem - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics
Basic Excel (MCOM0224)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 27-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the given options.

08

- 1) Workbook is a collection of _____.
 - a) Worksheet
 - b) Page set-up
 - c) Buttons
 - d) Diagrams
- 2) What is the purpose of the AutoSum function in Excel?
 - a) To sum up a range of numbers automatically
 - b) To calculate the average of a set of numbers
 - c) To find the maximum value in a range
 - d) All of the above
- 3) The result is a _____ value either TRUE or FALSE.
 - a) Logical
 - b) Arithmetic
 - c) Algorithm
 - d) Logarithm
- 4) The extension of MS-Excel file is _____.
 - a) .docx/.doc
 - b) .xlsx/.xls
 - c) .pptx/.ppt
 - d) .txt
- 5) Which of the following is an example of conditional formatting in Excel?
 - a) Applying a specific color to cells greater than 100
 - b) Changing the font size of all cells
 - c) Adding borders to cells
 - d) Aligning text to the center
- 6) A formula in Excel always begins with an _____.
 - a) Equal sign
 - b) Colon
 - c) Comma
 - d) Space
- 7) Press _____ to bring up search box.
 - a) Shift+F3
 - b) Shift+ F4
 - c) Shift+ F5
 - d) None of these

- 8) Excel is a program that is used to prepare a _____.
a) Slide presentation b) Spread sheet
c) Text document d) Database

B) Fill in the blanks.**04**

- 1) Press _____ to undo in MS-EXCEL.
- 2) To calculate the average of a range of numbers in Excel, you can use the _____ function.
- 3) By default, the text data is _____ aligned in cell.
- 4) The formula = MAX(A1:A10) will return the _____ value in the specified range.

Q.2 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) What are the differences between a worksheet and a workbook in Excel?
- b) What is the use of the IF function in Excel?
- c) What are uses of MS Excel?
- d) How do you use the "Find and Replace" feature in Excel? Provide an example of how it can be helpful.

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Explain the SUM and SUMIF functions with examples.
- b) Explain how to use the "Freeze Panes" feature in Excel, and provide an example of when it is useful.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Explain Microsoft Excel in brief. Describe the key components of the user interface in Excel, including the Ribbon, Worksheet, Formula Bar, and Status Bar.
- b) Explain different charts in MS-Excel.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Describe the use of common Excel functions: SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT, MAX, and MIN. Include the syntax and practical examples of each function.
- b) Explain how to use Conditional Formatting in Excel to highlight cells that meet certain conditions. Provide an example where it could be used.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Adv. Banking and Financial System (Paper-IX)
Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management (MCOM0313)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 08

- 1) Which of the following is a characteristic of an investor?
 - a) High risk tolerance and quick profits
 - b) Focus on long-term returns
 - c) Prefers to speculate in the market
 - d) Focuses on immediate short-term gains
- 2) Which of the following is considered an example of speculation?
 - a) Buying stocks of large established companies for long-term growth
 - b) Buying a penny stock with the hope of a large short-term gain
 - c) Investing in government bonds for stable returns
 - d) Diversifying investments across various asset classes
- 3) Which of the following is a primary factor influencing investment decisions?
 - a) Personal emotional satisfaction
 - b) Liquidity and risk preferences
 - c) Government policies only
 - d) Opinions of friends and family
- 4) Which of the following is an example of an investment avenue?
 - a) Lottery
 - b) Stock Market
 - c) Betting on sports
 - d) Gambling in casinos
- 5) The term 'systematic risk' refers to:
 - a) Risk that can be reduced by diversification
 - b) Risk that affects only a specific company
 - c) Market-wide risk that cannot be avoided through diversification
 - d) Risk related to the investor's behavior
- 6) Which of the following is NOT a stock market index?
 - a) NIFTY 50
 - b) NASDAQ
 - c) Sensex
 - d) Dow Jones Industrial Average

- 7) Which of the following is the main role of an investment bank?
 - a) Conducting stock trading on behalf of individual investors
 - b) Assisting companies in raising capital and issuing securities
 - c) Managing portfolios of individual investors
 - d) Speculating in foreign currency markets
- 8) Which of the following is a feature of online share trading?
 - a) Requires physical presence at the stock exchange
 - b) Provides lower transaction costs and faster execution
 - c) Only available for large institutional investors
 - d) Involves a physical trading floor for buying and selling stocks

B) True or false**04**

- 1) An investor's risk tolerance is primarily determined by the type of asset they are investing in.
- 2) Small-cap stocks tend to be less volatile and more stable than large-cap stocks.
- 3) Speculation involves a long-term investment strategy focused on stable returns.
- 4) A stock market index is used to measure the performance of a specific group of stocks or the entire stock market.

Q.2 Answer the following short answer.**12**

- a) Investment Process and Criteria for Investment.
- b) Capital Market in India: Structure and Role of Investment Banks.
- c) Types of Investors: Retail Investors, Institutional Investors, and High-Net-Worth Individuals (HNWI).
- d) Factors Influencing Selection of Investment Alternatives.

Q.3 Attempt the following Short Answer.**12**

- a) Risk-Return Relationship: Meaning and Types of Risks (Systematic and Unsystematic Risk).
- b) Portfolio Management: Meaning, Objectives, and Basic Principles.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**12**

- a) Discuss the concepts of Investment, Speculation, and Gambling.
- b) Explain the various stock market indices, including NASDAQ, NIFTY 50, and Sensex.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Explain the concept of Portfolio Management. What are the key factors affecting investment decisions in portfolio management?

OR

- b) Explain the different methods of security analysis. What is the difference between Fundamental Analysis and Technical Analysis in evaluating stocks?

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy (Paper-IX)
Auditing and Reporting (MCOM0301)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

08

- 1) Auditing is derived from Latin word _____.
 - a) Audire
 - b) Auditor
 - c) Order
 - d) None of these
- 2) Audit of banks is an example of _____.
 - a) Statutory audit
 - b) Balance sheet audit
 - c) Concurrent audit
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Statutory duties of a company auditor are determined by _____.
 - a) Memorandum of Association
 - b) Articles of Association
 - c) Companies Act, 2013
 - d) Agreement between company and the auditor
- 4) Internal check is carried on by _____.
 - a) Staff specially appointed for the purpose
 - b) internal auditor
 - c) Supervisor of the staff
 - d) Members of the staff
- 5) What is the full for of CAG?
 - a) Control and accountant
 - b) Comptroller and auditor general of India
 - c) Computer analysis of generator
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Audit Note book is prepared by _____.
 - a) Auditor and his assistant staff
 - b) Management
 - c) Government in case of gov company
 - d) Owner of Company
- 7) The work of one clerk is automatically check by another clerk is called.
 - a) Internal control
 - b) Internal check
 - c) Internal audit
 - d) None of the above

- 8) The panel of Auditors of cooperative society is maintained by _____.
a) Chartered Accountant b) Central Government
c) Registrar d) Shareholders

B) True or F.

04

- 1) An auditor of a bank should not rely too much on internal audit.
- 2) The terms 'internal audit' and 'interim audit' convey nearly the same meaning.
- 3) Internal control includes both internal check as well as internal audit.
- 4) An auditor is a watch dog and not blood hound.

Q.2 Answer the following (short note)

12

- a) Internal control
- b) E-Auditing
- c) Comptroller and auditor General of India
- d) Auditing the auditors

Q.3 Attempt the following

12

- a) E- applications in internal control and check
- b) Audit Notebook

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. (Long Answer)

12

- a) Explain how the audit of a bank is conducted.

OR

- b) What is 'Internal Audit'? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Internal Audit.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. (Long Answer)

12

- a) Explain the objectives of auditing.

OR

- b) Explain the duties and liabilities of a Company Auditor.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics (Paper-IX)
Estimation Theory (MCOM0317)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) An Estimator T is said to be negatively biased if _____.
a) $E(T) = \theta$ b) $E(T) > \theta$
c) $E(T) \neq \theta$ d) $E(T) < \theta$
- 2) If T_n converges to θ in probability then T_n is said to be _____.
a) Consistent b) Unbiased
c) Biased d) Sufficient
- 3) If $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be random sample of size n from Discrete Uniform distribution with parameter N then Unbiased estimator of N is _____.
a) $2\bar{X}$ b) $2\bar{X} - 1$
c) $\bar{X} - 2$ d) All the above
- 4) Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be random sample of size n from $P(\lambda)$ then moment estimator of λ is _____.
a) Sample mean b) Sample mean square
c) Sample variance d) Both a and c
- 5) Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be random sample of size n from Bernoulli (θ) then Maximum Likelihood estimator of θ is _____.
a) Sample mean b) Sample mean square
c) Sample variance d) None of these
- 6) _____ is Unbiased estimator of Population Variance.
a) Sample mean b) Sample mean square
c) Sample variance d) None of these
- 7) If T is sufficient for θ then $d \log L / d\theta$ is function of _____.
a) T only b) L and θ only
c) T and θ only d) θ only

- 8) Any Statistic whose mathematical expectation is not equal to a parameter is known as _____.
a) Consistent b) Unbiased
c) Biased d) Sufficient**

B) True or False.

04

- 1) Sample mean is the maximum likelihood estimator of θ when random sample of size n is taken from Bernoulli (θ).
- 2) Sufficiency of Statistic can be defined by using conditional distribution.
- 3) The set of all possible value of parameter θ is called Sample space.
- 4) Two distinct unbiased estimators give rise to infinity many unbiased estimators of θ .

Q.2 Answer the following.

12

- Define Parameter Space and write the Parameter space of Poisson distribution with λ .
- Find Moment estimator of μ and σ^2 when random sample of size n is taken from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.
- Define Unbiased estimator with illustration.
- Explain the method of maximum likelihood estimator.

Q.3 Answer the following.

12

- Differentiate between Estimator and Estimate with examples.
- Find Moment estimator of a, b when random sample of size n is taken from $U(a, b)$.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)

12

- a)** Write the four definitions of sufficiency and find sufficient statistic for θ when random sample of size n is taken from
- Exponential (θ)
 - Geometric (θ)

OR

- b) Prove the following results:**
- Sample Variance is Biased estimator of Population variance.
 - Sample Mean is unbiased estimator of Population Mean.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)

12

- a) Define relative efficiency. Let S^2 and s^2 be sample variance and Sample mean square of size n from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, show that sample mean square is more efficient than sample variance.

OR

- b)** Find M.L.E. of θ when random sample of size n is taken from
- Poisson (θ)
 - Geometric (θ)

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation (Paper-IX)
Advanced Taxation Paper IX (MCOM0309)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 08

- 1) Which of the following taxes is levied by the central government under the GST regime?
 - a) State GST (SGST)
 - b) Central GST (CGST)
 - c) Integrated GST (IGST)
 - d) Both b and c
- 2) Which authority is responsible for handling the tax matters of income tax under the Indian taxation system?
 - a) Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)
 - b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - c) Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
 - d) Ministry of Finance
- 3) Which of the following forms is used to file GST returns for small taxpayers who have opted for the Composition Scheme?
 - a) GSTR-1
 - b) GSTR-4
 - c) GSTR-3B
 - d) GSTR-6
- 4) Which of the following is NOT an example of indirect tax?
 - a) GST
 - b) Excise Duty
 - c) Corporate Tax
 - d) VAT
- 5) Under GST, what is the maximum annual turnover allowed for a taxpayer to opt for the Composition Scheme?
 - a) Rs. 50 Lakh
 - b) Rs. 75 Lakh
 - c) Rs. 1 Crore
 - d) Rs. 2 Crore
- 6) Which of the following forms is used to file annual GST returns by regular taxpayers?
 - a) GSTR-1
 - b) GSTR-9
 - c) GSTR-4A
 - d) GSTR-3B
- 7) What is the primary purpose of the GSTIN?
 - a) To track the GST credits of a taxpayer
 - b) To identify the taxpayer under the GST regime
 - c) To calculate the tax liability of the taxpayer
 - d) To file tax returns under GST

- 8) Who is responsible for the administration of Customs Duty in India?
- a) Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
 - b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - c) Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
 - d) State Governments

B) True or false**04**

- 1) The Goods and Services Tax (GST) replaced the Sales Tax, Excise Duty, and VAT in India.
- 2) GSTR-3B is used for providing details of inward and outward supplies and claiming Input Tax Credit (ITC).
- 3) The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) handles both direct taxes and indirect taxes.
- 4) GSTR-9 is the annual return form for taxpayers registered under the GST regime.

Q.2 Answer the following short answer.**12**

- a) Overview of the Direct Taxation System in India
- b) Role and Responsibilities of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
- c) Introduction to TIN (Taxpayer Identification Number) and its significance under GST
- d) Key Provisions of the GST Composition Scheme and its benefits

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Government's e-initiatives in Tax Administration: Introduction to the Common Portal for GST (GSTN).
- b) The Role of GST Practitioner (GSTP): Concept, Registration, and Functioning.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**12**

- a) Discuss the historical background of the modern taxation system in India, highlighting the key changes and reforms in both direct and indirect taxation.

OR

- b) Explain the powers, duties, and functions of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) in the administration of indirect taxes like Customs and GST.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following. (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Explain the different types of GST returns, including GSTR-1, GSTR-3B, GSTR-9, and GSTR-4. Discuss their significance, due dates, and the process of filing them.

OR

- b) Describe the role and significance of e-filing systems in Indian taxation, including the introduction of TRACES, TIN, and the e-filing of GST returns.

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M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing (Paper - IX)
Strategic Cost Management - I (MCOM0305)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives:

08

- 1) In activity-based costing, costs are allocated into _____.
 a) Cost pools b) Cost centers
 c) Cost groups d) Cost accounts
- 2) Activity based costing seeks to identify suitable _____.
 a) Activity drivers b) Cost drivers
 c) Value drivers d) Expense drivers
- 3) _____ costing is a two-stage allocation system.
 a) Service b) Operating
 c) activity based d) Uniform
- 4) Cost objects are cost _____ in ABC system.
 a) Units b) Centers
 c) Accounts d) Benefits
- 5) In ABC, the assumption is that _____ used resources or course costs.
 a) Activities b) Expenses
 c) Revenues d) Batches
- 6) Six Sigma originated at _____ in the early 1980s in response to CEO - driven challenge to archive tenfold reduction in product-failure levels in five years.
 a) Samsung b) Motorola
 c) Nokia d) One Plus
- 7) The primary objective of _____ is to improve customer satisfaction.
 a) Six sigma b) JIT
 c) life cycle costing d) Kaizen costing
- 8) A cost that is incurred for the joint benefit of more than one department is called _____.
 a) Controllable cost b) direct expense
 c) escapable expense d) indirect expenses

B) State the following statements are True or False: 04

- 1) ABC is an alternative of total costing.
- 2) Cost pull and cost center are synonymous terms.
- 3) Set up cost is an example of batch level cost.
- 4) Activity based costing is considered to be a traditional costing method.

Q.2 Write Short Notes: 12

- a) Cost tools, Cost drivers
- b) Six Sigma
- c) Quality Management Tools
- d) Value Chain Analysis

Q.3 Answer the following. 12

- a) State the techniques involved in strategic cost management.
- b) State the benefits of implementing activity-based costing.

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) A company manufactures two products A & B using common facilities. The following cost data for a month are presented to you.

	A	B		
Units Produced	1,000	2,000	Machine Activity Expenses	Rs.3,00,000
Direct Labor hours per unit	2	3	Set up related expenses	Rs. 30,000
Machine hours per unit	6	1.5	Expenses relating to orders	Rs. 35,000
Set up of machines	15	50		
Orders	18	70		

Calculate the overheads per unit absorbed using activity-based costing approach.

OR

- b) How activity based costing is different from traditional costing system? Explain the process of designing activity-based costing.

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One)

- a) The budget overheads and cost driver volumes of S Ltd. are as follows.

Cost pools	Budget Overheads (Rs.)	Cost Drivers	Budgeted Volumes
Machinery Purchased	9,00,000	No. of Orders	3,000
Material Handling	4,00,000	No. of Movements	1,000
Setup	3,00,000	No. of Setups	600
Maintenance	10,00,000	Maintenance Hours	10,000
Quality Control	2,00,000	No. of Inspection	1,000
Machinery	10,00,000	No. of Machine Hours	20,000

The company has produced a batch of 3,000 components of AB-30, its material cost is Rs.1,50,000 and direct labor cost is Rs. 3,00,000. The usage activities of the said batch are as follows.

Machine Hours	2,500	Setup	30
Material Orders	30	Maintenance Hours	500
Material Movements	15	No. of Inspections	30

- 1) Calculate cost driver rates that are used for treating appropriate amount of overheads to the said batch.
- 2) Ascertain the cost of batch of components using activity-based costing.

OR

- b) What do you mean by cellular manufacturing? Explain the steps in cellular manufacturing process.

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April -2025
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM (Paper-X)
Commodity and Derivatives Market (MCOM0314)**

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 08

- 1) Which of the following is NOT a type of commodity traded in the commodities market?

a) Metals	b) Energy
c) Derivatives	d) Agricultural products
- 2) Which commodity exchange is the largest in India?

a) NSE	b) MCX
c) BSE	d) SEBI
- 3) The cost of carry model is used for pricing:

a) Options	b) Futures contracts
c) Spot market trades	d) Arbitrage opportunities
- 4) A long hedge is typically used by:

a) Speculators to maximize gains
b) Producers to lock in selling prices
c) Buyers to lock in purchasing prices
d) Traders to perform arbitrage
- 5) The Black-Scholes model is used to price:

a) Forward contracts	b) Options contracts
c) Futures contracts	d) Arbitrage strategies
- 6) Which of the following is an advantage of trading in derivatives?

a) Limited risk exposure
b) High leverage
c) Lack of regulatory oversight
d) No requirement of margins
- 7) SPAN margin is primarily used to:

a) Limit trading orders
b) Measure and cover potential losses
c) Settle disputes in derivative trades
d) Analyze market trends

- 8) The primary difference between forwards and futures contracts is
- The pricing mechanism
 - The standardization of contracts
 - The underlying asset
 - The payoff structure

B) Write True or False.**04**

- Futures contracts are standardized, while forward contracts are customizable.
- A call option gives the buyer the right to sell the underlying asset.
- Hedging with derivatives eliminates all types of risk.
- Commodity trading can be done in both the cash and derivatives segments.

Q.2 Write Short Answer for the following**12**

- Discuss the reasons for investing in commodities.
- Explain the difference between cash and carry arbitrage and reverse cash and carry arbitrage.
- Outline the advantages and disadvantages of trading in derivatives.
- Describe the basic features of the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)**12**

- Discuss the structure of the commodities market in India and the role of participants.
- Explain the process of trading, clearing, and settlement in the derivatives market.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- Explain the types of risks in the derivatives market and methods to manage these risks.

OR

- Discuss the factors driving the growth of the derivatives market in India and its current trading volumes.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- Explain the concept of futures pricing using the cost of carry model with an example.

OR

- Discuss the payoff structures for call and put options using diagrams and examples.

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper-X)
Audit Strategy and Planning (MCOM0302)**

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 08

- 1) Auditor should see that amount received for premium on issue of shares should be shown in _____.
a) Subscribed capital b) Capital Reserve Account
c) Share Premium account d) Paid- up capital account
- 2) Before the work of audit is commenced, the auditor plans out the whole of audit work is known as _____.
a) Audit plan b) Audit note
c) Audit risk d) Audit program
- 3) Investments in hand should be verified with the help of _____.
a) Schedule of investments b) Balance sheet
c) Inspection of securities d) Certificate from the bank
- 4) _____ of the following is not an essential of an audit report.
a) Title b) date of report
c) Summary d) Opinion
- 5) Auditor report is addressed to the members of the company and is considered at the _____ of the company.
a) Board Meeting (BM)
b) Annual General Meeting (AGM)
c) Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM)
d) All of the above
- 6) Capital Redemption reserve is disclosed in Balance Sheet under _____.
a) Reserve and Surplus b) Capital
c) Current assets d) current Liability
- 7) Valuation of fixed assets is based on the concept _____.
a) Going concern b) Money measurement
c) Dual aspect d) Cost concept

- 8) The individual items that make up the population are known as _____.
a) sampling units b) Population
c) Sample Design d) Sample Size

B) Write True or False.**04**

- 1) Uncalled share capital is fixed liability.
- 2) An audit programme is a set of instruction which are to be followed for proper execution of audit.
- 3) Overall audit strategy sets the scope, timing and direction of the audit, and guides the development of the more detailed audit plan.
- 4) Sample design refers to the number of participants or observation included in a study

Q.2 Write Short Answer for the following.**12**

- a) Meaning of Audit Sampling Population
- b) Audit sampling size.
- c) Nature of Audit Planning.
- d) Performing Audit Procedures.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)**12**

- a) Explain the Evaluating Results of Audit Sampling.
- b) Explain the Sampling Vs Traditional method of Auditing.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) Balance Sheet Caption Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities.

OR

- b) Define the Overall audit strategy and the audit plan & explain the auditor's responsibility Changes to planning decisions during the course of audit.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) Explain the Balance Sheet Captions Comprising Assets, Liabilities and Equity Balances.

OR

- b) Define audit Sampling and explain An Audit Procedure in sampling.

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics (Paper-X)
Industrial Statistics - I (MCOM0318)**

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) A defective unit is a unit which contains more than allowable numbers of _____.

a) defects	b) defectives
c) mean	d) None of these
- 2) LCL of np chart is _____.

a) $n\bar{p}$	b) $n\bar{p} + 3\sqrt{(n\bar{p}\bar{q})}$
c) $n\bar{p} - 3\sqrt{(n\bar{p}\bar{q})}$	d) \bar{c}
- 3) Acceptance quality limit (AQL) is _____.
 - a) The highest percentage of defective items a customer is willing to accept in a batch
 - b) The probability that a good batch is accepted by the sampling plan
 - c) The sample size required to test each item in a lot
 - d) The highest percentage of defective items a customer is willing to accept in a batch
- 4) Double sampling plan either accepts or rejects a lot based on the quality of _____ inspected samples.

a) One	b) Two
c) One or two	d) Three
- 5) What is the Producer's Risk in a sampling inspection plan?
 - a) The risk that a good lot will be rejected
 - b) The risk that a bad lot will be accepted
 - c) The risk that a defective item will not be detected
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Which sampling plan has more chances for rejection of lot?

a) Single	b) Double
c) Sequential	d) Multiple

- 7) Which one of the following is a control chart for variables?
 - a) P-Chart
 - b) np-Chart
 - c) U-Chart
 - d) mean Chart
- 8) Which distribution is used to construct control limits of C chart?
 - a) Binomial distribution
 - b) Poisson distribution
 - c) Normal distribution
 - d) None of these

B) Fill in the blanks

04

- 1) ASN Stands for _____.
- 2) _____ is defined as fitness to use.
- 3) _____ is achieved by using Sampling Inspection Plan.
- 4) The line corresponds to desired standard or control level of a process is called as _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.

