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Set P

**M.Com. (Semester -I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(College and University Campus)**

Management Thoughts, Theories & Organizational Behaviour Paper I

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
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 Correct Alternative. 10**
- 1) Which of the following is not a feature of a bureaucracy?
 - a) Generalism
 - b) Impersonality
 - c) Specialization
 - d) Hierarchy of Authority
 - 2) _____ is known as “the Father of Scientific management.”
 - a) F. W. Taylor
 - b) Robert Owon
 - c) Henry Fayol
 - d) None of These
 - 3) Which of the following describes the principle of harmony, not discord?
 - a) The management should properly investigate any task
 - b) The management should engage in scientific enquiry
 - c) The management should focus on observation and analysis
 - d) The management should share the gains or profits of a company with their Workers.
 - 4) A study of the culture and practices in different societies is called
 - a) Personality
 - b) Anthropology
 - c) Perception
 - d) Attitude
 - 5) Organizational behavior is _____.
 - a) A science
 - b) An art
 - c) A science as well as an art
 - d) None of the above
 - 6) Forces affecting organisational behaviour are _____.
 - a) People
 - b) Environment
 - c) Technology
 - d) All of the above
 - 7) OB is the study of _____ in the organization.
 - a) Human
 - b) Human Behaviour
 - c) Employer
 - d) Employees
 - 8) As per Gardener’s theory of multiple intelligences, intelligence includes-
 - a) a set of capabilities that allow an individual team
 - b) a permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience
 - c) The capacity of an individual to produce original answers to products
 - d) The ability to produce a single response to specific questions
 - 9) The defining characteristics of _____ is that they express an evaluation of some Object.
 - a) Beliefs
 - b) Attitudes
 - c) Interaction
 - d) Perception

- 10) Scope of Organizational behaviour does not include
- a) Leadership
 - b) Perception
 - c) Job Design
 - d) Technology

B) Write true/false**06**

- 1) Organisational behaviour is important to all management function, roles and skills.-
- 2) Good human relations can be de- motivate people in organisations to work as team-
- 3) Intelligence is the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge to perform task-
- 4) Teams definitely are forms of work groups and all work groups are teams-
- 5) Bureaucratic management theory was developed by Max Weber-
- 6) Human Relation Theory was developed by F.W. Taylor-

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Answer)**16**

- a) Perception
- b) Fatigue Study
- c) Mintezberg's role of a manager
- d) Types of Groups

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain the Japanese Management Practice.
- b) Explain Stages of Group Development.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Explain the Scientific management theory given By F. W. Taylor.

OR

- b) What is Group behavior? Explain Determinants of group behavior.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Long Answer)**16**

- a) Explain the Principles of Management given by Henry Fayol.

OR

- b) Explain the American Management Practices

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**M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Managerial Economics Paper I**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
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 correct alternatives given below. 10

- 1) _____ is concerned with microscopic study of the various elements of the economic system and not with the system as a whole.
 - a) Micro-economics
 - b) Macro-economic
 - c) Economics
 - d) Development
- 2) Economics is a _____ concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
 - a) Social science
 - b) Chemical Science
 - c) Physical Science
 - d) Earth science
- 3) An _____ is one in which the change in quantity demanded due to a change in price is large.
 - a) elastic demand
 - b) inelastic demand
 - c) Demand
 - d) Development
- 4) Normally the demand curve will have a _____ shape.
 - a) Upward sloping
 - b) Downward sloping
 - c) Vertical
 - d) Horizontal
- 5) Law of demand shows a relation between the _____.
 - a) Quantity demand and quantity supply of a commodity
 - b) Income and quantity demand of a commodity
 - c) Price and quantity of a commodity
 - d) Income and price of a commodity
- 6) An _____ is a good or service that is used in to the process of production.
 - a) Input
 - b) Output
 - c) Material
 - d) Product
- 7) The model of monopolistic competition developed by _____.
 - a) Edward H Chamberlin
 - b) Dr Marshal
 - c) J B Say
 - d) Neumann
- 8) _____ is a form of market structure in which a few sellers sell differentiated or homogeneous products.
 - a) Monopoly
 - b) Oligopoly
 - c) Monopolistic
 - d) None of these
- 9) A _____ is a financial calculation used to determine a company's breakeven point (BEP).
 - a) Break-even analysis
 - b) Economic Analysis
 - c) Financial Analysis
 - d) Budgetary Analysis

10) _____ is the amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something.

- a) Cost
- b) Price
- c) Total Cost
- d) Profit

B) True or False.