12

- Explain the construction of mean chart.
- Explain single sampling plan
- State the advantages of Statistical Quality control.
- Define Average sample number and interpret it.

Q.3 Attempt the following.

12

- Explain Process and Product Control.
- Explain construction and use of no. of defects per unit (C chart).

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a) What is Sampling inspection plan? Every day a Sample of 50 items from a production process was examined. The number of defectives found in each sample was as follows
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.

OR

- b)** Explain Consumer's Risk, Producer's Risk, Acceptable quality level and Lot tolerance percent defective.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a)** Define AOQ, OC and Explain the construction of AOQ, OC and ASN for single sampling plan.

OR

- b)** What is control chart, State limits for np and c chart. For the data given below, Construct \bar{X} chart and R Chart and state whether the process is under control.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\bar{X}	11.2	11.8	10.8	11.6	11	9.6	10.4	9.6	10.6	10
R	7	4	8	5	7	4	8	4	7	9

(Give $n = 5, A2 = 0.58, D3 = 0, D4 = 2.11$)

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Taxation (Paper - X)
Advanced Taxation Paper X (MCOM0310)**

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 11:00 PM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 08

- 1) Which of the following is NOT considered a capital asset under the Income-tax Act, 1961?
 - a) Land
 - b) Shares of a listed company
 - c) Stock-in-trade
 - d) Gold coins
- 2) The holding period for determining whether a capital gain is long-term or short-term is 36 months for which of the following types of assets?
 - a) Shares of a listed company
 - b) Residential property
 - c) Mutual funds
 - d) Debentures
- 3) In case of a transfer of a capital asset, the cost of acquisition is deemed to be zero in the following situation:
 - a) Transfer of a self-generated asset
 - b) Transfer of a stock-in-trade
 - c) Transfer of a depreciable asset
 - d) Transfer of agricultural land
- 4) Which of the following is an exemption available under Section 54F for capital gains?
 - a) Exemption for purchase of a new residential property
 - b) Exemption for purchase of agricultural land
 - c) Exemption for capital gains on sale of shares
 - d) Exemption for purchase of machinery
- 5) Which of the following is used to calculate the capital gain on the sale of a long-term capital asset?
 - a) Basic cost of acquisition
 - b) Indexed cost of acquisition
 - c) Fair market value
 - d) Book value

- 6) What is the rate of tax on long-term capital gains (LTCG) on listed securities exceeding Rs. 1 lakh?
- a) 10% without indexation b) 20% with indexation
c) 15% d) 5%
- 7) The capital gain on the sale of a residential property will be exempt under Section 54 if the capital gains are invested in the purchase of a new property within:
- a) 1 year b) 2 years
c) 3 years d) 5 years
- 8) Which of the following is a type of capital gain that is exempt from tax under Section 10(38) of the Income-tax Act, 1961?
- a) Short-term capital gains on shares
b) Long-term capital gains on the sale of listed shares
c) Long-term capital gains on real estate
d) Long-term capital gains on mutual funds

B) Write True or False.**04**

- 1) If a capital asset is transferred as a gift, no capital gains tax is applicable at the time of transfer.
- 2) Capital gains on the sale of a capital asset held for less than 36 months are considered long-term capital gains.
- 3) The benefit of indexation is available for both short-term and long-term capital gains.
- 4) Section 54F provides an exemption on the entire capital gain if the taxpayer purchases a new house within two years.

Q.2 Write Short Answer for the following**12**

- a) Taxability of Long-Term Capital Gains (LTCG) on the sale of mutual funds.
- b) Cost of Acquisition and Cost of Improvement in the context of capital gains.
- c) Section 10(38) exemption on Long-Term Capital Gains (LTCG) and its implications.
- d) Computation of Capital Gains in case of inheritance of assets.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)**12**

- a) Computation of Taxable Income and Tax Liability of an Individual under the Old Tax Regime.
- b) Tax Calculation for an HUF (Hindu Undivided Family) and its Taxation under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) A taxpayer sold a residential property for Rs. 30,00,000. The original cost of the property was Rs. 12,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 was spent on improvements. The property was held for more than 2 years. Calculate the capital gain and the taxable capital gain after applying indexation. Assume the following Cost Inflation Index (CII) for the years involved: 2018-19 = 280, 2024-25 = 350

OR

- b) XYZ Ltd., a domestic company, has the following details for the financial year:

- Business Income: Rs. 40,00,000
- Income from capital gains: Rs. 8,00,000
- Income from other sources: Rs. 2,00,000
- Depreciation claimed: Rs. 3,00,000
- Amount paid for charitable donations: Rs. 1,50,000
- The company opts for taxation under section 115BAA (the concessional tax regime).

Calculate the taxable income and tax liability of XYZ Ltd. under section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) A partnership firm (AOP) has earned the following income during the financial year:

- Business Income: Rs. 50,00,000
- Interest on Capital: Rs. 3,00,000
- Salary paid to partners: Rs. 2,00,000
- Interest paid to partners: Rs. 1,00,000

The firm has the following deductions:

- Contribution to a charitable trust: Rs. 1,00,000
- Depreciation claimed: Rs. 2,50,000

Compute the taxable income and tax liability of the firm. Assume the firm does not opt for any special tax regime.

OR

- b) A cooperative society earned the following income during the financial year:

- Profit from business: Rs. 25,00,000
- Income from house property: Rs. 5,00,000
- Income from other sources: Rs. 3,00,000

The society made the following deductions:

- Rent paid to a partner: Rs. 2,00,000
- Contribution to the welfare fund: Rs. 1,50,000

Calculate the taxable income and tax liability of the cooperative society. Assume the cooperative society is subject to tax at 30%.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing (Paper-X)
Strategic Cost Management - II (MCOM0306)

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions

08

- 1) JIT does not believe in _____
 - a) Quality
 - b) Over-production
 - c) Human relations
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Just-in-Time was successfully implemented by _____
 - a) Toyota
 - b) Honda
 - c) Suzuki
 - d) Volkswagen
- 3) Which of the following terms is more closely related to identifying and correcting problems as they occur?
 - a) Kaizen
 - b) Kanban
 - c) Plan-do-check-action
 - d) Jidoka
- 4) What does the term kaizen mean when applied to quality?
 - a) Maintain a steady flow
 - b) Quality is everyone's job
 - c) Continuous improvement
 - d) All of the above
- 5) (Adapted from Nov. 2018) Life cycle costing can be used as _____
 - a) Planning tool
 - b) Control tool
 - c) Forecasting tool
 - d) All of the above
- 6) (Adapted from Nov. 2020) Compute the variable production cost
The sale price is 50,000 and variable selling cost 10% of the sale price. PV (or CS) ratio is 30%
 - a) 30000
 - b) 35000
 - c) 45000
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Generally the losses are possible in which of the following two phases _____
 - a) Introduction and Growth
 - b) Growth and Maturity
 - c) Growth and Decline
 - d) Introduction and Decline

- 8) The major purpose of environmental management accounting is to enable managers to _____
- a) Improve profitability by reducing environmental costs.
 - b) Be informed about the environmental impacts of the organization's Activities.
 - c) Establish both financial and non-financial measures of performance.
 - d) Improve environmental performance by monitoring management's efficiency in relationship to environmental targets.

B) Fill in the Blanks.**04**

- a) Kaizen refers to _____
- b) A _____ is a cost estimate derived by subtracting a desired profit margin from a competitive market price.
- c) 80/20 rule is also called as _____
- d) EMA involves the identification, measurement, and reporting of _____ costs.

Q.2 Answer the following**12**

- a) Impact of Just in Time
- b) What is Environmental Management Accounting?
- c) What is Pareto Analysis?
- d) Explain principles of Kaizen costing.

Q.3 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Explain life cycles costing in details.
- b) A company, Green Electronics, plans to launch a new energy-efficient refrigerator. The target selling price is \$1200, and the desired profit margin is 15%. The company's cost accountant has estimated the following costs:
 - Material costs: \$450
 - Labor costs: \$150
 - Overhead costs: \$120
 - Research and development (R&D) costs: \$50
 - Marketing costs: \$30

Using target costing, determine the maximum allowable cost for the new refrigerator.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following.**12**

- a) Explain Implementation of Target costing in details.

OR

- b) The cost structure of product M. Manufactured by ABC co is $5x + 50,00,00,000$ where X represents yearly output. Product M has five year Market life and during this period the co, Expects to produce and sell 5 crore unit, 10 crore, 15 crore, 20 crore and 25 crore units respectively in the Years 1 to 5.

Required:

- i) Year wise unit cost and Product M under conventional costing
- ii) Life cycle cost per unit of product M under product life cycle costing

Q.5 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Explain advantages and disadvantage of Environmental Management Accounting.

OR

- b) The DEF Company produces three products using a mixed-model assembly line, which is operated 16 hours per day (2 shifts of 8 hours each) for 250 days per year. The annual demand forecasts for the products are as follows.

Product	Forecast
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000

- Determine a mixed-model master production schedule for a daily batch, based on minimum batch size for each product.
- Prepare a daily schedule indicating the number of each product to be produced each day.
- Product 1 requires 2 units of component A and one unit of component B. If component A is manufactured internally at DEF, how many kanbans would be required for this component if the lead time is 2 days, the safety factor is 15 percent, and the container size is 25 units?

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper-XI
Wealth Management (MCOM0315)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives: **08**

- 1) What is primary purpose of wealth management?
 - a) Tax Filing
 - b) Financial planning and Growth
 - c) Selling Insurance
 - d) Budgeting
- 2) Which of the following is not a component of wealth management?
 - a) Risk Management
 - b) Economic Environment Analysis
 - c) Software Development
 - d) Investment Planning
- 3) What is the key principle of insurance?
 - a) Profit Maximization
 - b) Risk Sharing
 - c) Tax Avoidance
 - d) Asset Allocation
- 4) What does CAGR stand for in financial mathematics?
 - a) Compound Annual Growth Rate
 - b) Current Average Growth Rate
 - c) Calculated Asset Growth Ratio
 - d) Cyclic Annual Growth Report
- 5) What type of curve typically shows the relationship between interest rates and different maturities?
 - a) Demand Curve
 - b) Supply Curve
 - c) Yield Curve
 - d) Bell Curve
- 6) Which of the following is an example of a leading economic indicator?
 - a) GDP Growth Rate
 - b) Stock Market Performance
 - c) Inflation Rate
 - d) Unemployment Rate
- 7) Which type of retirement planning strategy focuses on systematic savings throughout one's life cycle?
 - a) Tactical Asset Allocation
 - b) Lifecycle Planning
 - c) Active Investment Strategy
 - d) Goal-Based Financial Planning

- 8) What is the formula to calculate net worth?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Asset - Liabilities | b) Asset + Liabilities |
| c) Income - Expenses | d) Savings – Investments |

B) True or False: 04

- 1) Financial literacy is essential for creating a personal financial plan.
- 2) Health Insurance policies do not cover pre-existing conditions.
- 3) Estate planning includes the creation of a valid will.
- 4) Advance tax is paid in a single installment.

Q.2 Answer the following: (Short Notes) 12

- a) Components of wealth management.
- b) The role of cash flow analysis in financial planning.
- c) Key features of life insurance policies.
- d) Risk profiling on investors.

Q.3 Answer the following: (Short Answers) 12

- a) Explain the life cycle model of asset allocation and its significance.
- b) Discuss the impact of interest rates on investment planning.

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) Describe the process of wealth management, highlighting the key steps involved.

OR

- b) Discuss the importance of retirement planning and the strategies for pre-and-post-retirement financial management.

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the tax planning concept and provide an overview of deduction and exemptions under the current income tax regime.

OR

- b) Elaborate on the calculation of human life value using the Belth Method and its importance in insurance planning.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy Paper-XI
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (MCOM0303)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative.

08

- 1) At Break even point there is _____.
 - a) Profit
 - b) Loss
 - c) No profit no loss
 - d) None of this
- 2) Debt-to-Total Assets Ratio can be improved by _____.
 - a) Borrowing More
 - b) Issue of Debentures
 - c) Issue of Equity Shares
 - d) Redemption of Debt
- 3) Gross Profit Ratio is known as _____.
 - a) Profitability Ratio
 - b) Margin Ratio
 - c) Liquid Ratio
 - d) All of the above
- 4) If Sales is Rs. 5,00,000 and Gross Profit is Rs. 1,00,000, then what is the Gross Profit Ratio?
 - a) 40%
 - b) 20%
 - c) 25%
 - d) 30%
- 5) What is the primary purpose of a report?
 - a) To entertain the reader
 - b) To persuade the reader
 - c) To inform the reader
 - d) To confuse the reader
- 6) While preparing common- size income statement, each item of income statement is expressed as percentage of _____.
 - a) Revenue from operations
 - b) Net Revenue from Operations
 - c) Total income
 - d) Profit before tax
- 7) The prime function of the Cost and Management Accountant (CMA) is to prepare and make available cost management information to _____.
 - a) The CFO
 - b) Other Managers
 - c) The Staff
 - d) All of these
- 8) The _____ level management is primarily concerned with the policy formulation planning and organizing.
 - a) Top
 - b) Middle
 - c) Lower
 - d) Supervisory

B) State whether true or false.**04**

- 1) Common Size Statement always needs statements of two consecutive years.
- 2) Current Assets – Current Liabilities = Equity Capital
- 3) Sales – Cost of Goods sold = Gross profit
- 4) Net profit Ratio = Net Profit / Sales * 100

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) Concept of Management Accounting
- b) Classification of Ratios
- c) Trend Analysis
- d) Definition of Ratio

Q.3 Answer the following Questions.**12**

- a) Nature and Scope of Management Accounting
- b) From the following calculate Gross Profit Ratio.

Opening Stock	25000
Purchases	80000
Clocking Stock	35000
Purchase Return	2000
Sales	105000
Sales Return	5000

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One)**12**

- a) Explain the various kinds of Reports.

OR

- b) The Balance sheet of Shriram Ltd, as on 31.12.2022 is as follow.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity share capital (Shares of Rs. 10 each)	500000	Land & Building	600000
10% Pref Share Capital	200000	Plant & Building	500000
(Shares of Rs. 10/- each)		Stock in trade	240000
Reserve & Surplus	300000	Sundry Debtors	195000
12% Debenture (Rs. 100 each)	400000	Cash in Hand	60000
Sundry Creditors	150000	Prepaid Expenses	5000
Bank Overdraft	50000		
	1600000		1600000

Calculate

- 1) Current Ratio
- 2) Liquid Ratio
- 3) Debt Equity Ratio
- 4) Proprietary Ratio

Q.5 Long Answer (Any One)

12

- a)** Explain the Relationship between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting and Cost Accounting and Management Accounting.

OR

- b)** Describe the different techniques of financial analysis and explain the limitations of financial analysis.

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2025
Advanced Statistics (Paper-XI)
Design of Experiments - II (MCOM0319)**

Day & Date: Monday, 2-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) Which type of effects measured in factorial experiment?
 - a) Main and Interaction
 - b) Simple and Complex
 - c) Simple and factorial
 - d) None of these
- 2) In 2^2 factorial experiment, number of interaction effect are _____.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 1
- 3) In the efficiency of RBD over CRD, if $E < 1$ then CRD is _____ than RBD.
 - a) Less efficient
 - b) More efficient
 - c) Equally efficient
 - d) None of these
- 4) If different factorial effect is confounded in different replicates, it is known as _____ confounding.
 - a) Partial
 - b) Total
 - c) Balanced
 - d) Both a and c
- 5) The analysis of covariance procedure is a combination of _____.
 - a) Analysis of variance and regression analysis
 - b) Analysis of Variance and Correlation
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 6) The method of confounding is a device to reduce the size of _____.
 - a) Experiments
 - b) Replicates
 - c) Blocks
 - d) All the above

- 7)** In ANCOVA the least square estimate of β is ____.
- a) $\frac{E_{xx}}{E_{yy}}$
- b) $\frac{E_{xy}}{E_{xx}}$
- c) $\frac{E_{yy}}{E_{xy}}$
- d) None of these
- 8)** When an interaction effect is confounded in all replicate, the experiment is said to be confounded.
- a) totally
- b) Non
- c) partially
- d) None of these

B) True or False.

04

- 1) Precision is the reciprocal of variance of mean.
- 2) All the main effect and interaction are not mutually orthogonal contrast.
- 3) In ANOCOVA the degrees of freedom for Error are $n-v-1$.
- 4) In Total confounding the same effect is confounded in all the replicates.

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

12

- Find the ANOCOVA table for CRD.
- Write down the mathematical model for 2^3 factorial experiments.
- Write down the mathematical model for 2^2 factorial experiments.
- Write the Interpretation of efficiency.

Q.3 Attempt the following.

12

- a) Explain efficiency of design.
- b) Explain Analysis of covariance with examples.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a)** Explain Total Confounding in 2^3 factorial experiments.

OR

- b)** Explain the Analysis of 2^2 factorial experiments in RBD.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

12

- a) Explain the Efficiency of L. S. D. over C. R. D.**

OR

- b)** Explain Main Effects and Interaction effect in terms 2^2 factorial experiments.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025

TAXATION PAPER-XI

Advanced Taxation Paper XI (MCOM0311)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
4) Use of log table and calculators is allowed.

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative.

08

- 1) Under Section 68 of the Income Tax Act, unexplained cash credits are treated as: _____.
 a) Income from capital b) Business income
 c) Exempt income d) Income from other sources
- 2) The maximum income limit for which an individual is required to maintain books of accounts under Section 44AA is: _____.
 a) Rs. 5,00,000 b) Rs. 2,50,000
 c) Rs. 10,00,000 d) Rs. 1,00,000
- 3) Which of the following sections deals with the provision of tax audit under the Income Tax Act?
 a) Section 44AA b) Section 44AB
 c) Section 68 d) Section 115BBE
- 4) Interest under Section 234A is charged for: _____.
 a) Underpayment of tax
 b) Non-payment of advance tax
 c) Delay in filing the income tax return
 d) None of the above
- 5) Under Section 115BBE, the rate of tax is levied on: _____.
 a) Income from undisclosed sources
 b) Income from property
 c) Income from salary
 d) None of the above
- 6) Tax evasion is considered: _____.
 a) Legal b) Illegal
 c) Justifiable d) none of the above

7) Under Section 234F, the fee for late filing of an income tax return is:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Rs. 1,000 | b) Rs. 5,000 |
| c) Rs. 10,000 | d) Rs. 20,000 |

8) Which of the following is NOT a type of tax planning?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Tax evasion | b) Tax avoidance |
| c) Tax deferral | d) Tax deduction |

B) State whether true or false.

04

- 1) Tax planning is the process of arranging one's financial affairs to minimize tax liability.
- 2) The concept of tax avoidance is legal and involves reducing tax liabilities within the framework of the law.
- 3) Section 44AA requires that books of accounts must be maintained even if the income is below the prescribed threshold.
- 4) Interest under Section 234C is imposed for late filing of the tax return.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.

12

- a) Briefly explain the concept of Tax Evasion and its legal consequences.
- b) Discuss the penalties under Section 234F for the delay in filing Income Tax Returns.
- c) Write a short note on Tax Planning and its objectives.
- d) Explain the conditions for tax audit under Section 44AB of the Income Tax Act.

Q.3 Answer the following Questions.

12

- a) Explain the key provisions of Section 69A related to unexplained money, bullion, or other valuable articles and their tax implications.
- b) Discuss the differences between Tax Planning, Tax Avoidance, and Tax Evasion. Provide examples for each.

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One)

12

- a) Discuss in detail the provisions related to unexplained income under Sections 68, 69, and 115BBE of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Explain how the tax is levied on unexplained income and the applicable penalties.
- b) Explain the concept of Advance Tax, the conditions under which it is payable, and the interest implications under Sections 234B and 234C for failure to pay advance tax.

Q.5 Long Answer (Any One)**12**

- a)** Explain the provisions under Section 44AB regarding the tax audit. Discuss the circumstances when a taxpayer is required to get his accounts audited and the penalties for non-compliance.
- b)** Explain the difference between Tax Planning and Tax Avoidance with appropriate examples. Discuss whether tax avoidance is a legal or illegal practice and the ethical considerations surrounding it.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing Paper-XI
Management Accounting (MCOM0307)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative.

08

- 1) Accounting to Management is known as _____.
 a) Cost Accounting b) Financial Accounting
 c) Management Accounting d) Revenue Accounting
- 2) Internal Analysis is an analysis conducted by _____.
 a) Management b) Creditors
 c) Government d) Public
- 3) Cash from operation activities _____.
 a) Outflow of cash b) Inflow of cash
 c) Loss d) Expenses
- 4) Fund from the operation is considered as _____.
 a) Source of fund b) Application of fund
 c) Loss of fund d) Expenses
- 5) The Equity and debt is called _____.
 a) Fixed Assets b) Reserve & surplus
 c) Owner's fund d) Capital employed
- 6) Current Ratio = _____.
 a) CA - CL b) CA + CL
 c) CA / CL d) None of these
- 7) If Sales Rs. 500000/- and Gross Profit Rs. 50000/- then
 GP ratio = _____%.
 a) 10% b) 20%
 c) 5% d) 15%
- 8) Management accounting deals with _____.
 a) Qualitative information b) Quantitative information
 c) None of the above d) Both a and b

B) State whether true or false. 04

- 1) Management accounting focuses on internal decision-making for business management.
- 2) The primary purpose of analyzing financial statements is to determine the company's profitability and financial stability for external stakeholders.
- 3) Comparative financial statements are only useful for internal purposes and not for comparing with other companies.
- 4) Working capital is calculated by subtracting current liabilities from current assets.

Q.2 Write Short Notes. 12

- a) Define Management Accounting
- b) Ratio Analysis
- c) Fund Flow Analysis
- d) Scope of Management Accounting

Q.3 Answer the following Questions. 12

- a) What are the merits and demerits of Fund Flow Statement?
- b) Explain the different types of Financial Statement Analysis.

Q.4 Long Answer (Any One) 12

- a) Viraj & Co Ltd. provided the Balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 2019 and 2020 as follows

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2019	2020	Assets	2019	2020
Equity share capital	11,00,000	12,00,000	Fixed Assets	16,30,000	17,30,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,70,000	1,50,000	Stock	67,000	71,000
General Reserve	35,000	67,000	Debtors	51,000	57,000
Debentures	3,50,000	4,00,000	Cash	37,000	49,000
Loan	1,50,000	1,00,000	Preliminary Expenses	50,000	35,000
Sundry Creditors	30,000	25,000			
	18,35,000	19,42,000		18,35,000	19,42,000

Adjustments: Depreciation for Fixed Assets Rs. 110000, Fixed Assets with cost Rs. 40000 was sold for Rs. 33000.

Prepare a statement of cash flow.

OR

- b) Distinguish between the fund flow statement and the cash flow statement.

Q.5 Long Answer (Any One) 12

- a) What is Management Accounting? Explain the merits and demerits of its.

OR

b) Prepare a statement of fund flow for the following Balance sheet.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2020	2021	Assets	2020	2021
Eq. Share Capital	3,00,000	3,00,000	Land & Building	4,00,000	4,95,000
Prf. Share Capital	2,00,000	2,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,00,000	2,50,000
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	1,30,000	Stock	1,20,000	1,50,000
General Reserve	60,000	90,000	Debtors	90,000	80,000
Workmen			Cash	50,000	90,000
Compensation Fund	70,000	40,000	Outstanding Interest	10,000	8,000
Debentures	1,40,000	2,50,000	Rent Paid in Advance	12,000	19,000
Loan	1,10,000	50,000	Preliminary Expenses	40,000	20,000
Sundry Creditors	32,000	22,000			
Bank Overdraft	17,000	20,000			
Outstanding Salary	13,000	10,000			
	10,22,000	11,12,000		10,22,000	11,12,000

- 1) Depreciation provided is @ 10% for all the Fixed Asset.
 - 2) During the year, plant sold for Rs. 30,000 on 30th March 2021.
 - 3) Assume that the purchase of Building is at the end of financial year.
- Prepare the statement of Change in Working Capital and the statement of fund flow.

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper-XII
Risk Management (MCOM0316)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 4-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct answer for the following **04**

- 1) What is the primary goal of diversification in risk management?
 - a) Maximizing profits
 - b) Reducing risk by spreading investments
 - c) Increasing market share
 - d) Minimizing operational complexity
- 2) Which of the following is NOT a key risk in risk management?

a) Interest risk	b) Market risk
c) Sales risk	d) Liquidity risk
- 3) What does the Beta coefficient represent in risk analysis?
 - a) Systematic risk of an asset compared to the market.
 - b) The return on investment over time.
 - c) Unsystematic risk specific to a single asset.
 - d) Legal compliance in risk management.
- 4) Which instrument is used to lock in a future exchange rate for a currency?

a) Swap	b) Option
c) Forward	d) Arbitrage

B) True or False type question **02**

- 1) Risk immunization is a technique to make a portfolio immune to changes in interest rates.
- 2) ERM focuses only on financial risks within an organization

Q.2 Answer the following: **06**

- a) Principles of Risk: Alpha, Beta, R-squared, and Standard Deviation
- b) Markowitz Risk-Return Model.

Q.3 Attempt the following **06**

- a) Discuss the differences between risk management and enterprise risk management (ERM).

Q.4 Attempt the following.

06

a) Explain the ERM Framework and Process with examples.

OR

b) Discuss the importance of system audits in risk mitigation.

Q.5 Attempt the following

06

a) Describe the different risk hedging instruments (Forwards, Futures, Options, and Swaps) with examples.

OR

b) Explain quantitative risk measurement techniques and their limitations.

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**M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy Paper-XII
Internal Control and Testing of Internal Control (Mcom0304)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 4-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct answer for the following **04**

- 1) Control risk is assessed at _____.
 - a) Overall Financial Statements level
 - b) Fraud risk factor level
 - c) Financial Statement assertion level
 - d) Control environment level
- 2) Which of the following is not inherent limitation of internal control system/
 - a) Management Override
 - b) Collusion among employees
 - c) Inefficiency of internal auditor
 - d) Abuse of Authority
- 3) _____ is an essential internal control in any organization designed to prevent fraud and error.

a) Auditing	b) Segregation of duties
c) Devops	d) Book keeping
- 4) Internal control includes _____.

a) Cost Audit	b) Internal Audit
c) Internal Checks	d) Both (B) and (c)

B) True or False type question **02**

- 1) The auditor must always carry out substantive procedures-
- 2) Analytical procedures are a type of substantive procedures-

Q.2 Answer the following: **06**

- a) Data analytics for Audit
- b) Test of Details

Q.3 Attempt the following **06**

- a) Digital Audit

Q.4 Attempt the following.

06

a) Explain the benefits of Internal Control.

OR

b) Explain the internal financial controls as per financial requirement.

Q.5 Attempt the following

06

a) Explain audit approach in an automated environment.

OR

b) What is internal Control? Explain various components of Internal Control.

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Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sales	20	24	22	30	28	32

Q.3 Attempt the following**06**

- a) Calculate five yearly moving averages to the following data. Plot original and trend values on same graph

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Value	100	105	115	95	90	97	80	65	75	70	80

Q.4 Attempt the following.**06**

- a) Describe the Method of Ratio to Moving average for calculating seasonal variations. Write its merit and demerits.

OR

- b) Fit a linear trend to the following data by the method of least squares and obtain the trend values.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production (in 'ooo')	270	285	295	315	330

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following**06**

- a) Define Time series. Explain the components of time series.

OR

- b) Calculate seasonal indices for the following data by the method of simple averages.

Year	Quarter			
	I	II	III	IV
2005	36	34	38	32
2006	38	48	52	42
2007	42	56	50	52
2008	56	74	68	62
2009	82	90	88	80

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Q.3 Attempt the following 06

- a) Explain the provisions of Section 139(8A) regarding the filing of updated returns, including the eligibility and conditions for filing, the deadline, and the additional tax liabilities under Section 140B.

Q.4 Attempt the following. 06

- a) Discuss the provisions of the Income Tax Act related to updated returns under Section 139(8A). Describe the eligibility, conditions, deadlines for filing an updated return, and the impact of additional tax under Section 140B.

OR

- b) Explain in detail the different types of Income Tax Return forms - ITR-1, ITR-2, and ITR-4. Discuss the income categories covered under each form, the applicable taxpayers, and the due dates for filing these returns.

Q.5 Attempt the following 06

- a) Discuss the role of a Tax Return Preparer (TRP) under the scheme. Explain how the scheme benefits both the taxpayer and the tax authorities, and describe the process for registration, training, and duties of a TRP.

OR

- b) Explain the provisions related to the filing of updated returns under Section 139(8A). Discuss the eligibility, conditions for filing, and the procedure, along with the concept of additional tax under Section 140B.

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**M.Com. (Semester -III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing Paper-XII
Components Of Working Capital Management (MCOM0308)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 12:30 PM

Max. Marks: 30

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct answer for the following **04**

- 1) which of the following are theories for dividend relevance.

a) Walter's Model	b) Mm Approach
c) Game theory	d) Market value theory
- 2) working capital is also know as

a) operating capital	b) Non operating capital
c) Both	d) None of this
- 3) ABC analysis depends on the
 - a) Quality of Materials
 - b) cost of Materials
 - c) Quality of Materials used
 - d) Annual Consumption value of materials
- 4) 'c' class materials consume _____ % of annual inventory cost

a) 5 to 10 %	b) 20 to 30 %
c) 40 to 50 %	d) 70 to 80 %

B) True or False type question **02**

- 1) Net working capital can be defined as the portion of the firm current assets financed with long term fund.
- 2) operating cycle refers to the length of time acquisition of resources and collection of receivables.

Q.2 Answer the following: **06**

- a) What is mean by cost of Holding inventory.
- b) Explain the concept of receivable Management.

Q.3 Attempt the following (Short Note) **06**

- a) Explain the concept of cash management and objective.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (any one)**06**

a) Explain in details working capital cycle

OR

b) What is mean by inventory management & Explain of motives in inventory management

Q.5 Attempt the following**06**

a) Explain in details cash management Techniques?

OR

b) prepare an estimate of net working capital requirement of 'z' Ltd company from the data given below

Element of Cost	Amount per unit
Raw Material	100
Labour	40
Overheads	80
Total cost	<u>220</u>

Additional information

- 1) Selling price per unit Rs. 240
- 2) level of activity 104000 unit per annum
- 3) Raw Material in stock of average 4 week
- 4) work in progress (assume 100 % stage of completion of material & 50% labour & OH) average 2 week

finished goods in stock of average 4 week

credit allowed by supplier average 4 week

credit allowed to debtors of Average 8 week

lag in payment of wages of average 1.5 weeks cash bal. Rs.25000

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Set **P**

M.Com.(Semester- III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Introduction to Project Management & Project Initiation (MCOM0323)

Day & Date: Friday, 06-June-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions. 08

- 1) Which of the following best defines a project in Project Management?
 - a) A one-time task with a specific outcome
 - b) An ongoing activity without a definite completion date
 - c) A set of repetitive tasks carried out in an organization
 - d) An initiative for long-term growth
- 2) Which of the following is a characteristic of a project?
 - a) It has a clear goal, defined time frame, and resources allocated
 - b) It is continuous and ongoing
 - c) It involves regular operations and maintenance
 - d) It requires no team coordination
- 3) Which of the following is a type of organizational structure commonly used in project management?

a) Matrix Organization	b) Circular Organization
c) Random Organization	d) Sequential Organization
- 4) What is the primary purpose of a Project Feasibility Analysis?
 - a) To assess the market potential of a project
 - b) To analyze the technical, financial, and operational viability of the project
 - c) To plan the team structure and human resources
 - d) To estimate the total cost of the project
- 5) Which of the following is not a part of project feasibility?

a) Financial Feasibility	b) Market Feasibility
c) Social Feasibility	d) Legal Feasibility
- 6) Which of the following is the most important factor in market analysis for a project?
 - a) Financial performance of competitors
 - b) Customer requirements and demand forecasting
 - c) Product mix analysis
 - d) Historical pricing strategies

- 7) What is the primary function of risk management in project management?
 - a) To avoid all risks
 - b) To assess and minimize the impact of risks on the project
 - c) To ignore minor risks that may have no effect on the project
 - d) To focus only on financial risks
- 8) Which of the following is not part of the modern developments in project management?
 - a) Project Management Maturity Model (PMMM)
 - b) Continuous Improvement
 - c) Strategic Business Unit (SBU) management
 - d) Procedural documentation development

B) True or False.**04**

- 1) A project management structure helps define roles, responsibilities, and relationships within the team and the organization.
- 2) Project feasibility analysis is only concerned with financial viability and does not consider market or operational feasibility.
- 3) In risk management, risk identification is the first step in the risk management process.
- 4) A project audit typically occurs at the end of a project and focuses on reviewing the entire project life cycle.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) Project Management and its Importance.
- b) Types of Organizational Structure in Project Management.
- c) SWOT Analysis in Project Feasibility.
- d) Risk Identification in Project Management.

Q.3 Write Short Notes.**12**

- a) Modern Developments in Project Management.
- b) Financial Feasibility in Project Management.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Long Question) (Any One)**12**

- a) Discuss the different types of project feasibility (market, technical, financial, economic, operational) and explain how each contributes to the overall project success.

OR

- b) Explain the concept of project risk management. Discuss the different types of risks, the risk management process, and the tools and techniques used for risk analysis and mitigation.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Long Question) (Any One)**12**

- a)** Explain the concept of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and their importance in project management. Discuss how SBUs can be used to manage large projects efficiently.

OR

- b)** Discuss the significance of monitoring and controlling in project management. Explain the project monitoring process, the role of the Project Management Information System (PMIS), and the importance of auditing during the project life cycle.

Day & Date: Friday, 06-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

08

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- 7) The _____ is the supreme audit institution of India.
 a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 b) Auditor General of India
 c) Comptroller General of India
 d) Department of Auditing
- 8) A _____ is simply a spending plan, forecasting the estimated revenue and expenses for a local government over a specified future period.
 a) Budget
 b) Profit & Loss account
 c) Balance Sheet
 d) Income statement

B) True or False.**04**

- a) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is appointed by the President of India.
 b) Audit of government accounts (including the accounts of the state governments) in India is entrusted to the Chartered Accountant.
 c) Reservation of seats for women up to one-third seats.
 d) Budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short note/Short Problem)**12**

- a) Zilla Parishad
 b) Importance of Gram panchayat
 c) Accounting software in Panchayat raj institutions
 d) Origin of Panchayat Raj

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short note/Short Problem)**12**

- a) Different tiers of urban local bodies.
 b) Financial functions of Zilla panchayat.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Long Answer/Problem) (Any One)**12**

- a) What is auditing of Local government Bodies? Explain the different types of audit.

OR

- b) Explain in details Adhoc. committee in panchayat raj institutions, duties and responsibilities of adhoc. committee.

Q.5 Attempt any one the following. (Long Answer/Problem)**12**

- a) Explain in details Functions of Municipal Corporation.

OR

- b) Explain in details the FBAS Accounting system in municipalities.

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**M.Com.(Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Excel (MCOM0324)**

Day & Date: Friday, 06-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) Which symbol is used to specify the fixed column and row in the formula?

a) %	b) /
c) *	d) =
- 2) The formula in MS-excel: Quartile (X, 1) gives _____.

a) Third Quartile	b) Median
c) First Quartile	d) None of these
- 3) What symbol is used to start a formula in Excel?

a) @	b) #
c) &	d) =
- 4) What is the function to convert text to uppercase in Excel?

a) Uppercase ()	b) Upper()
c) Caps ()	d) TEXTUP ()
- 5) Which function would you use to calculate the average value of a range of cells?

a) SUM ()	b) TOTAL ()
c) AVERAGE ()	d) MEAN ()
- 6) _____ function is used to find variance of sample in excel.

a) VARP	b) VAR
c) VARS	d) None of these
- 7) Which of the following is a valid function in MS excel?

a) Sum ()	b) A Count ()
c) Subtract ()	d) None of these
- 8) Which key combination is used to insert a new worksheet in Excel?

a) Ctrl + N	b) Shift + F11
c) Ctrl + T	d) Ctrl + Shift + N

B) True or False.**04**

- a) The Excel function used to calculate the mean of a dataset is mean(X).
- b) The function use to find square root of number in MS-Excel is SQRT ().
- c) The Output of the command 16/8+3/3-3 in MS-Excel is 0.
- d) You cannot paste the copied data to more than one selected cell or range.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) What is the purpose of the CORREL () function in Excel, and how can it be used.
- b) Explain Data entry, formatting, and cleaning for statistical analysis.
- c) How would you plot time series data and identifying trends in excel, explain it.
- d) How can Excel be used to create a frequency distribution table?

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Explain the functions AVERAGE, MEDIAN, MODE in MS-excel with examples.
- b) How to apply probability functions in MS-Excel. Explain BINOM.DIST and POISSON.DIST.

S**Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)****12**

- a) What is data visualization. Explain data visualization by using Histograms, scatter diagram, box plot.

OR.

- b) Explain the following test in MS-excel with examples.
 - i) T. Test
 - ii) Z. Test
 - iii) One sample t-test
 - iv) Two sample t- test

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) How will you calculate measures of Dispersion using MS-Excel? Explain the VAR, STDEV. STDEVP and QUARTILE function.

OR.

- b) What is the purpose of Excel's Data Analysis Tool pack, explain it.

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M.Com. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Business Finance (4063-01)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 28-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 10

- 1) Exchange rate is associated with _____.
 a) Foreign exchange b) WTO
 c) SEBI d) None of these
- 2) ADRs are issued in _____.
 a) Canada b) China
 c) India d) USA
- 3) Issue of variety of corporate securities makes the financial plan _____.
 a) Complex b) Simple
 c) Flexible d) Ideal
- 4) Foreign Exchange rates in India are determined by _____.
 a) Finance Ministry b) RBI
 c) FEDAI d) Market forces of demand/supply
- 5) Swap is a _____ instrument
 a) Cash b) Credit
 c) Derivatives d) Bond
- 6) _____ is an investment of foreign investors in Indian industries.
 a) Fixed capital b) Working capital
 c) Foreign capital d) None of these
- 7) ADR is underlined with _____.
 a) Risk b) Share
 c) Value d) Cost
- 8) _____ enables a business to determine how it will afford to achieve its objectives and strategic goals.
 a) Financial planning b) Production planning
 c) Human planning d) Marketing planning
- 9) _____ help the organisation raises funds through equity and debt.
 a) Financial manager b) Production manager
 c) Human resource manager d) Marketing manager

- 10)** Financial institutions are also known as _____.
a) Financial organization b) Financial intermediaries
c) Financial system d) All of the above

B) Answer the following questions true or false each one **06**

- 1) Financial planning also helps in solving your tax issues.
- 2) Capitalization is the total amount of a company's long-term financing.
- 3) Business finance is the cornerstone of every organization.
- 4) Exchange rates are constantly moving, based on supply and demand.
- 5) GDR is stands for Global Document Receipts.
- 6) Wealth maximization aims to decrease stakeholder value.

Q.2 Write short notes. **16**

- a) Over capitalization and Under capitalization
- b) Swap rates
- c) Profit Maximization and Wealth maximization
- d) GDRs and ADRs

Q.3 Write Short Answers. **16**

- a) Explain the needs of Foreign Direct Investment.
- b) Explain the Role of Finance Manager.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Long Answer) **16**

- a) Define financial system and explain the structure and functions of financial system.

OR

- b) Explain the foreign institutional investment in India.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Long Answer) **16**

- a) Define the foreign exchange market and explain the Participants of foreign exchange market.

OR

- b) Define the financial plan and characteristics of financial plan.

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M.Com. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Management Accounting (4063-02)

Day & Date: Friday, 30-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. 10

- 1) Accounting to management is known as _____.
 - a) Cost Accounting
 - b) Financial Accounting
 - c) Management Accounting
 - d) Revenue Accounting
- 2) ROI is the ratio between _____.
 - a) Net profit and capital employed
 - b) Investment and profit
 - c) Turnover and Capital employed
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Base Year is a concept for _____.
 - a) Comparative Income Statement
 - b) Comparative Balance Sheet
 - c) Trend Analysis
 - d) Common Size statement
- 4) Debtors Turnover ratio help to know the _____.
 - a) Payment period
 - b) Collection period
 - c) Period of stock turnover
 - d) Fixed Assets turnover
- 5) The different between capital employed and Debt is called _____.
 - a) Outsiders Fund
 - b) Owner Fund
 - c) Current Assets
 - d) Goodwill
- 6) External Analysis is an Analysis conducted by _____.
 - a) Employees
 - b) Financial institutions
 - c) Management
 - d) Proprietor
- 7) The statement of change in cash is known as _____.
 - a) Fund Flow Statement
 - b) Cash Flow Statement
 - c) Adjusted Profit & Loss Account
 - d) Balance Sheet
- 8) Cash and Cash equivalent means in the sense as _____.
 - a) Fund
 - b) Current Asset
 - c) Fixed Assets
 - d) Total Assets

- 9) The balance of cash flow statement is the increase or decrease of _____
- a) Working Capital b) Current Assets
c) Cash and Bank balance d) Total Assets
- 10) Cash from operating activities _____
- a) Outflow of cash b) Loss
c) Inflow of Cash d) Expenses

B) Write True or False.**06**

- 1) Financial statement includes only Balance sheet
- 2) Analysis of financial statement is a tool but not a remedy
- 3) Debt - equity ratio indicates the ability of a firm to pay off its long term liabilities.
- 4) Share Capital and reserves are called Equity.
- 5) The ratio between Gross Profit and Sales is Called G.P Ratio.
- 6) Depreciation is considered as a sources of fund.

Q.2 Write Short Answer for the following**16**

- a) State the procedures for preparing the Cash Flow Statement.
- b) What is Turnover Ratio?
- c) What are the sources of Fund?
- d) Calculate Fund from Operation from the following

Profit & Loss account balance as on 31 st March 2006	2,50,000
Profit & Loss account balance as on 31 st March 2007	2,90,000
Depreciation for Fixed Assets	79,000
Profit on sale of plant	20,000
Loss on sale of Furniture	10,000
Provision for General Reserve	25,000

Q.3 Attempt the following.**16**

- a) Difference between Fund Flow Statement and Cash Flow Statement
- b) AB Ltd. provided the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 2018 and 2019 as follow

Balance Sheets

Particulars	2018	2019 Rs.	Particulars	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.
Share Capital	11,00,000	14,00,000	Fixed Assets	12,80,000	15,20,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,45,000	1,75,000	Current Assets	2,40,000	3,00,000
Loan	2,00,000	1,50,000			
Current Liabilities	75,000	95,000			
Total	15,20,000	18,20,000	Total	15,20,000	18,20,000

Prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One)**16**

- a) The following are the information related to sales and Profit of Shri Ltd. Calculate the Trend percentages by taking 2019 as base. Also interpret the result.

Year	Sale	Stock	Profit Before Tax
2019	4,500	340	420
2020	5,300	450	370
2021	6,000	700	510
2022	6,500	550	300
2023	7,000	400	750

OR

- b) What is Financial Management Accounting? Explain the merits and demerits of Financial Management Accounting.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One)**16**

- a) KMWD Ltd. Provided the Balance Sheets as on 31st March of 2020 and 2021

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	2020 Rs	2021 Rs	Assets	2020 Rs	2021 Rs
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000	7,50,000	Land & Building	4,80,000	9,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,71,000	2,94,000	Plant & Machinery	4,20,000	3,90,000
General Reserve	72,000	89,000	Furniture & Fittings	1,60,000	1,70,000
Debentures	2,40,000	3,10,000	Stock	51,000	72,000
Long term Loan	1,80,000	1,50,000	Debtors	75,000	64,000
Provision for Tax	93,000	87,000	Cash	84,000	1,14,000
Sundry Creditors	44,000	55,000	Bank	30,000	25,000
Total	13,00,000	17,35,000	Total	13,00,000	17,35,000

The Following further information are also given

- 1) Land worth Rs. 1,00,000 was purchased in exchange of Equity Shares of the company
Depreciation for Land & Building Rs. 50,000
- 2) Purchased of Furniture during the year is Rs. 50,000 Loss on sale of Furniture is Rs. 11,000 Depreciation provided for Furniture is Rs.13000
- 3) Tax provided for the Year is Rs.60.000

Prepare a Statement of Cash Flow.

OR

- b) What is Ratio Analysis? Explain how the Ratio Analysis helps in decision making.

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M.Com.(Sem - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Strategic Management (4063-03)

Day & Date: Monday, 02-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions: 10

- 1) _____ is not a part the Macro Environment.
a) Laws & Policies b) Demographics
c) Suppliers d) Social Values
- 2) Stars symbolize in BCG matrix denotes _____.
a) Introduction b) Growth
c) Maturity d) Decline
- 3) Strategy is _____.
a) Completely Proactive & Completely Reactive
b) Partly Proactive & Partly Reactive
c) Neither Proactive nor Reactive
d) Proactive Only
- 4) The origins of Strategic Management can be retraced to _____.
a) 1930 b) 1911
c) 1879 d) 1938
- 5) _____ refers to the process of conducting research on a company and its operating environment to formulate a strategy.
a) Strategic management b) Strategic analysis
c) Sensitive analysis d) Simulation analysis
- 6) An organizational appraisal is also known as _____.
a) Internal appraisal b) Internal analysis
c) Organizational analysis d) All of These
- 7) Operational strategy focuses on issues of _____.
a) Resources b) Processes
c) People d) All of above
- 8) Management is _____.
a) Science b) Art
c) Both science and art d) History

- 9) Corporate Strategy deals with ____.
- a) Particular business unit or division
 - b) Entire business organization
 - c) Profitable product segment
 - d) All of the above
- 10) Risk management is responsibility of the ____.
- a) Customer
 - b) Investor
 - c) Developer
 - d) Project team

B) True and False:**06**

- 1) Effective strategic management leads to better financial performance in terms of profits and growth.
- 2) Strategy formulation is not the responsibility of top management.
- 3) Concept of strategic choice is the process of choosing one or more strategies to achieve corporate objectives.
- 4) Strategy evaluation and control is the first phase of strategy formulation.
- 5) Vision reflects the organizations intentions or desires or expectations.
- 6) Environmental Analysis plays a vital role in strategy formulation.

Q.2 Answer the following:**16**

- a) Corporate Level strategy
- b) Essential of a good Vision
- c) Globalization
- d) BCG Growth Share matrix

Q.3 Answer the following:**16**

- a) Strategic Management process
- b) TOWS Matrix

Q.4 Answer the following: (Any One)**16**

- a) Explain the factors that influences choice of strategies.

OR

- b) Explain the various levels of strategy and its stages.

Q.5 Answer the following: (Any One)**16**

- a) Describe the concept of strategic Management. Explain the nature, benefits, features, and limitations of strategic Management.

OR

- b) Describe the concept of Organizational appraisal. Explain the methods of Internal organizational appraisal.

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Set P

M.Com. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy (4063-04)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative. 10

- 1) Two types of idle times are _____.
 a) Direct and Indirect b) Fixed and Variable
 c) Normal and Abnormal d) Controllable and Uncontrollable
- 2) Which of the following is a mechanical method of time keeping?
 a) Time recording clock b) Metal discount method
 c) Attendance register method d) None of the above
- 3) A worker gets bonus of $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the time saved in _____.
 a) Halsey Premium Plan b) Rowen Plan
 c) Halsey Weir Plan d) Profit sharing Scheme
- 4) How many piece rates are set for each job in Taylors differential piece rate system?
 a) Two b) Three
 c) Four d) Many
- 5) The cost of normal waste is recovered from _____.
 a) Total output b) normal output
 c) good output d) abnormal waste
- 6) Which of the following is not out of pocket cost?
 a) Depreciation b) Salaries
 c) Rent d) Advertisement
- 7) Which of the following is not indirect material?
 a) Cotton waste
 b) Lubricating oil
 c) Grease
 d) Material specially purchased for job order
- 8) Which of the following Document is not used for time booking?
 a) Weekly Time Sheet b) Time card
 c) Daily Time sheets d) Job tickets
- 9) The material loss in the finished product stage is know as _____.
 a) Spoilage b) Defective
 c) Wastage d) Scrap

- 10) Wages sheet is prepared by _____.
 a) Payroll department b) Personnel department
 c) Time keeping department d) None of these

B) State whether true or false.**06**

- 1) The Halsey plan protects workers against loose premium rate setting.
- 2) Abnormal waste is a part of cost of production.
- 3) Scrap cannot be realized.
- 4) Normal Loss is unavoidable.
- 5) Low time wages do not necessarily mean low cost of production and high wages mean high cost of production.
- 6) Time wage system is suitable where output cannot be measured.

Q.2 Write short notes on.**16**

- a) What is cost Accounting?
- b) What is Economic Order Quantity?
- c) Explain the concept of Operating costing.
- d) What is Labor Costing?

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain the Objective of Cost Accounting.
- b) Rate per hour = Rs. 1.50 per hour, Time allowed for job = 20 hours:
Time taken = 15 hours.
Calculate the total earning of the worker under the Halsey Plan also find out effective rate of earning.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)**16**

- a) What is the Transport costing and explain the important?

OR

- b) From the following information for the month of January, prepare a cost sheet to show the following components a) Prime cost b) Factory Cost c) Cost of Production d) Total Cost.

Direct material	57,000
Direct wages	28,500
Factory rent and rates	2,500
Office rent and rates	500
Plant repairs and maintenance	1,000
Plant depreciation	1,250
Factory heating and lighting	400
Factory managers salary	2,000
Office salaries	1,600
Directors remuneration	1,500
Telephone and postage	200
Printing and stationery	100
Legal charges	150
Advertisement	1,500

Salesmen's salaries	2,500
Showroom rent	500
Sales	1,16,000

Q.5 a) Explain the Concept of Reconciliation of cost and financial account? **16**

OR

- b)** Shri, a worker, has produced 180 units in a weeks' time. The guaranteed time wages for a forty hour weeks is Rs. 72 with an expected output of 140 units. As a part of the incentive scheme, the excepted output is further reduced to 120 units per week. Ascertain the earnings per hour of Bhīma under Halsey and Rowan bonus scheme.

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M.Com. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing (4063-05)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 10

- 1) In ABC analysis, items are categorized based on: _____.
 - a) Their unit price
 - b) The annual consumption value
 - c) The cost of the inventory
 - d) The weight of the item
- 2) In VED analysis, 'V' stands for: _____.
 - a) Valuable
 - b) Volatile
 - c) Vital
 - d) Variable
- 3) Material turnover ratio indicates: _____.
 - a) The frequency of production cycles
 - b) The rate at which materials are used or sold
 - c) The quantity of material available
 - d) The inventory holding period
- 4) Which of the following is an innovative method used in inventory management?
 - a) Just-in-time (JIT)
 - b) Traditional storage
 - c) Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)
 - d) ABC analysis
- 5) Which ratio is most commonly used in assessing a company's creditworthiness?
 - a) Debt to equity ratio
 - b) Inventory turnover ratio
 - c) Earnings per share (EPS)
 - d) Return on equity (ROE)
- 6) Trend analysis is used to: _____.
 - a) Forecast future sales and profits
 - b) Assess the quality of financial statements
 - c) Determine the market value of a company
 - d) Identify changes in economic policies

- 7) Which of the following ratios is commonly used to evaluate a company's profitability?
- a) Gross profit margin
 - b) Current ratio
 - c) Debt to equity ratio
 - d) Dividend yield ratio
- 8) Which of the following is NOT considered a factor in calculating EOQ?
- a) Demand rate
 - b) Ordering cost per order
 - c) Holding cost per unit per year
 - d) Selling price per unit
- 9) The concept of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is primarily used in inventory management for: _____.
- a) Predicting demand
 - b) Tracking and managing inventory
 - c) Reducing labor costs
 - d) Ordering raw materials
- 10) The primary objective of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model is to: _____.
- a) Minimize the cost of production
 - b) Minimize the total ordering and holding costs
 - c) Maximize the number of orders
 - d) Maximize the inventory level

B) State True or False:**06**

- 1) The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model aims to minimize the total cost of ordering and holding inventory.
- 2) VED analysis categorizes items based on their value to the organization, with 'V' representing items that are vital.
- 3) The material turnover ratio is calculated by dividing the cost of goods sold by the average inventory.
- 4) Cash management focuses on maximizing the amount of cash a business holds at all times.
- 5) Trend analysis is only applicable to financial data and cannot be used for other types of business data.
- 6) Ratio analysis helps in evaluating the financial health of a company by comparing various

Q.2 Answer the following:**16**

- a) Importance of Financial Management.
- b) Trend Analysis.
- c) VED Analysis.
- d) Ratio Analysis.

Q.3 Answer the following:**16**

- a) Explain ABC Analysis, its advantages, and limitations.
- b) Explain Nature and scope of financial management.

Q.4 Answer the following:**16**

- a) The following are the information related to sale and profit of R Ltd. Calculated the Trend percentage by taking 2003 as base. Also intercept the result.

Year	Sale	Stock	Profit Before Tax
2003	4500	340	420
2004	5300	450	370
2005	6000	700	510
2006	6500	550	300
2007	7000	400	750

OR

- b) Explain the innovative methods in Inventory Management.

Q.5 Answer the following:**16**

- a) The components A and B are used as follows:
Normal usage 300 units per week each
Maximum usage 450 units per week each
Minimum usage 150 units per week each
Re-order Quantity A 2,400 units; B 3,600 unit
Re-order period A 4 to 6 weeks, B 2 to 4 week
Calculate for each component:
1) Re-order Level;
2) Minimum Level;
3) Maximum Level;
4) Average Stock Level

OR

- b) Define what is comparative statement. State the procedures of preparing the Comparative Income Statement.

Max. Marks: 80

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative: 10

- Page 1 of 2

- 9) which assessment type is not related to teaching-learning process?
- a) Achievement
 - b) Continuous
 - c) Clinical
 - d) Remedial

- 10) which among the following is different from the characteristics of a good test?
- a) Reliability
 - b) Validity
 - c) Objectivity
 - d) Aptitude

B) True or False.

06

- 1) E-TDS return is to be filed under sec.206 of the income tax act, 1961
- 2) the deduction in respect of medical insurance premium under income tax act 1961 is 80 D
- 3) Form 26Q. is required to be filed in respect of quarterly TDS return of salary?
- 4) VAT the form ITR-1 is a form using
- 5) G.S.T. is an example of direct tax
- 6) Withdrawal from recognized provident fund. such a withdrawal would attract TDS @ 10% under section 192A.

Q.2 Write Shorts Notes:

16

- a) what is the procedure for assessment of individual?
- b) who is liable to deduct TDS.
- c) what is an example of AOP in income tax?
- d) the objectives of Tax deducted at source?

Q.3 Answer the following: (Short Note)

16

- a) What is the income tax rate for Aop in India?
- b) What is Section 192, 193, & 194

Q.4 a) What is the Assessment procedure under tax law?

16

OR

- b) How is the total income of AOP calculate?

Q.5 Answer the following.

16

- a) What are the types of Assessment in GST?

OR

- b) How to file TDS & TCS return online?

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Set P

**M.Com.(Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Industrial Management Paper - II (4063-07)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative. 10

- 1) DMAIC model of six sigma, M stands for _____.
a) Machine b) Measure
c) Method d) Man
- 2) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes is required to help _____.
a) Existing entrepreneurs
b) First generation entrepreneurs
c) Future generation entrepreneurs
d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is not a part of six sigma.
a) Material b) Man
c) Machine d) Master
- 4) Materials handling is the art and science involving the moving, packaging and storing of substances in any form _____.
a) Material handling b) Man handling
c) Machine handling d) Motion handling
- 5) Small Industries Development Bank Of India established in _____.
a) April 1990 b) April 1965
c) April 1999 d) April 1995
- 6) _____ has been recognized as the nodal agency to support the small scale industry export promotion.
a) SIDO b) TDC
c) NSIC d) IFSC
- 7) _____ is Juran's "three- role model"
a) Supplier - process – customer
b) customer - process – customer
c) Process - customer – supplier
d) process - supplier- customer

- 8) In TQM, the customer need can be understandable by _____ model.
- a) taguchi model b) kano model
c) deming model d) kaizen model
- 9) While setting Quality objective, _____ to be considered.
- a) Material quality b) Customer need
c) Market demand d) All of the above
- 10) In small scale sector _____ are dominant.
- a) Institutional entrepreneurs
b) Entrepreneurs by inheritance
c) Technologist entrepreneurs
d) Forced entrepreneurs

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Six Sigma follows the DMAIC model.
- 2) Material handling minimise the cost.
- 3) Juran was introduced to the work of Vilfredo Pareto
- 4) The term Entrepreneur was first defined by Irish-French economist James Bernard.
- 5) Entrepreneurs are High risk takers.
- 6) Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) was set up by Government of India and NABARD.

Q.2 Write Short notes.**16**

- a) Modern Quality Management
- b) Preventive Maintenance
- c) Product Quality
- d) Plant Maintenance Department

Q.3 Write Short Answers**16**

- a) Explain the Qualities of an Entrepreneur
- b) Explain kaizen technique.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Define the role of Small-Scale Industries in Indian Economy.

OR

- b) Explain the Principles of Quality Management.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Explain the various Types of Maintenance.

OR

- b) Explain the scope and importance of Material Handling.

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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial system (4063-08)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Select the correct alternative. 10

- 1) The committee was set up to study bank computerization under _____.
 a) Dr. C Rangarajan b) Dr. C. Ragavendra
 c) Dr. C. Raja Rajan d) Dr. C. Ramachandran
- 2) ATMs are primarily used for performing the _____ functions.
 a) infrastructure b) computer-based
 c) banking d) hospitalized
- 3) The banking operations are-carried through a-network of branches are called _____.
 a) branch banking b) unit banking
 c) commercial banking d) universal banking
- 4) The Indian _____ is the market in which short term funds are borrowed and lent.
 a) Money market b) Open market
 c) Closed market d) Credit market
- 5) MICR refers to _____.
 a) Magnetic Ink Cross Recognition
 b) Magnetic Ink Company Recognition
 c) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
 d) Magnetic Ink Community Recognition
- 6) RTGS means _____.
 a) Real Time Gross Settlement
 b) Real Turn Gross Settlement
 c) Real Technique Gross Settlement
 d) Real Towards Gross Settlement
- 7) KYC means _____.
 a) know your card b) know your creditor
 c) know your cost d) know your customer

- 8) Stock Exchange is a place where _____ are traded (bought and sold) according to specific rules and regulations.
 - a) infrastructure
 - b) securities
 - c) money
 - d) shares
- 9) The first computerized stock exchange was _____.
 - a) Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
 - b) Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX)
 - c) National Stock Exchange (NSE)
 - d) Over-the-Counter Exchange of India (OCTEI)
- 10) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is not responsible for _____.
 - a) Ensuring fair practices by companies
 - b) Investor protection
 - c) Improving the earnings of shareholders
 - d) Promoting efficient services by brokers

B) True or false.

06

- 1) Narasimham Committee II was headed by Narasimham under the finance minister P Chidambaram in 1998.
- 2) RBI regulates the money supply in India.
- 3) Capital Market is Market for Short term Capital.
- 4) Commercial Bill is also known as Trade Bill
- 5) Virtual banking enables a customer to pay bills online.
- 6) The need for the wholesale banking arises because of the inadequacy of retail banking in meeting the industry requirements.

Q.2 Write short notes on.

16

- a) Terms Loans
- b) Concept of Bank Pricing
- c) Credit risk
- d) Social Responsibility

Q.3 Answer the following.

16

- a) Branch Banking
- b) Forms of Organization

Q.4 Answer the following.

16

- a)** What is banking? Explain the various types of banking systems in India.

OR

- b) What is Bank Lending? Explain the various principles of Bank Lending.**

Q.5 Answer the following.

16

- a)** Explain the various Commercial Loan theories of liquidity Management.

OR

- b)** Explain the term Risk Management. Explain the various types of risk.

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Set P

M.Com.(Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Co-operation and Rural Development (4063-09)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Questions 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice Questions. 10

- 1) What is the main purpose of co-operative credit?
 - a) To promote urban investment
 - b) To provide affordable credit to rural farmers
 - c) To finance large-scale industries
 - d) To reduce imports
- 2) Which of the following is a type of co-operative farming?
 - a) Collective farming
 - b) Commercial farming
 - c) Industrial farming
 - d) Contract farming
- 3) NABARD was established to:
 - a) Finance urban development projects
 - b) Provide support for rural and agricultural development
 - c) Oversee trade and commerce policies
 - d) Control inflation
- 4) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are primarily associated with:
 - a) Large-scale industries
 - b) Microfinance and rural empowerment
 - c) Import-export trade
 - d) Urban transportation
- 5) Which of these is a challenge for co-operative credit institutions?
 - a) Surplus capital
 - b) Political interference and lack of trained personnel
 - c) Limited demand for rural credit
 - d) Lack of interest from farmers
- 6) A major objective of community development programs is to:
 - a) Modernize urban centers
 - b) Uplift rural areas through education and economic opportunities
 - c) Build large-scale industries
 - d) Promote privatization

- 7) Irrigation cooperatives are essential because they:
- Replace private water companies
 - Ensure equitable water distribution and promote conservation
 - Monitor urban water supply systems
 - Control the quality of groundwater
- 8) The SHG-Bank Linkage Program helps to:
- Increase banking profits
 - Provide credit to organized farmer groups
 - Link large-scale industries with financial institutions
 - Empower women and the rural poor through micro-loans
- 9) NCDC primarily focuses on:
- Export promotion
 - Financing cooperatives for agricultural and rural activities
 - Urban development projects
 - Education programs
- 10) True development in rural areas can be achieved by:
- Ignoring local needs
 - Encouraging cooperative initiatives and financial inclusion
 - Increasing dependency on imports
 - Focusing only on urban centers
- B) State True False:** **06**
- Political interference is not a problem for co-operative credit institutions.
 - Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are integral to microfinance initiatives.
 - NABARD was established in 1990.
 - Irrigation cooperatives reduce the cost of agricultural water usage.
 - Co-operative farming is primarily used for organic farming.
 - SHGs help in rural economic development.

Q.2 Answer the following: **16**

- Write a short note on the objectives of co-operative credit institutions.
- Explain the features of irrigation cooperatives.
- Discuss the role of microfinance in community development.
- Highlight the progress made by co-operative farming in India.

Q.3 Answer the following: **16**

- What are the problems faced by irrigation cooperatives in India?
- How do SHGs contribute to rural economic development?

Q.4 Answer any of the following: **16**

- Explain the structure, progress, and challenges of co-operative credit in India.

OR

- Describe the types of co-operative farming and their significance.

Q.5 Answer any of the following:

16

- a)** Discuss the institutional role of NABARD and SBI in supporting cooperatives.

OR

- b)** Evaluate the role of community development programs in enhancing rural livelihoods.

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

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- 9)** The Marine insurance act passed in India in ____ year.
- a) 1956 b) 1963
- c) 1972 d) 1999
- 10)** ____ insurance is the special type of insurance.
- a) Art b) Travel
- c) Property d) All of these

B) True/False:

06

- 1) Fire insurance is the contract of indemnity.
a) True b) False
- 2) Jettison is the type of Marine Perils.
a) True b) False
- 3) Reinsurance is also known as double insurance.
a) True b) False
- 4) Marine perils are also called as marine clause.
a) True b) False
- 5) Maternity insurance is a type of health insurance policy
a) True b) False
- 6) Fire insurance is the oldest type of insurance.
a) True b) False

Q.2 Write Short notes:

16

- a) Nature of Fire Insurance
- b) Marine Perils
- c) History of Reinsurance
- d) Art Insurance

Q.3 Write Short Answers

16

- a)** Wedding and event Insurance policy
- b)** Renewal of marine insurance policy

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answers)

16

- a) Explain the Settlement of claims under fire insurance and documents used for settlement of claims.

OR

- b) Explain in detail following Special types of Insurance.**
- 1) Property Insurance.
 - 2) Electronic Equipment's Insurance.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answers)

16

- a) Define Marine insurance and Policy Conditions of Marine Insurance Policy.

OR

- b) Explain the functions and advantages of Reinsurance.**

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M.Com.(Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Marketing Management (4063-11)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative: 10

- 1) Sales management achieves personal selling objectives through _____.
 - a) Personal Selling Strategy
 - b) Interpersonal selling strategy
 - c) Selling strategy
 - d) None of the above
- 2) One of the elements of sales planning is to _____ for selling activities.
 - a) Set objectives
 - b) Schedule objectives
 - c) Track Objectives
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Searching and identifying potential buyers for a product is _____.
 - a) Selling
 - b) Prospecting
 - c) Compelling
 - d) Canvassing
- 4) _____ management relates to planning, organizing, directing and controlling of personal selling activities of an organization.
 - a) Personal force
 - b) Private Force
 - c) Sales force
 - d) Selling process
- 5) The main objective of sales management is _____.
 - a) Decrease in profits and continuous growth
 - b) Increase in profits and stagnant growth
 - c) Increase in profits and continuous growth
 - d) Decrease in profits and stagnant growth
- 6) _____ is the next step after "negotiation" in personal selling process.
 - a) The opening
 - b) Need and problem identification
 - c) Closing the sale
 - d) Dealing with objectives

- 7) _____ is the most effective promotional tool in making buyers preferences, convictions and most importantly actions.
- a) Personal selling
 - b) Promotion mix
 - c) Dealers promotion method
 - d) Sales promotion
- 8) Salespeople who conduct business from their offices through telephones and visiting to customer's site is known as _____.
- a) Outside sales force
 - b) Inside sales force
 - c) Telemarketing
 - d) Team selling
- 9) _____ among the following is not any stage of personal selling process.
- a) The opening
 - b) Need and problem identification
 - c) Selling the product
 - d) Negotiation
- 10) _____ focus on the efficient and cost-effective delivery of goods to the customer.
- a) Logistics
 - b) Supply chain management
 - c) Personal Selling
 - d) Sale management

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Personal selling is usually less expensive than advertising.
- 2) Sales force management includes a very wide range of responsibilities.
- 3) A sales force organization under which salespeople sells their product only to the certain customers or industries is Customer sales force.
- 4) Distinguish the various phase of selling process is not a objective of selling process.
- 5) The term logistics originated with the military.
- 6) The supply chain management philosophy emerged in 1980 decade.

Q.2 Write Shorts Notes:**16**

- a) Sales Quota
- b) Selling skills
- c) Sales audit.
- d) Market logistics decision.

Q.3 Answer the following: (Short Note)**16**

- a) Explain the Importance of personal selling.
- b) Explain the Types of forecasting.

Q.4 Answer the following: (Any One) 16

a) Explain the needs of Supply Chain Management.

OR

b) Write in details the Process of Personal Selling.

Q.5 Answer the following: (Any One) 16

a) Define the functions and importance of sales management in the organization.

OR

b) Explain the kinds of sales personnel.

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M.Com.(Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics Paper II (4063-12)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 04-June-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figure to right indicates full marks.
 3) Use of soundless calculators is allowed.

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative: **10**

- 1) LCL of np chart is _____.
 - a) $n\bar{p}$
 - b) $n\bar{p} + 3\sqrt{(n\bar{p}\bar{q})}$
 - c) $n\bar{p} - 3\sqrt{(n\bar{p}\bar{q})}$
 - d) \bar{C}
- 2) If the lot rejected on the basis of sampling inspection plan, then _____.
 - a) $ASN > ATI$
 - b) $ASN = ATI$
 - c) $ASN < ATI$
 - d) None of these
- 3) Which sampling plan has more chances, for rejection of lot?
 - a) Single
 - b) Double
 - c) Sequential
 - d) Multiple
- 4) 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
- 5) Fraction defective is proportion of _____.
 - a) Defective units
 - b) Mean of quality character
 - c) No. of defects
 - d) None of these
- 6) The poorest level of quality for the supplier's process that the consumer would consider to be acceptable as process average is known as _____.
 - a) LTPD
 - b) LQL
 - c) RQL
 - d) AQL
- 7) ASN Stands for _____.
 - a) Actual Sample Number
 - b) Average Sample Number
 - c) Already Sample Number
 - d) None of these

- 8) 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
- 9) Which one of the following is a control chart for variables?
a) P-Chart b) np -Chart
c) U-Chart d) mean Chart
- 10) For drawing AOQ curve the values on X axis are the values of _____.
a) Incoming lot quality b) Outgoing lot quality
c) Consumer's risk d) Producer's risk

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Producer's risk is the probability of rejecting product of good quality.
- 2) Statistical Quality control has all advantages of sampling.
- 3) Quantity is defined as fitness to use.
- 4) The lines corresponds to desired standard or control level of a process is called as central line.
- 5) The mean chart is used to monitor changes in variation of the quality produced in the process.
- 6) If lot is accepted on the basis of sampling inspection plan, then $ASN > ATI$.

Q.2 Write Shorts Notes:**16**

- a) Define Average sample number and interpret it.
- b) Explain Acceptance sampling plans for variables for one sided specification.
- c) Define Consumer's risk and Producer's risk.
- d) Explain Chance and Assignable Causes.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Each day a Sample of 50 items from a production process was examined. The number of defectives found in each sample was as follows 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.
- b) Explain Process and Product Control.

Q.4 Answer the following: (Any One)**16**

- a) What is Sampling Inspection by attributes. Explain the terms:
 - 1) ASN
 - 2) OC
 - 3) LTPD
 - 4) AOQL

OR

- b) Explain the construction and working of Control charts. Draw suitable control chart and state your conclusion.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
defects	4	3	5	7	1	6	8	2	4	6

Q.5 Answer the following: (Any One)

16

- a) Explain in detail Double Sampling Plan.

OR

- b) Explain the construction of \bar{X} chart and R Chart. For the data given below, Construct \bar{X} chart and R Chart and state whether the process is under control.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\bar{X}	11.2	11.8	10.8	11.6	11	9.6	10.4	9.6	10.6	10
R	7	4	8	5	7	4	8	4	7	9

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

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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy (Paper - XIII)
Corporate Accounting and Financial Management (MCOM0401)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.

08

- 1) Which of the following is a fund-based financial service?
 - a) Investment banking
 - b) Leasing
 - c) Credit rating
 - d) Financial consulting
- 2) In a finance lease, who is responsible for the maintenance of the asset?
 - a) Lessor
 - b) Lessee
 - c) Both lessor and lessee
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Which of the following is a type of credit rating agency?
 - a) RBI
 - b) SEBI
 - c) CRISIL
 - d) IBA
- 4) What does SPV stand for in the context of securitization?
 - a) Special Purpose Vehicle
 - b) Simple Payment Voucher
 - c) Secured Portfolio Venture
 - d) Strategic Planning Venture
- 5) Which of the following is an advantage of factoring?
 - a) Low cost
 - b) Improved cash flow
 - c) Increased control over receivables
 - d) No impact on profitability
- 6) Forfeiting is most commonly used in _____.
 - a) Domestic trade
 - b) Retail sales
 - c) International trade
 - d) Real estate transactions
- 7) What is the primary function of venture capital finance?
 - a) Funding established companies
 - b) Funding startups
 - c) Providing loans to individuals
 - d) Financing government projects

8) Which of the following is a fee-based financial service?

- a) Mortgage
- b) Hire purchase
- c) Investment banking
- d) Loan

B) True or False.

04

- 1) In a hire purchase agreement, the ownership of the goods transfers to the buyer after the payment of the last installment.
- 2) Operating lease is a long-term lease.
- 3) In hire purchase, the hire purchaser becomes the owner of the goods immediately after signing the contract.
- 4) Factoring is a type of financing used in International Trade.

Q.2 Answer the following short answer.

12

- a) Explain the term “financial engineering”.
- b) What is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)?
- c) What are the advantages of hire purchase?
- d) What are the disadvantages of credit cards?

Q.3 Answer the following Short Answer.

12

- a) Explain the different types of leasing.
- b) Explain the operational procedure of credit card mechanism.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)

12

- a) Explain the concept and features of Hire Purchase. Also explain the tax and depreciation implication in Hire Purchase.

OR

- b) Explain the process of credit rating of financial instruments and explain the rating methodology in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)

12

- a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Forfeiting in detail.

OR

- b) Explain the procedure to obtain venture capital finance and its importance.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing Paper - XIII
Project Appraisal and Infrastructure Finance (MCOM0405)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions:

08

- 1) Which of the following is the most important element of project management plan that is useful in HR planning process?
 - a) Risk management activities
 - b) Quality assurance activities
 - c) Activity resources requirements
 - d) Budget control activities
- 2) Which of the following types of organizational charts can be best used to track the project cost?
 - a) Hierarchical type organization chart
 - b) Organizational breakdown structure
 - c) Resource breakdown structure
 - d) Responsibility assignment matrix
- 3) Process analysis is a function of _____.

a) Performance analysis	b) Quality metrics
c) Process improvement plan	d) Quality improvement plan
- 4) Which of the following does NOT generate changes to the project documents?

a) Define activities	b) Sequence activities
c) Estimate activity resources	d) Estimate activity durations
- 5) The process of Control Procurements falls under which process group?

a) Planning	b) Closing
c) Monitoring and Control	d) Executing
- 6) Frederick W. Taylor introduced a system of working known as:

a) Line organization	b) Line and staff organization
c) Functional organization	d) Effective organization

- 7) What is meant by RACI?
- a) Responsible, Accountable, Confirm, Inform
 - b) Recommended, Accountable, Consulted, Inform
 - c) Responsible, Accountant, Consulted, Inform
 - d) Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Inform
- 8) What is the full form of PERT?
- a) Program Evaluation Review Technique
 - b) Process Evaluation Revision Technique
 - c) Project Evaluation Review Technique
 - d) Program Evaluation Revision Tool

B) True or False.

04

- a) The project costing process involves steps cost estimating.
- b) Resource planning is the processes of ascertaining future resource requirements for an organization.
- c) OBS stand for organizational breakdown structure.
- d) Cost Budgeting help close the loop between project 'A' and project 'B'.

Q.2 Write the short answer question.

12

- a) Express need for project management
- b) Define project ideas.
- c) Explain project planning.
- d) Concept of organizational structure

Q.3 Short answer question.

12

- a) Knowledge areas and process of project management explain briefly.
- b) Define project identification processes.

Q.4 Long answer question.

12

- a) Define project life cycle and explain roles, responsibility and team work.

OR

- b) Express relationship between project manager and line manager and explain leadership style for project manager.

Q.5 Long Question.

12

- a) Which essentials of project management philosophy and explain project management principles?

OR

- b) Explain the term of Team Management, Diversity Management and Change Management.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Taxation (Paper – XIII)
Advanced Taxation Paper XIII (MCOM0409)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct option for each of the following questions: 08

- 1) Who authored the *Arthashastra*, a key ancient Indian text on governance and taxation?

a) Manu	b) Kautilya
c) Kalidasa	d) Ashoka
- 2) During the Mauryan Empire, the primary revenue was collected from _____.

a) Tribute from other kingdoms
b) Foreign trade
c) Land revenue
d) Mining
- 3) The *Gupta* period is known for which type of tax system?

a) Complex industrial taxation
b) Centralized and organized land tax
c) Capital gains tax
d) Modern income tax system
- 4) Under the Mughal Empire, the land revenue system was significantly improved by _____.

a) Babur	b) Akbar
c) Aurangzeb	d) Humayun
- 5) The *Chauth* tax in the Maratha Empire was _____.

a) A trade tax
b) A tax on salt
c) 1/4th of revenue or produce collected from conquered territories
d) An import duty
- 6) The British introduced which major revenue settlement system in Bengal?

a) Mahalwari	b) Ryotwari
c) Zamindari	d) Jagirdari

- 7) According to *Arthashastra*, taxation should be _____.
 a) Arbitrary and sudden
 b) Fixed and rigid
 c) Just and based on the capacity to pay
 d) Voluntary
- 8) Which of the following was NOT a type of tax in ancient India?
 a) Bhaga
 b) Kara
 c) VAT
 d) Bali

B) Write True or False for each of the following statements. 04

- 1) Kautilya recommended the use of spies to ensure tax collection efficiency.
- 2) During the Gupta era, taxes were levied only on trade and not on agriculture.
- 3) The Mughal Empire relied solely on customs duties for revenue.
- 4) The British introduced the Permanent Settlement system through Lord Cornwallis.

Q.2 Write Short Notes on the following. 12

- a) Principles of taxation in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*
- b) Taxation system during the Gupta Era
- c) Revenue collection in the Delhi Sultanate
- d) Types of taxes in ancient India

Q.3 Write Short Notes on the following. 12

- a) Taxation during the Maratha Period
- b) Methods of tax collection in ancient India

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following Long Answer Questions. 12

- a) Discuss the key features of taxation and revenue collection as detailed in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*.
- b) Explain the nature and types of taxes in Ancient India with suitable examples.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following Long Answer Questions. 12

- a) Analyze the changes in the taxation system under the British Rule and its impact on Indian society.
- b) Compare the taxation policies of the Mughal Empire and the Maratha Empire.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System (Paper-XIII)
Direct Taxes (MCOM0413)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.**08**

- 1) What is the previous year as per the Income Tax Act?
 - a) Calendar Year
 - b) Financial Year in which income is assessed
 - c) Financial Year immediately preceding the assessment year
 - d) Assessment Year
- 2) Which section of the Income Tax Act deals with Salary Income?
 - a) Section 10
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 22
 - d) Section 80C
- 3) Deductions under Chapter VI-A are available under which sections?
 - a) Sections 10 to 14
 - b) Sections 22 to 27
 - c) Sections 80C to 80U
 - d) Sections 30 to 40
- 4) Income from House Property is computed under which sections?
 - a) Sections 28 to 44
 - b) Sections 15 to 17
 - c) Sections 22 to 27
 - d) Sections 45 to 50
- 5) Which of the following is considered a capital asset?
 - a) Stock-in-trade
 - b) Agricultural land in rural area
 - c) Personal car used for family
 - d) Shares held in a company
- 6) Section 10 of the Income Tax Act deals with _____.
 - a) Tax rates
 - b) Exemptions
 - c) Deductions
 - d) Computation of total income
- 7) Who is an 'assessee'?
 - a) A person who assesses others
 - b) A person liable to pay GST
 - c) A person liable to pay income tax
 - d) A government employee

- 8) Which section deals with profits and gains of business or profession?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Section 80C | b) Section 22 |
| c) Section 45 | d) Section 28 |

B) True or False.**04**

- 1) Assessment Year is the year in which income is earned.
- 2) Capital Gains are not applicable on sale agricultural land.
- 3) Section 80C allows deduction for life insurance premium paid.
- 4) House rent allowance is fully exempt from tax.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Answers)**12**

- a) Define 'Assessment Year'.
- b) Explain the concept of 'Residential Status'.
- c) Write a note on Section 80D.
- d) What are the components of salary income?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Short Answers)**12**

- a) Explain the provisions of Income from House Property with an example.
- b) Discuss the heads of income as per the Income Tax Act.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Explain the procedure for computing Gross Total Income and Total Taxable Income of an individual.

OR

- b) What are the types of Capital Gains? Explain with sections and suitable examples.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer)**12**

- a) Write a detailed note on deductions under Chapter VI-A (Sections 80C to 80TTA).

OR

- b) Explain in detail the scope of total income and its determination.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics (Paper-XIII)
Testing of Theory of Hypotheses (MCOM0417)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) The probability of Type I error is denoted by ____.

a) $1 - \beta$	b) β
c) $1 - \alpha$	d) α
- 2) The value of LRT statistic is always ____.

a) Greater than 0	b) Equal to 1 under the null
c) Negative	d) Between 0 and 1
- 3) Testing $H_0: \mu = 10$ against $H_1: \mu > 10$ is a ____ test.

a) One sided right tailed	b) Two tailed
c) One sided left tailed	d) None of these
- 4) The Critical region is ____.

a) Where the null hypothesis is accepted
b) Always two-tailed
c) Where we reject the null hypothesis
d) Used only when $\alpha > 0.1$
- 5) A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called ____.

a) Statistic	b) Hypothesis
c) Level of significance	d) Test statistic
- 6) Neyman-Pearson Lemma helps in constructing ____.

a) Confidence intervals	b) Most powerful tests
c) Random samples	d) F distribution
- 7) In the goodness of fit test, the expected frequencies are based on ____.

a) Observed values	b) Random variable
c) Previous test values	d) A theoretical distribution

- 8) Type I error occur when _____.
 a) A false null hypothesis is accepted
 b) A true null hypothesis is accepted
 c) A true null hypothesis is rejected
 d) A false alternative hypothesis is accepted

B) True or False.**04**

- 1) The LRT test statistic is often expressed as $-2\log\Lambda$.
- 2) All composite hypotheses are two-tailed tests.
- 3) Non-parametric tests are only used when data is ordinal.
- 4) Neyman-Pearson Lemma is used to find the most powerful test for a simple vs. simple hypothesis.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Null and Alternative hypothesis with example.
- b) Define Parametric and Non- parametric tests.
- c) Explain concept of Type -I and Type -II error.
- d) Explain the test for equality of two populations variance.

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Explain Neyman Pearson Lemma for Most powerful test.
- b) A sample of 15 observations is found to have mean of 67.47 and sample mean square 2.3. Can it reasonably be regarded as a sample from a population with mean height 67?
 (Critical Value $t_{14, 0.025} = 2.510$)

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Define likelihood ratio test (LRT), state statistic and explain its applications.

OR

- b) Obtain M.P. test for the Poisson distribution with parameter θ for testing the hypothesis $H_0: \theta = 2$ against $H_1: \theta = 1$ based on a r. s. of size n drawn from Poisson distribution.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Explain large sample test for testing equality two population proportions.

OR

- b) Define size and power of test. A sample of height of 6400 boys has a mean of 67.85 inches and a standard deviation of 2.56 inches, while sample of height of 1600 girls has a mean 68.55 inches and a standard deviation of 2.52 inches. Do the data indicate that Girls are on the average shorter (less) than boys?

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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2025
Advanced Accountancy (Paper - XIV)
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM (MCOM0402)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 08

- 1) Which of the following is an example of a Transaction Processing System (TPS)?
 - a) Financial Statement
 - b) Sales Order Entry System
 - c) Budget Report
 - d) Management Dashboard
- 2) Which of the following is an advantage of cloud accounting systems?
 - a) High initial investment
 - b) Limited accessibility
 - c) Automatic software updates
 - d) Complex installation
- 3) Which control is concerned with ensuring data is accurate and complete?
 - a) Availability
 - b) Confidentiality
 - c) Integrity
 - d) Security
- 4) Which technology can automate repetitive accounting tasks?
 - a) Cloud Accounting
 - b) Visual Analytics
 - c) Artificial Intelligence
 - d) Blockchain
- 5) Which of the following is an advantage of ERP systems?
 - a) Increased complexity
 - b) Improved efficiency
 - c) Higher costs
 - d) Reduced collaboration
- 6) Which software helps in analyzing data visually?
 - a) Xero
 - b) SAS VA
 - c) Quick Books Online
 - d) Net Suite
- 7) Which system provides summarized information for decision-making?
 - a) Transaction Processing System
 - b) Management Reporting System
 - c) Sales Order System
 - d) Payroll System

- 8) Which of the following is a key aspect of information system control?
- a) Speed
 - b) Reliability
 - c) Cost
 - d) Size

B) True or False.

04

- i) Segregation of duties is a preventive control for fraud.
- ii) Visual analytics software helps in data exploration.
- iii) Input controls are designed to ensure data is processed correctly.
- iv) Block chain can provide secure transaction records.

Q.2 Answer the following short answer.

12

- 1) What is cloud accounting?
- 2) Explain the importance of confidentiality in AIS.
- 3) What are the key processes in the expenditure cycle?
- 4) Describe the benefits of using a DBMS.

Q.3 Attempt the following Short Answer.

12

- 1) Explain the concept of the hierarchy of systems in AIS.
- 2) Discuss the role of XBRL in financial reporting.

Q.4 Attempt the following (Any One)

12

- 1) Discuss the prevalence, prevention, and detection of fraud in AIS.

OR

- 2) Describe the key processes in the conversion cycle.

Q.5 Answer the following (Any One)

12

- 1) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of electronic commerce systems.

OR

- 2) Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of ERP systems.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing Paper - XIV
Cost Control and Cost System (MCOM0406)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative.

08

- 1) The term contribution refers to ____
 - a) The difference between selling price and fixed cost
 - b) The difference between selling price and variable cost
 - c) Total Cost
 - d) Difference between fixed cost & total cost
- 2) ____ is a costing system where products or services and inventories are valued at variable costs only.
 - a) Fixed Costing
 - b) Standard Cost
 - c) Marginal Costing
 - d) Variable Cost
- 3) Marginal Costing does not take consideration of ____
 - a) Fixed Cost
 - b) Variable Cost
 - c) Direct Cost
 - d) Prime Cost
- 4) ____ is the difference between sales revenue and total variable costs.
 - a) Sales
 - b) Contribution
 - c) Margin of safety
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The other name of marginal costing is ____
 - a) Direct costing
 - b) Variable costing
 - c) Incremental costing
 - d) All of the above
- 6) The term gross margin refers to _____.
 - a) Total profit
 - b) Contribution
 - c) Profit before tax
 - d) Profit before interest and tax
- 7) What is Margin of Safety if Sales is 20,000 units and B.E.P is 15,000 units?
 - a) 35,000 units
 - b) 5,000 units
 - c) Rs.5,000
 - d) Rs.35,000

- 8) Given Break even sales is 40,000 Profit earned is Rs. 2,000 and fixed cost is Rs. 8,000. Determine actual sales.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Rs. 50,000 | b) Rs. 20,000 |
| c) Rs. 32,000 | d) Rs. 25,000 |

B) True or False:**04**

- a) Another term for marginal costing is production costing and direct costing.
- b) The kind of cost which will not differ due to the volume of production is called fixed cost.
- c) For the marginal cost, the stock will be calculated under the types of variable cost.
- d) The P/V ratio will be equal to the profit by sales ratio.

Q.2 Write the short answer question:**12**

- a) Define the concept of variability of marginal cost.
- b) Explain the term of pricing of finished product.
- c) Define the various factor of cost system design.
- d) Define process of cost control and cost reduction.

Q.3 Short Answer Question:**12**

- a) Express P.V. ratio and break-even analysis.
- b) Theory of Price Pricing Policy explain it briefly.

Q.4 Long Answer Question:**12**

- a) What is the fixing responsibility and designing suitable MIS.
- OR**
- b) Explain the term of productivity and explain measurement of productivity.

Q.5 Long Question:**12**

- a) Define designing and installing cost system in Computer Environment.
- OR**
- b) What are the feature and application of differential costing?

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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System (Paper - XIV)
International Finance (MCOM0414)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:00 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 08

- 1) What does BOP stand for in international finance?
 - a) Balance of Products
 - b) Balance of Payment
 - c) Book of Payments
 - d) Bank of Purchase
- 2) Which of the following is not a component of the balance of payments?
 - a) Current Account
 - b) Capital Account
 - c) Gold Reserve Account
 - d) Financial Account
- 3) Interest Rate Parity theory is related to:
 - a) Equity Valuation
 - b) Exchange Rate Determination.
 - c) Taxation
 - d) Arbitrage
- 4) ADR stands for:
 - a) American Direct Remittance
 - b) American Depository Receipt
 - c) Asset Derivative Receipt
 - d) Annual Debt Report
- 5) Which market deals with short-term funds?
 - a) Capital Market
 - b) Money Market
 - c) Commodity Market
 - d) Forex Market
- 6) The Euro Bond Market includes:
 - a) Local Currency Loans
 - b) Domestic Government Bonds
 - c) Deposit, Loan, Notes Market
 - d) Stock Exchange Securities
- 7) Tax havens are known for:
 - a) High tax rates
 - b) No tax or very low tax rates
 - c) Tax penalties
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Which method is used in Forecasting Exchange Rates?
 - a) Efficient Market Approach
 - b) Historical Inventory Analysis
 - c) Current Ratio
 - d) Cost Benefit Approach

B) True or False. 04

- i) Foreign exchange markets operate only during business hours.
- ii) Forward contracts are used to eliminate exchange rate risk.
- iii) Tax treaties help avoid double taxation for international businesses.
- iv) Tax havens promote transparency in financial dealings.

Q.2 Answer the following short answers. (Any Four) 12

- 1) Objectives of International Finance.
- 2) Components of Balance of Payment.
- 3) Structure of Foreign Exchange Market.
- 4) Types of Euro Bonds.
- 5) Portfolio Management in Foreign Assets.

Q.3 Answer the following short answers. 12

- 1) Discuss the relationship between Interest Rates and Exchange Rates.
- 2) Explain the concept and importance of International Tax Environment.

Q.4 Attempt the following. (Any One) 12

- 1) Explain various methods of Forecasting Exchange Rates with examples.
- OR**
- 2) Discuss in detail the meaning, importance, and goals of International Finance.

Q.5 Attempt the following. (Any One) 12

- 1) Explain Foreign Exchange Risk Management and its types.
- OR**
- 2) Describe the International Equity Markets and the role of ADR, GDR, and IDR.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics Paper-XIV
Industrial Statistics - II (MCOM0418)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the given alternatives. 08

- 1) _____ refers to the number of servers available to handle customers.
 - a) Input source
 - b) Service mechanism
 - c) Queue length
 - d) Arrival rate
- 2) Tabular CUSUM charts are especially effective in detecting _____.
 - a) Large shifts in the process
 - b) Small shifts in the process mean
 - c) Variance in defect types
 - d) None of these
- 3) In a system of 3 components in series, the system functions if _____.
 - a) Any one works
 - b) At least two works
 - c) All three works
 - d) Exactly two fails
- 4) Which of the following is not a dimension of quality?
 - a) Performance
 - b) Features
 - c) Accounting
 - d) Reliability
- 5) In which queue discipline is the customer who arrives first served first?
 - a) LIFO
 - b) SJF
 - c) FCFS
 - d) FCFO
- 6) A distribution with a decreasing hazard rate is called _____.
 - a) IFR
 - b) Uniform
 - c) DFR
 - d) F distribution
- 7) Which of the following refers to a system where characteristics stabilize over time?
 - a) Steady state
 - b) Control phase
 - c) Transient state
 - d) Initial phase

- 8) A pareto diagram helps:
- a) Track changes over time
 - b) Analyze process steps
 - c) Find the correlation between two variables
 - d) Identify the most frequent causes

B) Write whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE **04**

- a) M/M/1 model assumes exponential inter-arrival and service times.
- b) Moving average charts give more weight to recent data points.
- c) The probability distribution of departure is usually assumed to be uniform.
- d) The PDCA cycle stands for Plan-Do-Check-Act.

Q.2 Answer the following: **12**

- a) What is CUSUM chart?
- b) State the names of 7 tools of quality.
- c) What is the difference between a minimal cut set and a minimal path set?
- d) What is a check sheet?

Q.3 Answer the following: **12**

- a) Explain the minimal path and minimal cut set representation for binary systems with up to three components.
- b) Explain the construction and use of a Cause-and-Effect Diagram.

Q.4 Answer the following (Any One). **12**

- a) Explain the various types of queuing models.

OR

- b) Describe the Seven Magnificent Tools of Quality.

Q.5 Answer the following (Any One). **12**

- a) Write the reliability function $h(p)$ for each of the following systems
 - i) Series system
 - ii) Parallel system
 - iii) 2-out-of-3 system

OR

- b) Explain in details the working of a moving average chart.

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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy (Paper-XV)
Advanced Financial Management and Policy (MCOM0403)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Attempt any One from Q.4 (A) and Q.4 (B).
4) Attempt any One from Q.5 (A) and Q.5 (B).

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

08

- 1) The process of converting a subsidiary into an independent entity is called _____.
 - a) Spin off
 - b) Split off
 - c) Sell off
 - d) Spin out
- 2) The ultimate purpose of Financial management is _____.
 - a) to get a maximum return
 - b) to increase the wealth of owners.
 - c) to have a maximum risk factor
 - d) to get a maximum profit
- 3) Financial leverage can be measured in _____.
 - a) Stock term
 - b) Flow term
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Fixed term
- 4) Long term finance is required for _____.
 - a) Current assets
 - b) Fixed assets
 - c) Intangible assets
 - d) Current Liabilities
- 5) _____ is a specific risk factor.
 - a) Financial risk
 - b) Inflation risk
 - c) Interest rate risk
 - d) Market risk
- 6) The most important and common form of dividend is _____.
 - a) Stock dividend
 - b) Cash dividend
 - c) Bond dividend
 - d) Scrip's dividend
- 7) Which of the following assumption made by MM in case of capital structure theory?
 - a) No Corporation tax
 - b) Perfect Market condition
 - c) Investors Act rationally
 - d) All of the above

- 8) Which of the following factor determine the dividend policy?
- a) Size of the company
 - b) Nature of the business
 - c) Inflationary condition
 - d) All of the above

B) Answer the following questions True or False each one. 04

- 1) This Equity shares security is known as variable income security.
- 2) Dividend is a part of retained earnings.
- 3) Cost of capital is Lesser than the cost of debt capital.
- 4) Short term borrowing is not a part of Capital Structure.

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (short answer) 12

- a) Bases for calculation of Share exchange ratio.
- b) Explain the Mergers and Acquisitions.
- c) The concept of present value of interest tax shield.
- d) Explain Constant rupee Dividend policy.

Q.3 Attempt the following. 12

- a) Explain Net Income Theory & Net Operating Income Theory of capital structure.
- b) Role of finance manager.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer) 12

- a) Explain the contemporary issues in financial management.
- OR**
- b) Discuss which factors affecting choice of Capital Structure.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer) 12

- a) What is mean by Financial Management? Explain the objectives of Financial Management.
- OR**
- b) Explain the determinants of dividend policy in practice in dividend decision.

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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing Paper-XV
APPLICATIONS OF COST ACCOUNTING (MCOM0407)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Question:

08

- 1) Which of the following are financial charges responsible for reducing financial profits?
 - a) Discount on debentures or bonds
 - b) Stamp duty and other expenses on the issuance and transferring of bonds, shares or stocks
 - c) Losses on capital assets
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Which of the following are financial changes responsible for increasing financial profits?
 - a) Interest on investments or bank deposits
 - b) Profits from the sale of assets
 - c) Rent or dividend received
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Which of the following statements is true about the reconciliation of the cost and financial accounts?
 - a) Reconciliation of the cost and financial accounts doesn't facilitate internal control
 - b) Reconciliation of the cost and financial accounts facilitates internal control
 - c) Reconciliation of the cost and financial accounts facilitates external control
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Which of the following statements is true about the dividend received from shares of a company?
 - a) The dividend received is reflected only in the balance sheet
 - b) The dividend received is reflected only in the financial accounts
 - c) The dividend received is reflected only in the cost accounts
 - d) The dividend received is not reflected in either cost or financial account

- 5) Which of the following statements is true about the interest on capital?
- a) The interest on capital reduces profits in the financial account
 - b) The interest on capital reduces profits in the cost account
 - c) The interest on capital reduces profits both in the financial and the cost accounts.
 - d) The interest on capital does not reduce profits either in the financial or the cost accounts
- 6) Which of the following statements is true about the premium on the issue of shares?
- a) The premium on issue of shares is reflected in profit and loss statement of the financial accounts.
 - b) The premium on issue of shares is reflected in the profit and loss statement of the cost account.
 - c) The premium on issue of shares is reflected in the profit and loss statement of both the financial and cost accounts.
 - d) The premium on issue of shares is not reflected in the profit and loss statement of either the financial or the cost accounts.
- 7) Which of the following statements is true about the notional rent?
- a) The notional rent is reflected in the profit and loss statement of the financial account.
 - b) The notional rent is reflected in the profit and loss statement of the cost accounts
 - c) The notional rent is reflected in the profit and loss statement of the cost accounts
 - d) The notional rent is reflected in the profit and loss statement of both the financial and the cost accounts.
- 8) Which of the following statements is true about the undervaluation of stock?
- a) The undervaluation of stock reduces profits in the financial account
 - b) The undervaluation of stock reduces profits both in the financial and the cost account
 - c) The undervaluation of stock reduces profits in the cost account
 - d) The undervaluation of stock does not reduce profits either in the financial or the cost accounts

B) True or False**04**

- 1) First in first out is full form of FIFO.
- 2) Last in first out is full form of LIFO.
- 3) In the reconciliation statement the expenses show only in financial account are added to the financial profits.
- 4) Buying another company by one company means joint venture.

Q.2 Write the short answer question. 12

- A)** Determine Need of Reconciliation of cost and financial account.
- B)** Which reasons for disagreement in profit.
- C)** Explain the term of product life cycle costing.
- D)** Define the term of cost allocation.

Q.3 Short Answer Question. 12

- A)** Explain the phases and characteristics of product life cycle
- B)** Determine advantages and disadvantages of transfer pricing.

Q.4 Long Answer Question. 12

- A)** Briefly define the preparation of reconciliation statement and memorandum reconciliation account.

OR

- B)** Which are methods of “transfer of pricing”. Define it briefly.

Q.5 Long Question. 12

- A)** Define the term of value chain analysis with steps and importance of value chain analysis.

OR

- B)** Define the term of target costing and explain difference between target costing and cost plus accounting.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
TAXATION Paper-XV
Advanced Taxation Paper XV (MCOM0411)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 08

- 1) ICDS-VII relates to _____
 - a) The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates
 - b) Government grants
 - c) Revenue recognition
 - d) Construction contracts
- 2) An "Undisclosed asset located outside India" under the Black Money Act is defined under:
 - a) Section 2(12)
 - b) Section 2(11)
 - c) Section 3
 - d) Section 5
- 3) Transfer Pricing is applicable to _____
 - a) Domestic transactions only
 - b) Foreign investment in India
 - c) International transactions between associated enterprises
 - d) Only listed companies
- 4) A country with very low or no tax rates is known as _____
 - a) Tax Base
 - b) Tax Shelter
 - c) Tax Haven
 - d) Tax Avoidance
- 5) ICDS-IX is related to _____
 - a) Revenue Recognition
 - b) Borrowing Costs
 - c) Inventory Valuation
 - d) Tangible Assets
- 6) The Scope of Total Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets is defined in _____
 - a) Section 6 of Black Money Act
 - b) Section 3 of Income Tax Act
 - c) Section 4 of Black Money Act
 - d) Section 2(10)

- 7) An international transaction must involve _____
a) Only monetary consideration
b) At least two domestic entities
c) Two or more associated enterprises
d) Cash transactions only
- 8) The authority that hears appeals against orders of CIT(A) is _____
a) High Court b) Supreme Court
c) ITAT d) Income Tax Officer

B) State whether the following statements are True or False: 04

- 1) ICDS is applicable for maintenance of books of accounts.
- 2) The concept of Permanent Establishment is relevant to determine the source of income.
- 3) An appeal against an assessment order can be filed directly with the ITAT.
- 4) Tax Havens are often used for tax planning and base erosion.

Q.2 Write short notes of the following: 12

- a) ICDS-II - Valuation of Inventory
- b) Section 2(11)- Undisclosed Asset Located Outside India
- c) Meaning and Examples of Tax Havens
- d) Transfer Pricing Documentation

Q.3 Write short notes of the following: 12

- a) Role and powers of the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
- b) Meaning and importance of Permanent Establishment in international taxation

Q.4 Answer any one of the following: 12

- a) Explain the term Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets under the Black Money Act and how such income/assets are taxed.
- b) Discuss the applicability and key provisions of ICDS-IV - Revenue Recognition.

Q.5 Answer any one of the following: 12

- a) Elaborate on the Appeal and Rectification procedure under the Income Tax Act.
- b) Define and explain the concept of International Transaction and methods to determine Arm's Length Price.

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Set P

M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April – 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial System Paper-XV
Innovative Financial Services (MCOM0415)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 08

- 1) Which of the following is a characteristic of Financial Services?
 - a) Physical Product
 - b) Tangibility
 - c) Intangibility
 - d) Manufacturing
- 2) Factoring is mainly related to:
 - a) Insurance Services
 - b) Collection of Receivables
 - c) Stock Trading
 - d) Housing Finance
- 3) Stock brokers act as:
 - a) Issuers
 - b) Investors
 - c) Intermediaries
 - d) Underwriters
- 4) In Leasing, the party who uses the asset is called:
 - a) Lessor
 - b) Lessee
 - c) Seller
 - d) Financer
- 5) The National Housing Bank (NHB) was established to regulate:
 - a) Stock Brokers
 - b) Housing Finance Companies
 - c) Credit Rating Agencies
 - d) Merchant Bankers
- 6) Smart Cards are associated with:
 - a) Housing Finance
 - b) Stock Broking
 - c) Plastic Money
 - d) Consumer Credit Scoring
- 7) Credit Cards are an example of:
 - a) Leasing
 - b) Consumer Finance
 - c) Factoring
 - d) Hire Purchase
- 8) In Derivative Trading, which type deals with immediate settlement?
 - a) Cash Trading
 - b) Futures
 - c) Options
 - d) Forward Trading

B) True or False.**04**

- 1) Factoring helps in providing liquidity to businesses.
- 2) Housing Finance Institutions are regulated by the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- 3) Smart Cards are a form of Plastic Money
- 4) Consumer Finance does not include Credit Cards.

Q.2 Answer the following short answer.**12**

- 1) Define Financial Services. Explain its characteristics.
- 2) Write a short note on Factoring vs. Forfaiting.
- 3) Explain the role of Stock Brokers in the Securities Market.
- 4) Define Leasing. What are the advantages of Leasing?
- 5) What are the major problems in the Financial Services Sector in India?

Q.3 Attempt the following Short Answer.**12**

- 1) Explain the mechanism of Housing Finance in India.
- 2) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Plastic Money.

Q.4 Attempt the following (Any One)**12**

- 1) Explain in detail the concept of Consumer Finance and its practice in India.

OR

- 2) What is Stock Trading? Explain the types and mechanism of Stock Trading.

Q.5 Answer the following (Any One)**12**

- 1) Define Housing Finance. Explain its growth factors and institutions involved.

OR

- 2) What is Plastic Money? Discuss its types and security features.

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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics Paper - XV
Decision Theory (MCOM0419)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives form the given alternatives. 08

- 1) The tool used to represent sequential decisions under uncertainty is ____
 - a) Regret table
 - b) Utility function
 - c) Payoff matrix
 - d) Decision tree
- 2) The use of decision table is ____
 - a) Represent and evaluate different decisions under uncertainty
 - b) Compare different sampling methods
 - c) Plot probability distributions
 - d) Draw histograms
- 3) EOL stand for ____ in decision theory.
 - a) Effective Opportunity Line
 - b) Expected Option Level
 - c) Expected Opportunity Loss
 - d) Equal Opportunity Level
- 4) The decision criterion that chooses the act with the best worst-case outcome is ____
 - a) Maximax
 - b) Hurwicz
 - c) Maximin
 - d) Laplace
- 5) The posterior probability is calculated using ____
 - a) Classical probability rule
 - b) Prior probability only
 - c) Both b and c
 - d) Bayes' Theorem
- 6) In decision tree squares represents ____
 - a) Chance nodes
 - b) Decision nodes
 - c) End outcomes
 - d) Utility functions

- 7) In decision making under uncertainty _____
- a) Probabilities of states are known
 - b) Only one state of nature is considered
 - c) The outcomes are always equal
 - d) Probabilities of states are not known
- 8) Value of Perfect Information (VPI) is the difference between _____
- a) EOL and EMV
 - b) Maximum regret and minimum regret
 - c) EOL and EPI
 - d) Maximum EMV with perfect information and EMV without it

B) True or False**04**

- 1) Decision trees are not used in Bayesian decision-making.
- 2) Decision tree can be used when probability is known.
- 3) A decision tree is used to model decisions under uncertainty and risk.
- 4) The Maximax criterion is suitable for a pessimistic decision maker.

Q.2 Answer the following.**12**

- a) Define utility function.
- b) Define the terms: Act and Outcome
- c) Explain Bayes' Theorem.
- d) Define expected monetary value (EMV).

Q.3 Attempt the following.**12**

- a) Explain decision making under risk and uncertainty.
- b) Explain the concept and calculation of the Value of Perfect Information (VPI).

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Explain Expected Opportunity Loss (EOL), and how does it relate to EMV.

OR

- b) Explain the following decision criteria under uncertainty
 - 1) Maximin
 - 2) Maximax
 - 3) Laplace

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**12**

- a) Describe how decision trees can be constructed and used in the Bayesian decision framework.

OR

- b) Discuss the Expected utility criterion and explain how to make decisions under risk.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
International Financial Management (MCOM0421)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3) Attempt any One from Q. 4 (A) and Q. 4 (B)
 4) Attempt any One from Q. 5 (A) and Q. 5 (B).

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 08

- 1) The Capital account of the Balance of Payments includes transactions like
 - a) Changes in foreign exchange reserves
 - b) Investments to and from abroad
 - c) Borrowings and lending's to and from abroad
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Balance of payments is a ____ concept as compared to balance of trade.

a) Broader	b) Similar
c) Narrower	d) Equal
- 3) SDR's is full form of _____.

a) Speed driving Rights	b) Special Drawing Rights
c) Speed Drawing Rights	d) Special Driving Rights
- 4) When payments of foreign exchange are more than receipts, then the Balance of Payments is _____.

a) Surplus	b) Deficit
c) Balanced	d) Equal
- 5) The Year in which IMF was established _____.

a) 1995	b) 1944
c) 1993	d) 1996
- 6) India's foreign exchange rate system is _____.

a) Fixed target of band	b) Free float
c) Fixed system	d) Managed float
- 7) ____ is a component of BOP.

a) Sales Account	b) Purchase Account
c) Current Account	d) Debt Account

8) The institution in World Bank Group which aims to provide financial assistance to the poorest countries.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) MIGA | b) IBRD |
| c) IDA | d) IFC |

B) Answer the following questions true or false each one. 04

- 1) FDI in BOP is covered under in capital account
- 2) Balance of payments of a country includes in Saving and investment account
- 3) A firm's total portfolio risk may be reduced by investing in more than one country
- 4) RBI regulates the foreign trade in India

Q.2 Answer the following (Short Answer) 12

- a) Explain Risks and Uncertainties in International Finance
- b) Explain International Bank for reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- c) Concept of International Finance Market
- d) Concept of IMF

Q.3 Attempt the following. 12

- a) Explain the method of payment in international finance
- b) Describe the impact of exchange rate on BOP

Q.4 Attempt the following questions (Any One) (Long Answer) 12

- a) What is foreign Exchange Market? State the reasons and the remedial measures taken by Government & Regulatory authorities in India.

OR

- b) Explain the features and objectives of foreign exchange market

Q.5 Attempt the following questions (Any One) (Long Answer) 12

- a) Explain the Objectives & functions of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

OR

- b) Discuss the Importance of International Portfolio Management

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Set **P**

M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Commercial Banking in India (MCOM0422)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each) 08

- 1) Which of the following deals with customer grievances in banks?
 - a) RBI Act
 - b) Banking Ombudsman Scheme
 - c) Companies Act
 - d) Credit Policy
- 2) What does CRM mainly focus on?
 - a) Reducing staff
 - b) Improving customer relationships
 - c) Reducing interest rates
 - d) Selling insurance
- 3) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) affect _____.
 - a) Bank's Profitability
 - b) Bank's Advertising
 - c) Bank's Recruitment
 - d) Bank's Investments
- 4) investment management, SLR compliance is _____.
 - a) Optional
 - b) Mandatory by RBI
 - c) Done by customer
 - d) Ignored by banks
- 5) In Human Resource Management, motivation helps to _____.
 - a) Reduce efficiency
 - b) Increase absenteeism
 - c) Improve employee performance
 - d) Delay promotions
- 6) Mobile Banking is an example of _____.
 - a) Traditional Banking
 - b) Core Banking
 - c) Modern Banking
 - d) Informal Banking
- 7) RBI Guidelines for Micro Credit mainly benefit _____.
 - a) Large-corporations
 - b) International banks
 - c) Rural poor and SHGs
 - d) Government employees
- 8) Which of the following is an International Banking Service?
 - a) Micro Credit
 - b) Internet Banking
 - c) Corporate Loans to MNCs
 - d) Rural Banking

B) True or False (1 Mark Each) 04

- 1) Handling customer complaints is part of CRM in banks.
- 2) Investment Management in banks has no role in profitability.
- 3) Workers' participation is not allowed in Private Sector Banks.
- 4) Financial Inclusion promotes access to financial services for all.

Q.2 Answer the following (Short Answers) (3 Marks Each - Any 4 out of 5) 12

- a) State any three functions of the Banking Ombudsman.
- b) What is the significance of Investment Management in Banks?
- c) Explain the concept of Workers' Participation in Management in Banks.
- d) Write a short note on Micro Credit.
- e) Explain the importance of Financial Inclusion

Q.3 Answer the following (Short Answers) 12

- a) Describe the services provided to Corporate and International customers by banks.
- b) Explain the need and importance of Financial Inclusion in India.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following (Long Answer) 12

- a) Write a detailed note on Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and its objectives in banks.

OR

- b) Explain the Credit Appraisal process and Credit Decision Making in banks.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following (Long Answer) 12

- a) Explain in detail the Human Resource Development practices in Public Sector Banks.

OR

- b) Discuss the Evolving Trends in Modern Banking with special reference to Internet Banking and Mobile Banking.

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**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Business Finance (4064-01)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative 10

- 1) The first function of an _____ is to select the risks that the insurer will accept.

a) NSE	b) Underwriter
c) BSE	d) Venture
- 2) _____ capital is one of the ways that start-ups obtain financing.

a) Venture	b) Share
c) Over	d) Working
- 3) Credit rating covers _____.

a) Short term instruments	b) Long term instruments
c) Medium term instruments	d) All instruments
- 4) _____ companies are included in the BSE Sensex.

a) 25	b) 30
c) 50	d) 15
- 5) The _____ market is where securities are created.

a) Primary	b) Secondary
c) Share	d) Venture
- 6) _____ denotes the ability of an entity to repay the loan they are undertaking.

a) RBI	b) SBI
c) Stock market	d) Credit rating
- 7) Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) established in _____.

a) 1985	b) 1987
c) 1989	d) 1995
- 8) _____ provide security and liquidity in the market.

a) Stock market	b) Depositories
c) Custodian	d) Primary Market

- 9) _____ is the process of researching, evaluating and quantifying a financial risk.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Underwriting | b) Public issue |
| c) Right issue | d) Depositories |
- 10) _____ is the first and largest securities market in India and was established in 1875.
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a) NSE | b) BSE |
| c) NSDL | d) RBI |

B) True/False**06**

- 1) Seed capital is required before a business's launch to conduct market research.
- 2) Nifty was established in 1999.
- 3) Secondary market is also known as aftermarket.
- 4) Venture capital (VC) is generally used to support start-ups.
- 5) Credit Analysis and Research (CARE) Ltd. is established in 1998.
- 6) Buying is often considered a good long-term investment.

Q.2 Write Short notes.**16**

- a) Primary Market
- b) Derivatives
- c) Underwriting
- d) Membership

Q.3 Write Short Answers**16**

- a) Explain types of lease financing.
- b) Explain Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE)

Q.4 Answer the following. (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Explain the Needs and types of credit rating.
- OR**
- b) Define the Venture Capital and types of Venture Capital.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Define the Methods of Marketing of Securities.
- OR**
- b) Explain the various functions of stock exchange.

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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Management Accounting (4064-02)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct answer for the following. 10

- 1) The concept of Marginal Costing is based on _____.
 a) Fixed Cost b) Standard Cost
 c) Variable Cost d) Prime Cost
- 2) The difference between the Selling Price and the Variable Cost is called _____.
 a) Marginal Cost b) Budget
 c) Fixed Cost d) Works Cost
- 3) The condition of no profit-no loss is known as _____.
 a) Mid-point b) Break-even point
 c) Fixed point d) Starting point
- 4) If the variance is the difference between Actual cost and _____.
 a) Budget b) Fixed Cost
 c) Variable Cost d) Starting Point
- 5) The ratio between Standard Overheads and Standard Output is called _____.
 a) Volume variance b) Actual rate
 c) Standard rate d) Budget rate
- 6) Budget is prepared for _____.
 a) Future period b) Present period
 c) Past period d) Any period
- 7) A budget designed to change in accordance with the level of activity is _____.
 a) Flexible budget b) Fixed budget
 c) Master budget d) Budget manual
- 8) Previous year data are not considered in _____.
 a) Master budget b) Fixed budget
 c) Zero - base budget d) Flexible budget

- 9) One of the Drawback of report is _____.
 a) Timely action b) Performance evaluation
 c) Personnel bias d) Planning and control
- 10) An instrument which communicates information from one person to another is called _____.
 b) Report b) Balance sheet
 c) Facts d) Management

B) Write True or False.**06**

- 1) P/v ratio is the ratio of contribution to sale.
- 2) Budget report comparing actual results objective should be prepared only one a year.
- 3) A flexible budget is prepared be for the master budget.
- 4) BEP is the point of no profit no loss.
- 5) A static budget is one that is geared to one level of activity.
- 6) Variable cost per unit will remain constant for each level activity.

Q.2 Answer the following question.**16**

- a) Explain the advantage of budget.
- b) What are the principles of reporting?
- c) Short note contribution
- d) What is standard costing?

Q.3 Answer the following question.**16**

- a) Calculate labour cost variance from the following.

Particular	Standard	Actual
Wage rage per hours (Rs)	24	26
Labour hours per unit	5	4

The company produced 5000 units during the period.

- b) Prepare a cash budget on the basis of Balance Sheet method from the following.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2005

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share Capital	10,00,000	Freehold Property	7,40,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,50,000	Plant & Machinery	5,20,000
General Reserve	70,000	Stock	50,000
Loan	2,50,000	Debtors	32,000
Creditor	30,000	Cash	1,44,000
Bill Payable	10,000	Bill Receivable	20,000
Salary Outstanding	5,000	Prepaid Interest	9,000
	15,15,000		15,15,000

Adjustment:

- 1) Balance as on 31st March Profit & Loss A/c Rs. 1,95,000
 Loan Rs. 1,70,000 Creditor Rs. 45000 Debtors Rs. 50,000 Salary outstanding Rs. 12,000, Stock Rs. 72,000, General Reserves Rs. 75,000

- 2) Purchase of furniture at the end of March Rs. 50,000.
- 3) Depreciation for fixed Assets @ 10% p.a.
- 4) Plant to be purchased on 1st October for Rs. 70,000

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

16

- a) What is Report? Explain different types of reports.

OR

- b) Preparation of Sale Budget.

Joyce & Co. manufactures 2 types of products namely A & B and sell them in Bangalore and Hyderabad market. The following information ore related to the year ending 31st March 2006.

Market	Product	Budgeted Sales	Actual Sale
Bangalore	A	15,000 @ Rs. 22	15,500 @ Rs. 20
	B	12,000 @ Rs. 45	115,000 @ Rs. 47
Hyderabad	A	10,000 @ Rs. 22	9,000 @ Rs. 20
	B	7,000 @ Rs. 45	8,000 @ Rs. 47

Market studies reveal that product as it is under priced. It is observed if the price is reduced By Rs 1 it will find a good market on the other hand product B is over priced and it will get good market if the selling price is reduced to Rs 43. The management has agreed for this the impact of the change in price is reported as follows.

Product	Increase in sales over current budget	
	Bangalore	Hyderabad
A	+30%	+20%
B	+10%	+15%

In addition to this the following additional sales above the estimated sale are possible with an intensive advertisement.

Product	Bangalore	Hyderabad
A	400 Units	300 units
B	500 Units	200 units

Prepare budget for sale by incorporating the above estimates.

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

16

- a) Prepare Cash Budget by Adjusted Profit & Loss Account method from the following.

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2007

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share Capital	7,00,000	Land & Building	7,10,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,40,000	Plant & Machinery	4,50,000
Reserve	45,000	Stock	85,000
Debenture	2,00,000	Debtors	34,000
Loan	2,50,000	Cash	1,20,000
Creditor	55,000	Interest Prepaid	7,000
Bill Payable	20,000	Bill Receivable	14,000
Outstanding Salary	10,000		
	14,20,000		14,20,000

Project Trading & Profit & Loss A/c 31st March 2008

Particular	Rs	Particular	Rs
To Opening Stock	85,000	By Sale	525,000
To Purchase	120,000	By Closing Stock	10,000
To Wages	70,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	350,000		
	625,000		625,000
To Salary 50,000		By Gross Profitable	350,000
Less: Outstanding		By Commission	40,000
Last year 10,000		Received	
40,000			
Add: Outstanding			
Current year 17,000	57,000		
To Telephone charge	13,000		
To Electricity	15,000		
To Interest 25,000			
Less: Prepaid			
Current year 10,000			
15,000			
Add: Prepaid			
Last year 7,000	22,000		
To Admission Expense	27,000		
To Depreciation	35,500		
Land & building 5%			
Plant 10%	50,000		
To Net Profit c/d	170,500		
	390,000		390,000
To Provision for		By Balance of profit	
Dividend 90,000		Last year	140,000
To General Reserve	70,000		
To Balance of Profit to		By Net Profit b/d	17,500
be transferred to			
Balance sheet	150,500		
	310,500		310,500

Closing balance estimated

Particular	Rs.
Plant & Machinery	500,000
Debentures	220,000
Loan	280,000
Creditors	40,000
Debtors	50,000
Bill Receivable	10,000
Bill Payable	15,000
Share Capital	740,000

OR

b) What is Budgetary Control? Explain the classification of Budgets.

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Accountancy Paper- IV (4064-04)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figure to right indicate full marks.
 3) Draw neat labelled diagram wherever necessary.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 10

- 1) While calculating operating profit, which will be added to net profit?
 - a) Interest Received
 - b) Profit on Sale of Asset
 - c) Increase in General Reserve
 - d) Refund of Tax
- 2) Mining Royalty is based on _____.

a) Production	b) Sales
c) Purchase	d) Both a and b
- 3) Lessee is the _____.

a) Owner	b) User
c) Both a and b	d) None of the above
- 4) The minimum rent can _____ be proportionately, if there is a stoppage due to strike.

a) Increase	b) Decrease
c) No change	d) all of the above
- 5) In the Income and Expenditure Account, all revenue receipts are entered on the _____.

a) Left-hand side,	b) Right-hand side
c) Liability side,	d) Asset side
- 6) Donation received for a special purpose _____.
 - a) Should be credited to a separate account and shown in the Balance Sheet.
 - b) Should be shown on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet.
 - c) Should be credited to Income and Expenditure A/c.
 - d) None of the options are correct.

- 7)** _____an application of the accounting principles to the business of farming.
- a) Farm planning b) Farm budgeting
c) Farm accounting d) Marketing
- 8)** Accounting Standard for lease is _____.
a) AS17 b) AS18
c) AS19 d) AS20
- 9)** Which animals are adapted to deserts conditions?
a) Goats b) Buffaloes
c) Camels d) Cows
- 10)** A farmer is having less than one hectare of irrigated land is known as _____.
a) small farmer b) Marginal Farmer
c) Big Farmer d) All of the above

B) Fill in the blanks:

06

- 1) Royalty Account if the nature of _____.
- 2) Royalty is calculated either on the basis of _____.
- 3) Farm management as a resource allocation proportion is relates to _____.
- 4) The type of lease that includes a third party, a lender, is called a(n): _____.
- 5) *A direct lease, a sale and leaseback, and a leveraged lease* are all examples of _____.
- 6) Dead rent is also called _____.

Q.2 Answer The following.

16

- 1) Accounting For lease.
- 2) Farm Accounting.
- 3) What is nature of Royalty account?
- 4) What is the principle of fund based accounting?

Q.3 Answer the following.

16

- 1) Prepare a cattle Account.
Opening stock of livestock - 1,50,000/-
Closing stock of livestock - Rs. 2,50,000/-
Opening stock of cattle feed - Rs. 8000/-
Closing stock of cattle feed - Rs. 6000/-
Purchase of cattle during the year - 4,00,000/-
Sale of cattle during the year is - Rs. 6,00,000/-
Sale of Carcase - Rs. 2000/-
Purchase of cattle feed - Rs. 25000/-
Wages for rearing cattle - Rs 8000/-
Crop worth Rs.10,000 grown in the Farm was used for feeding cattle.
Out of Calves born 4 died and 3 carcasses released Rs. 100.

- 2) For Analytical Table Bengal Coal Ltd. leased a colliery on 1st Jun 2008, at minimum rent of 715,000 merging into royalty of ₹ 1 per tone with a stipulation to recoup short working over the first three years of the lease. The output for the first four years of the lease was - 8,000, 13,000, 21,000 and 18,000 tons respectively.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following.

16

- a) From the following information given by Kiran, prepare Farm Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2005;

	Workers	Proprietor
	Rs	Rs
Milk	1,750	1,500
Poultry	1,200	600
Crops	2,400	1,250
Stock as on 1-4-2004		Stock as on 31-3-2005
	Rs	Rs
Crops	3,900	4,100
Seeds	1,800	2,250
Cattle	71,000	1,02,000
Growing crops	3,000	3,900
Cattle feed	10,000	7,500
Poultry	9,000	12,000
Fertilizers	3,800	3,900
Poultry feed	1,100	2,300
Purchases during the year	Rs	
Seeds	1,250	
Cattle	40,000	
Poultry	15,000	
Fertilizers	4,000	
Cattle feed	14,000	
Poultry feed	3,000	
Sales during the year		
Cattle	37,500	
Eggs	15,000	
Crops	22,500	
Poultry	13,000	
Milk	11,000	

OR

- b) What is Accounting for lease? And explain features and characteristics of the lease in details.

Q.5 Answer Any One of the following

- a)** A company leased a colliery on 1st Jan 2002 at a minimum rent of Rs. 20,000 per year merging into a royalty of Rs. 1.50 per ton. With a power to recoup short working over the first three years of the lease. The output of the colliery the first three years is:-
2002 - 9000
2003 - 12000
2004 - 16000
2005 - 20000
Pass journal entries,

OR

- b)** What is Fund Based accounting? Explain special features of educational institution and accounting for government grants.

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Costing Paper-IV (4064-05)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 10

- 1) Which formula is used to measure the degree of operating leverage?
 - a) EBT/EBIT
 - b) Contribution EBIT
 - c) EBIT/EBT
 - d) EBIT/Contribution
- 2) High operating leverage indicates a company has _____.
 - a) High fixed cost
 - b) Low variable cost
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Which of the following is studied with the help of operating leverage?
 - a) Analysis of Business Risk
 - b) Analysis of Financial Risk
 - c) Analysis of Production Risk
 - d) Analysis of Credit Risk
- 4) Financial risk is analysed with the help of _____.
 - a) Operating leverage
 - b) Financial leverage
 - c) Combined leverage
 - d) None of the above
- 5) The cost of equity share or debt is known as _____.
 - a) The specific cost of capital
 - b) The related cost of capital
 - c) The burden on the shareholder
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Which of the following methods involves computing the cost of capital by dividing the dividend by market price/net proceeds per share?
 - a) Adjusted price method
 - b) Price earning method
 - c) Dividend yield method
 - d) Adjusted dividend method
- 7) A payment of either cash or stock out of a corporation's earnings to a firm's owners is called as _____.
 - a) Normal distribution
 - b) Retained distribution
 - c) Operating distribution
 - d) Dividend

- 8) On which one of the following dates is the determination made as to which shareholders will receive a dividend payment?
- Date of record
 - Ex-dividend date
 - Payment date
 - Declaration date
- 9) The quantitative techniques used to calculate the financial costs and benefits in investments?
- Investment Appraisal
 - Cash Flow Forecast
 - Payback period
 - Investment
- 10) Minimum level set by management for investment appraisal results for a project to be accepted ____.
- Is the definition of investment appraisal
 - Is the definition of criterion rate or level
 - Is the definition of annual forecasted net cash flow
 - Is the definition of payback period

B) Fill in the blanks:**06**

- Cash flows are discounted for various reasons, but NOT because of ____.
- _____ is the rate of return for the most viable investment opportunity for a company that they will forgo by selecting any other project.
- The costs independent of production, sales or earnings are known as ____.
- Trading on equity is possible only when the entity uses ____.
- Operating leverage measures the effect of change in _____ and operating capacity on EBIT.
- The premium that is considered to be the difference between the current yield on treasury bonds and the expected return on common stock is _____.

Q.2 Answer The following.**16**

- Capital Rationing.
- Significance of cost of capital.
- Walter's Mode.
- Form of divided.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- A firm's details are as under:

Sales (@100 per unit)	₹ 24,00,000
Variable Cost	50%
Fixed Cost	₹ 10,00,000

It has borrowed ₹ 10,00,000 @ 10% p.a. and its equity share capital is ₹ 10,00,000 (₹ 100 each)

Calculate:

- Operating Leverage
- Financial Leverage

- c) Combined Leverage
- d) Return on Investment
- e) If the sales increases by ₹ 6,00,000; what will the new EBIT?

b) Describe issues in dividend Decision.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following.

16

- a) Tulsian Ltd issued ₹ 100 lakhs 14.4% Preference share of ₹ 100 each redeemable at par after calculate the cost of Pref. share according to approximation method in each of the following cases.

Case (a) if debentures are issued at par with no floatation cost.

Case (b) if debenture are issued at par with 5% floatation cost an issue price

Case (c) if debenture are issued at par with 5% floatation cost on 10% premium on issue price.

Case (d) if debentures are issued at par with 10% discount on 5% floatation cost on issue price.

OR

- b) What is investment appraisal? Explain nature of investment decisions.

Q.5 Answer Any One of the following.

16

- a) A choice is to be made between two competing proposals which requires on equal investment 50,000 & are expected to generate net cash in flow as under.

Details	Project I	Project II
End of Year 1	25,000	10,000
End of Year 2	15,000	12,000
End of Year 3	10,000	18,000
End of Year 4	Nil	25,000
End of Year 5	12,000	8,000
End of Year 6	6,000	4,000

The cost of capital of the Co. is 10% the following are present value factory at the rate of 10% p.a.

Year	(P/V factory @ 10% p.a)
1	0.909
2	0.826
3	0.751
4	0.683
5	0.621
6	0.564

Which project proposal should be choosen and why? Evaluate the project proposal as under:

- a) Payback period method
- b) Discounted Cash flow method

OR

- b) Difference Between Operating Leverage and Financial Leverage.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2025
Taxation (Paper – IV) (4064-06)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 10

- 1) GST is a kind of _____ tax.

a) Direct	b) Indirect
c) State	d) UT
- 2) On _____ GST is not applicable in India.

a) Bike	b) Refrigerator
c) Air conditioner	d) None of the above
- 3) GST was introduced in India in the year _____.

a) 2015	b) 2019
c) 1947	d) None of the above
- 4) Registration of GST is dependent on _____.

a) Sale of goods
b) Sale of services
c) Sale of goods as well as sale of services.
d) None of the above
- 5) GSTR stands for _____.

a) Goods and Services Tax Return
b) Goods and Services Tax Record
c) Goods and Services Tax Retirement
d) Goods and Services Tax Region
- 6) For filing GSTR one shall use portal of _____.

a) CBDT	b) ITD
c) FM	d) None of the above
- 7) There are _____ returns under GST.

a) 13	b) 19
c) 24	d) 22
- 8) Under GST, a registered dealer must file GST returns that broadly include _____.

a) Income-tax Details	b) Details of Sales
c) Professional Tax Details	d) Municipal Tax Details

- 9) GSTIN stand for _____.
 a) Goods and Services Tax Identification Number.
 b) Good and Service Tax Identification Number.
 c) Good and Services Tax Identification Number.
 d) Goods and Services Tax Identification Norms.
- 10) GSTIN is of _____ digits.
 a) 10
 b) 12
 c) 15
 d) 20

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Goods and Services Tax is applicable in India in form of indirect tax.
- 2) GST registered dealer is required to file GSTR.
- 3) GST is applicable as and when a dealer reaches a specific limit of turnover.
- 4) GSTR filing is online filing.
- 5) Once registration is taken under GST one can surrender it.
- 6) e-credit ledger stands for electronic credit ledger.

Q.2 Write short answer for the following.**16**

- a) CGST Law.
- b) Supply under GST.
- c) Registration under GST Law.
- d) Cancellation of Registration.

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain in detail electronic cash ledger.
- b) Write a detailed note on filing of GSTR.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) Write a detailed note on interest on delay in payment of tax.

OR

- b) Discuss registration procedure under GST.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) Discuss amendment of registration under GST.

OR

- b) Write a detailed note on types of supply under GST law.

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**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Industrial Management (Paper - IV) (4064- 07)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 10

- 1) Relative worth of a job is known by _____.
 - a) Job design
 - b) Job analysis
 - c) Job evaluation
 - d) Job change
- 2) Quantitative job evaluation method are _____.
 - a) Ranking method
 - b) Point rating method
 - c) Factor comparison method
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
- 3) Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 provides _____ industrial relations machinery for resolution of conflicts.
 - a) Negotiation
 - b) Conciliation
 - c) Arbitration
 - d) All of the above
- 4) _____ is the machinery for settlement of Industrial Disputes.
 - a) Industrial Tribunal
 - b) National Tribunal
 - c) Labour court
 - d) All of the above
- 5) All formal procedures used in working organization to evaluate personalities and contributions and potential of group members is _____.
 - a) Job designing
 - b) Job evaluation
 - c) Merit rating
 - d) Job planning
- 6) A separate department namely _____ department is now setup in all organizations to tackle the problem of personnel in the organization.
 - a) Marketing
 - b) Administration
 - c) Staffing
 - d) Personnel
- 7) _____ is not an objective of industrial relations.
 - a) Connectedness
 - b) Collective wisdom
 - c) Conflict prevention
 - d) Mismanagement of Union

- 8) _____ are the actors of Industrial Relations.
 a) Workers and their organizations
 b) Employers and their organizations
 c) Government and the role of the State
 d) All of the above
- 9) _____ has given the systems Theory of Industrial Relation.
 a) Elton Mayo
 b) Karl Marx
 c) John Dunlop
 d) Roethlisberger
- 10) _____ is an external factor affecting personnel management.
 a) Company policies
 b) Government regulations
 c) Organizational culture
 d) Employee attitudes

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Personnel management is also called as Personnel Administration.
 a) True
 b) False
- 2) Personnel policies are the constitution of the organization.
 a) True
 b) False
- 3) Merit Rating is used to determine the cost of a product.
 a) True
 b) False
- 4) Check List Method is not the method of Merit Rating.
 a) True
 b) False
- 5) M. K. Gandhi advocated the Trusteeship Theory of Industrial Relations.
 a) True
 b) False
- 6) Principle of common interest is Principle of Personal Policies.
 a) True
 b) False

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short note)**16**

- a) Suggestions to improve Industrial Relations.
 b) Causes of Industrial Disputes.
 c) Objectives of Personnel Management.
 d) Objectives of Job Evaluation.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short note)**16**

- a) Aspects of Industrial Relations.
 b) Causes of Industrial Unrest.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. (Long Answer)**16**

- A) Define Personnel Management and explain the Principles of a good Personnel Policy.

OR

- B) Define Industrial Relations and explain the scope and importance of Industrial Relations.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following questions. (Long Answer) 16

A) Define Merit Rating and explain the Methods of Merit Rating.

OR

B) Define Industrial Disputes and explain Methods for settlement of Disputes.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Advanced Banking and Financial system P-IV (4064-08)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 10

- 1) Core banking is a _____ branch computerization model.
 - a) decentralized
 - b) centralized
 - c) unified
 - d) ATM
- 2) The purpose of the _____ was to study all aspects relating to the structure, organization, functions and procedure of the financial systems and to recommend improvements in their efficiency and productivity.
 - a) Narasimham- I Committee
 - b) Narasimham-II Committee
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 3) In _____ Customers can operate their accounts anytime, anywhere using their mobile phone.
 - a) traditional Banking
 - b) e-banking
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of these
- 4) The long form of NHB is _____.
 - a) National Housing Bank
 - b) Notion Housing Board
 - c) National Housing Board
 - d) None of these
- 5) In _____ Customers can have a direct face to face communication from their bankers.
 - a) traditional banking
 - b) e-banking
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 6) Financial Market classified in to _____.
 - a) Primary Market
 - b) Secondary Market
 - c) Money market and Capital market
 - d) None of these
- 7) Capital Markets are _____ in nature.
 - a) Formal
 - b) Informal
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of these

- 8) The Indian _____ is the market in which short term funds are borrowed and lent.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Money market | b) Open market |
| c) Closed market | d) Credit market |
- 9) Electronic payment system is a _____.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) software | b) hardware |
| c) application | d) package |
- 10) In the financial circle, the name "Dalal Street" is used to synonyms to _____.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) OTCEI | b) NSE |
| c) BSE | d) NASDAQ |

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Deposits are an important sources of Banks funds.
- 2) The Goiporia Committee was tasked with investigating and recommending ways to improve Customer service in banks.
- 3) A certificate of deposit issued by Commercial Bank.
- 4) Reserve Bank of India act as an intermediary between Government and Money Market.
- 5) Interest earned from banking is not the main income of Banking.
- 6) The government securities market is at the core of financial markets.

Q.2 Write Short Notes.**16**

- a) Difference between Traditional Banking and E Banking.
- b) Forex Market.
- c) Government Securities.
- d) Important sources of Banks funds.

Q.3 Answer the following in short.**16**

- a) Explain the advantages of online Banking services.
- b) Explain the payment and settlement system in India.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- A) Explain the Banking Ombudsman Scheme in details.

OR

- B) Explain the structure and component of e-banking and advantages of e-Banking.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- A) Explain details the Narasimham Committee Report (I) on the financial system in India.

OR

- B) Explain the Recommendations of Narasimham Committee (II) on Banking Sector Reforms.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Co-operation and Rural Development-P-IV (4064-09)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 10

- 1) _____ is the Advantages of Co-operative Marketing.
 - a) Individual Bargaining
 - b) Better Price
 - c) Storage Facilities
 - d) All the Above
- 2) Primary Agriculture Co-Operative Credit Society provides loan to _____.
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Industry
 - c) Building
 - d) Traders
- 3) The JRY scheme was started in _____.
 - a) 2000
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1948
 - d) 1989
- 4) _____ Promotes interstate and export trade of farm produce.
 - a) NAFED
 - b) NABARD
 - c) RBI
 - d) NCDC
- 5) _____ following are included first phase of land reforms.
 - a) Abolition of intermarries
 - b) Ceilings on Size of Land holding
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- 6) The highest sugar factories in _____ District.
 - a) Ahemadnagar
 - b) Solapur
 - c) Kolhapur
 - d) Pune
- 7) The long form of KVIC is _____.
 - a) Khadi & Village Industrial Corporation.
 - b) Khadi & Vocational Corporation
 - c) Kutir Vikas Corporation
 - d) None of these
- 8) MGNREGS was started in _____.
 - a) 2015
 - b) 2005
 - c) 2020
 - d) 2011

- 9) The Panchayat Raj System was Firstly Started in _____.
a) Kerala b) Rajasthan
c) Maharashtra d) Delhi
- 10) Mostly Women are included in Co-operative Movement through __.
a) Govt. b) Friends
c) SHG d) Bank

B) True or False.

06

- 1) Technology plays a pivotal role in accelerating rural development by addressing existing inefficiencies.
- 2) Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of Urban Area.
- 3) The presence of this industry has led to development of rural places, from which the sugarcane is drawn to factories, including an improved road network, transportation facilities, medical facilities, education facilities, and banking.
- 4) Cooperatives have mostly failed to perform as per expectations, barring milk and sugar cane cooperatives.
- 5) The Integrated Rural Development (IRDP) was started for urban area.
- 6) The Indian Women's Co-operative Society for economic development.

Q.2 Answer the following/ Short Notes.

16

- Dairy Co-operative.
- Khadi and Village Industrial Corporation (KVIC).
- MANEREGS.
- Panchayat Raj

Q.3 Write short Answer.

16

- a)** Explain the role of sugar Co-operatives in rural area development.
- b)** Write the objectives of Ministry of Rural Development.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Explain the Rural Development Programmes in India.**

OR

- b) Explain the problems and its measures of Dairy Co-operatives.**

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Explain the role of government in the Rural Development.**

OR

- b)** Explain the problems of Sugar Co-operatives in India.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Insurance P- IV (4064 -10)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 10

- 1) NAIS stands for _____.
 - a) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
 - b) National Agricultural Insurance Service
 - c) National Agricultural Industrial Scheme
 - d) National Agricultural Introduction Scheme
- 2) Crop insurance covers the risks of _____.
 - a) Natural fire
 - b) Storm
 - c) Drought
 - d) All of these
- 3) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1956 on _____.
 - a) 20th December 2000
 - b) 20th December 2002
 - c) 20th December 2001
 - d) 20th December 2005
- 4) Livestock insurance covers against losses to _____.
 - a) animals
 - b) human
 - c) crop
 - d) vehicle
- 5) _____ insurance is specifically intended for the protection of low - income people.
 - a) Crop
 - b) Cattle
 - c) Micro
 - d) Macro
- 6) The New India Assurance Co. Ltd. established in _____ year.
 - a) 1956
 - b) 1919
 - c) 1973
 - d) 1930
- 7) Poultry Insurance policy shall provide _____ against death of birds due to accident.
 - a) promise
 - b) guarantee
 - c) warranty
 - d) indemnity

- 8) National Insurance Academy (NIA) was established in _____.
 - a) 1970
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1990
 - d) 2000
- 9) _____ is currently one of the fastest-growing markets for insurance technology.
 - a) India
 - b) Brazil
 - c) Shri Lanka
 - d) Bangladesh
- 10) _____ authority regulates the insurance sector in country.
 - a) IRDA
 - b) SBI
 - c) RBI
 - d) NSDL

B) Write true/false.

06

- 1) Micro insurance promises to support sustainable livelihoods of the poor.
- 2) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a livestock insurance scheme.
- 3) Use of information technology in the insurance sector helps to reduction of cost.
- 4) The insurance industry in India is growing at 5% per annum.
- 5) Agricultural equipment refers to any device, tool, equipment, and machinery used for farming.
- 6) Livestock Insurance is not part of rural insurance.

Q.2 Write short notes.

16

- a) Poultry Insurance.
- b) Agriculture Equipment's
- c) Sheep and Goat Insurance
- d) Online Insurance

Q.3 Write the short Answer.

16

- Explain the different Micro Insurance Products.
- Explain the Types of cattle insurances.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Long Answer)

16

- a)** Write the meaning and importance of Crop Insurance.

OR

- b) Explain the Importance of Micro Insurance.**

Q.5 Answer the following. (Long Answer)

16

- a) Explain the Opportunities and Challenges in Rural insurance.**

OR

- b)** Write the Different jobs opportunities in Insurance sector.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Marketing Management – IV (4064-11)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative: **10**

- 1) Market research, sales analysis and _____ are the three major areas of sales research.
a) Sales promotion b) Sale forecasting
c) Consumer research d) Advertising research
- 2) _____ is a part of consumer research.
a) Advertising research b) Product research
c) Motivational research d) Promotional research
- 3) Component of marketing research is _____.
a) Internal marketing information system
b) Marketing information system
c) Marketing decision support system
d) Marketing intelligence system
- 4) Marketing research is a _____ function in an organization.
a) Staff b) Line
c) main stream d) staff and line
- 5) Marketing data can be divided into _____ data.
a) Primary b) Secondary
c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) None of these
- 6) _____ is external source of data collection.
a) Sales records b) Financial accounting
c) Technical journal report d) All of the above
- 7) _____ is the benefits of marketing research.
a) Increase of risk in marketing decisions
b) Production of old product
c) Maximum cost of production
d) Understand the marketing environment
- 8) _____ data is the first-hand information collected for research.
a) Primary b) Secondary
c) Outdated d) Routine

- 9) The most common research instrument used is the ____.
- a) Questionnaire b) Moderator
c) Telephone interviewer d) Live interviewer
- 10) ____ as the systematic design, collection, analysis and reporting of data and findings relevant to a specific market situation facing the company.
- a) Marketing Research b) Marketing Planning
c) Data Collection d) None of the above

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) Data collection is generally the most expensive and most subject to error step in marketing research.
a) True b) false
- 2) Media Research is a component of. Distribution research.
a) True b) false
- 3) Books, Magazines and Newspapers are the source of Secondary data.
a) True b) false
- 4) Mail survey is the method of marketing research.
a) True b) false
- 5) Media Research is a component of Product research.
a) True b) false
- 6) Identifying the problem is the last step in marketing research process.
a) True b) false

Q.2 Write Shorts Notes:**16**

- a) Features of Marketing Research.
- b) Advertising Agencies.
- c) Field Investigation.
- d) Observation Methods.

Q.3 Answer the following: (Short Note)**16**

- a) Functions of Marketing Research
- b) Present position of Marketing Research in India

Q.4 Answer the following: (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Define Marketing Research and explain the Objectives and Role of Marketing Research
- b) Explain the Branches of Marketing Research.

Q.5 Answer the following: (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Explain the Factors affecting choice of one or more method of conducting marketing research.
- b) Explain the Professional Standardization and Professional Ethics for marketing.

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Set P

**M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Advanced Statistics Paper-IV (4064-12)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative form the given alternatives. 10

- 1) Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be random sample of size n from $P(\lambda)$ then moment estimator of λ is _____.
 a) Sample mean b) Sample mean square
 c) Sample variance d) Both a and c
- 2) Level of significance of the probability of _____.
 a) Type-I error b) Type-II errors
 c) Not committing error d) None of these
- 3) The length of a confidence interval is given is _____.
 a) The square of the confidence level
 b) The product of the sample size and standard deviation
 c) The width of the sampling distribution
 d) The difference between the upper and lower limits
- 4) If a discrete random variable has value 1, 2, and 3 with corresponding probabilities 0.3, 0.4, and 0.3, respectively, the mean is _____.
 a) 1.5 b) 2.1
 c) 2.0 d) 3.1
- 5) Which of the following is discrete random variable?
 a) Height of students
 b) Number of goals in a football match
 c) Time taken to complete an exam
 d) Temperature of a city
- 6) Test of $H_0: \mu = 0$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq 0$ leads is called _____.
 a) Left tailed test b) Two tailed test
 c) Right tailed test d) None of these

- 7) The observed level of significance is also called _____
 a) P-value b) Test statistic
 c) Both a and b d) Critical value
- 8) The cumulative distribution function (c.d.f.) is defined as _____
 a) $P(X > x)$ b) $P(X = x)$
 c) $P(X < x)$ d) $P(X \leq x)$
- 9) When the population variance σ^2 is unknown, which distribution is used to construct the confidence interval for the population variance σ^2 ?
 a) Normal distribution b) t-distribution
 c) Binomial distribution d) Chi-square distribution
- 10) A test which is at least as powerful as any other test of the same size is known as _____
 a) M.P. test b) U.M.P test
 c) L.R.T test d) None of these

B) True or False.**06**

- 1) The second central moment of a random variable is its variance.
- 2) A simple hypothesis specifies the parameter value completely.
- 3) Statistic and estimator are same.
A pivotal quantity is a function of sample data and the
- 4) unknown parameter whose distribution does not depend on unknown parameters.
- 5) Accepting H_0 when H_0 is true is called Type I error.
- 6) A Population constant representing population parameter is known as population.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Define Parameter Space and write the Parameter space of Poisson distribution with λ .
- b) Differentiate between Estimator and Estimate with examples.
- c) Define pivotal quantity and explain its use.
- d) Explain the method of Maximum likelihood estimator.

Q.3 Attempt the following.**16**

- a) Define Parameter, Statistic, Estimator and Estimate with example.
- b) Define Discrete random variable, Continuous random variable, Probability mass function (p. m. f) and Probability density function (p. d. f) with examples.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. 16

- a)** Define hypothesis, Type – I error, Type – II error and power of the test with examples.

OR

- b)** Define relative efficiency. Let S^2 and s^2 be sample variance and Sample mean square of size n from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, show that sample mean square is more efficient than sample variance.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 16

- a)** Obtain $100(1-\alpha)$ % confidence interval for difference between means $(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$ in case of two normal populations $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ and $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ when 1) σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 both are unknown 2) σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 both are known.

OR

- b)** Define the following terms in details i) Cumulative distribution function $F(x)$ ii) Expectation of random variable $E(X)$. iii) First Four raw moments iv) First four central moments

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Computer Application in Business (4064-13)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative (One Mark Each) 10

- 1) Which Word feature allows you to see the keyboard shortcuts to access commands from the Keyboard?
 - a) Tool Tips
 - b) Screen Tips
 - c) Keyboard Shortcuts
 - d) Key Tips
- 2) The Wrap Text command in excel is used to
 - a) To Place the content of a cell among the multiple cell
 - b) To Make the content of a cell centrally aligned
 - c) To make the lengthy content of a cell appear in multiple lines inside the same cell
 - d) To make the content of a cell bold
- 3) The save As ... dialog box can be used _____.
 - a) To save file by some alternative Name
 - b) To save file format other than word
 - c) For saving the file for first time
 - d) All the Above
- 4) Which character indicates start of formula in Ms-Excel.
 - a) %
 - b) =
 - c) !
 - d) \$
- 5) You can enlarge or shrink your document, using which feature of word Interface?
 - a) Zoom Controls
 - b) Mini Toolbar
 - c) Dialog Box Launchers
 - d) None of the Above
- 6) Word wrap means
 - a) Aligning text with the right margin
 - b) Inserting spaces between words
 - c) Moving text automatically to the next line
 - d) None of the above
- 7) What is the shortcut key for "change case " the selected text?
 - a) Ctrl+F
 - b) Ctrl +Shift +C
 - c) Ctrl +Shift +C
 - d) Shift +F3

8) Which of the following is. Page Orientation?

- a) Landscape
- b) Portrait
- c) Both (A) &(B)
- d) None of the above

9) By default, footers are printed on ____.

- a) first page
- b) last page
- c) all pages
- d) even pages

10) You cannot close MS Office application by ____.

- a) exit from file menu
- b) pressing alt + F4
- c) clicking X button
- d) close from file menu

B) Fill in the blanks.

06

- a) what is a note or annotation that an author or review adds to a document?
- b) Microsoft Office Word creates a ____
For you when press enter or the space bar after you type the address of an existing webpage.
- c) The document can be zoomed maximum of up to.
- d) which word feature allows you to send the same textual matter two different recipients?
- e) To move data from one part of the document to another following is used
- f) which of the following options is used to display information such as title, page number of the document.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) Explain applications of computer.
- b) How to Convert files to different formats?
- c) What is Internet? Explain advantages of Internet.
- d) Explain steps to apply Mathematical formula to a particular column in excel.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short note)

16

- 1) Explain steps for creating Table in MS-word.
- 2) Explain the following terms:
 - a) Header & Footer
 - b) Table
 - c) Hardware
 - d) Software

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One) (Long Answers)

16

- a) Explain different E-commerce business models with suitable example.

OR

- b) Explain following operations with examples:
 - a) Find & Replace
 - b) Header & Footer
 - c) Merging & Splitting
 - d) Border & Shading

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One) (Long Answers)

16

- a) Explain different security solutions on security issues of online payment.

OR

- b) What is online payment system? Explain Basic steps of an any one online payment.

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M.Com.(Sem - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Agro-Tourism (4064-14)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Choose the Correct alternative: **10**

- 1) ATDC means _____.
 - a) Agri Tourism Development Corporation
 - b) Agriculture Tourism Development Corporation
 - c) Agro Tourism Development Corporation
 - d) Agricultural Tourism Development Corporation
- 2) RT stands for _____.

a) Rural Tourism	b) Responsible Tourism
c) Religious Tourism	d) None of these
- 3) A tourism policy includes.

a) Rules	b) Regulations
c) Objectives and strategies	d) All of the above
- 4) World Agro-Tourism Day is celebrated on _____.

a) January 16	b) March 15
c) May 16	d) February 20
- 5) _____ prepared National tourism policy.

a) Ministry of Tourism	b) Ministry of Agricultural
c) Ministry of Education	d) Ministry of Social Justice
- 6) _____ is an industry committed to making a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate future employment for local people

a) Sustainable tourism	b) Rural tourism
c) Responsible Tourism	d) Urban tourism
- 7) In _____ the Indian Government presented its first tourism policy.

a) 1948	b) 1956
c) 1982	d) 1984

- 8) GEN Stands for ____.
- Global Ecotourism Network
 - Global Economic Network
 - Growth Ecotourism Network
 - General Eco Network
- 9) ATDC incorporated in ____.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1991 | b) 2002 |
| c) 2005 | d) 2016 |
- 10) ____ is a business's plan for reaching prospective consumers and turning them into customers.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) Planning | b) Controlling |
| c) Decision making | d) Strategy |

B) True/False:**06**

- Tourism is considered a large foreign exchange earner.
- Agritourism plays a significant role in rural development by supporting local economies.
- Travel Trade Association, is not a tourist activity.
- Adventure tourism is a trip.
- Medical tourism, international travel for the purpose of receiving medical care.
- A tourism marketing strategy is not a structured document

Q.2 Write Short notes:**16**

- Eco Tourism
- Agro service
- Sustainable tourism
- Agro product

Q.3 Write Short Answers**16**

- Explain the Travel and Transport service.
- State the origin and development of Agro-tourism.

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One) (Long Answers)**16**

- Explain the importance of Agro-tourism.

OR

- State the Marketing strategies for Agro-tourism products and services.

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One) (Long Answers)**16**

- Explain the types of Tourism.

OR

- Explain the role of ATDC and EAS in promoting agro tourism.

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com.(Semester - II) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2025
Functional Area of Management (4062-13)

Day & Date: Sunday, 01-06-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions (One Mark Each) 10

- 1) Which of the following is the correct abbreviation of HRM?
 - a) Human Resource Management
 - b) Human Resourcefulness Management
 - c) Human Relation Management
 - d) Humanistic Relation Management
- 2) What is the need for Human Resource Planning?
 - a) For undergoing an effective employee development program
 - b) To represent a base for recruitment
 - c) To represent a base for selection policy
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Who laid the foundation of Human Resource Management practices?
 - a) David C. McClelland
 - b) Roethlisberger
 - c) Peter Drucker and Douglas McGregor
 - d) Elton Mayo
- 4) The business side of the process begins with the strategic _____ as one of the guiding frameworks.
 - a) Policy
 - b) HR
 - c) Plan
 - d) All of the above
- 5) _____ is the formal and systematic modification of behaviour through learning.
 - a) Training
 - b) Education
 - c) Instruction
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Learning Process consists of: _____
 - a) Cognitive process
 - b) Emotional process
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- 7) Net working capital refers to _____.
a) total assets minus fixed assets
b) current assets minus current liabilities
c) current assets minus inventories
d) current assets
- 8) The function of involves the decision when, what, how, and why to produce goods.
a) production planning b) production control
c) method analysis d) quality control
- 9) Which of the following is NOT an element of the marketing mix?
a) Distribution b) Product
c) Target market d) Pricing
- 10) Market Segmentation is useful for _____.
a) Preferential marketing b) Targeting existing client
c) Identifying prospects d) All of the above

B) True or False. (One Mark Each)

06

- 1) Product layout is also called as Line layout.
- 2) Basic objective of Financial Management is Maximization of share holder's wealth.
- 3) Recruitment is Positive Process.
- 4) Training is a part Financial Management.
- 5) Equity share is a part of Capital.
- 6) Product, place, promotion are the marketing Mix.

Q.2 Answer the following.(Short note/Short Problem/Short Answer)

16

- a) Sources of Recruitment
- b) Sources of Finance
- c) Difference between Selling and Marketing
- d) Marketing Mix

Q.3 Attempt the following.(Short note/Short Problem/Short Answer)

16

- a) Market Segmentation
- b) Human Resource Information System (HRIS)

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.(Long Answer/Problem)

16

- a) What is Production Management? Explain Objectives and functions of Production Management.

OR

- b) Define Training and Development. Explain various Methods/Types of Training and Development in details.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer/Problem) 16

a) What is Consumer behaviour? Explain the Various Factors Affecting Consumer Behaviour.

OR

b) Explain the various Types of Plant Layout.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New)(NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2025
Introduction to SPSS (MCOM0424)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives: (MCQ) 08

- 1) Which of the following formats can be directly imported into SPSS?
 - a) .txt
 - b) .xlsx
 - c) .csv
 - d) All the above
- 2) Which SPSS component displays tables and charts after you run an analysis?
 - a) Chart Editor
 - b) Output Viewer
 - c) Data View
 - d) Syntax Editor
- 3) ____ is NOT a level of measurement in SPSS?
 - a) Nominal
 - b) Interval
 - c) Relative
 - d) Ordinal
- 4) ____ SPSS feature allows you to save your analysis as code for reuse.
 - a) Chart Editor
 - b) Output Viewer
 - c) Data View
 - d) Syntax Editor
- 5) ____ test in SPSS is used to examine the relationship between two categorical variables.
 - a) Pearson correlation
 - b) Independent t-test
 - c) ANOVA
 - d) Chi-square test
- 6) ____ tab is used to enter actual data in SPSS.
 - a) Data View
 - b) Sheet View
 - c) Data Entry
 - d) Variable View
- 7) Which SPSS output table shows the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables?
 - a) ANOVA table
 - b) Descriptive Statistics
 - c) Correlation matrix
 - d) Case summary
- 8) ____ is the purpose of the "Select Cases" function in SPSS.
 - a) To merge two datasets
 - b) To highlight duplicate values
 - c) To filter data based on a condition
 - d) To change variable names condition

B) True or False:**04**

- 1) Variable View in SPSS is used to enter actual data values.
- 2) SPSS automatically checks all assumptions before performing statistical tests.
- 3) Output from SPSS can be exported directly into Microsoft Word or Excel.
- 4) Recoding into the same variable will overwrite the original data values.

Q.2 Answer the questions.**12**

- 1) What is the main purpose of a boxplot in SPSS?
- 2) Explain how do you create a new variable in SPSS?
- 3) What is the purpose of cross tabulation in SPSS'.'
- 4) What are the four levels of measurement in SPSS?

Q.3 Answer the following.**12**

- 1) Explain in detail how to generate and export output tables and graphs from SPSS to external formats
- 2) Explain how to enter and edit data manually in SPSS.

Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any One)**12**

- 1) Explain the procedure of performing a cross-tabulation and chi-square test in SPSS.

OR

- 2) Explain the SPSS interface in detail. How do Data View and Variable View differ, and what is the role of each?

Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any One)**12**

- 1) Explain how missing data is identified and handled in SPSS. Discuss at least two methods of dealing with missing values.

OR

- 2) Explain the steps to create and customize a bar chart, pie chart, histogram, and boxplot in SPSS.