06

- 1) Human wants, desires and aspiration are limitless.
- 2) Economics as a Negative Science.
- 3) Consumer theory is the study of how people decide to spend their money based on their individual preferences and budget constraints.
- 4) An Isoquant curve have a Negative slope.
- 5) The term utility is synonymous with pleasure, satisfaction and a sense of fulfilment by desires.
- 6) Demand curve slopes Downward to the Right.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) Concept of managerial economics.
- b) Concept of Production.
- c) Oligopoly Market.
- d) Isoquant Curves.

Q.3 Attempt the following.

16

- a) Types of Cost.
- b) Applications of elasticity of demand and supply in managerial decision making.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Explain the meaning of Managerial Economics. Explain the nature, scope and principles of managerial economics.

OR

- b) Explain the theory of consumer choice. Explain Consumer preference and budget constraint and equilibrium position of tangency with the help of Indifference curve analysis.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) What is Market? Explain the various Market structure and meaning features and price determination of monopolistic market.

OR

- b) Explain the concept and assumption of Break-even analysis. Explain the importance, limitation and application in business decisions.

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- 10) Firefox is a _____.
a) Web browser b) Web development
c) Web liker d) Web analytics

B) True or false. (One Mark each)

06

- 1) The Infrastructure supporting E-commerce includes computers, satellites, wire, cable, software, support services, and people.
- 2) The Internet was created by a U.S. military research agency.
- 3) E-business is only conducted by corporations and not by government or not-for-profit-organization.
- 4) The Internet and the World Wide Web is essentially the same thing.
- 5) Customization refers to creating products tailored to individual customers.
- 6) Decryption Means converting plain text into chipper text.

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

16

- a) Server
b) IP Address
c) Scope of E-commerce
d) Problems in E-commerce

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short note/Short Problem/Short Answer)

16

- a) Explain the Difference between Portals and Website.
- b) Explain the Difference between E-Commerce and E-Business.

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

16

- a) What is E-commerce? And explain its applications.
- b) Explain the various business models in E-commerce?

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

16

- Explain the Significance of internet in E-commerce in detail.
- Explain Content management on Portals in detail.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Advanced Accountancy

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
 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) Multiple choice questions. 10

- 1) Which of the following is not on accounting convention?
 - a) Convention of full disclosure
 - b) Convention of Conservatism
 - c) Convention of accrual accounting
 - d) Convention of Consistency
- 2) The accumulated losses under scheme of internal reconstruction are written off against.
 - a) Share capital Account
 - b) Capital Reduction A/c
 - c) Profit & Loss A/c
 - d) P & L Appropriation A/c
- 3) In case of sub-division of share capital, the total number of shares.
 - a) Increase
 - b) Decrease
 - c) Do not change
 - d) All
- 4) Any decrease in the value of assets, at the time of internal reconstruction, will be charged to
 - a) Goodwill A/c
 - b) Revaluation A/c
 - c) Capital Reduction A/c
 - d) a & b
- 5) The global key professional accounting body is _____.
 - a) The International Accounting Standards Board
 - b) The Institute of Chartered Accounting of India
 - c) The Financial Accounting Standards Board
 - d) None of these
- 6) IASB established in the year
 - a) 1963
 - b) 1973
 - c) 1983
 - d) 1993
- 7) ICAI established Under
 - a) Chartered Accountant Act 1949
 - b) Company Act 1956
 - c) Partnership Act 1930
 - d) Company Act 2013
- 8) A Valuation of Balance Sheet is prepared by _____.
 - a) Joint Stock Company
 - b) Banking Company
 - c) Life Insurance Company
 - d) All
- 9) In Life Insurance, the profit of the business is ascertained _____.
 - a) Every year
 - b) One in two year
 - c) One in six months
 - d) Half year

- 10) Bonus in reduction of premium appears in the revenue Account
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) As on expenses | b) Whole Investment |
| c) As on income | d) No where |

B) Indicate whether the following statements are True or False**06**

- 1) Cancellation of unissued Capital is also case of capital reduction.
- 2) In case of internal reconstruction, existing company has to be liquidated.
- 3) The revenue account is debited with the total claims paid during the year.
- 4) Annuity is an income
- 5) Accounting Standards set out the broad rules which govern financial reporting but do not lay down the detailed accounting treatment and other items.
- 6) In case of Marine Insurance, the provision against unexpired risk is 100%

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Explain what do you understand by life fund.
- b) What is Capital reduction A/c?
- c) A company has paid up share Capital of Rs 6,40,000 dividend into 80,000 equity share of Rs 10 each, Rs 8 per share paid up. The P & L account show a credit balance of Rs 2,80,000
The Company decided to reduce the paid-up share capital to Rs 6 per share paid up by paying off the necessary amount out of the accumulated profit.
Give the appropriate Journal entries.
- d) The Hindustan Gas Company rebuilt and re-equipped part of their works at a cost of Rs 500,000. The part of the old works thus superseded cost Rs 300,000 The capacity of the new works is double the capacity of the old works Rs 20,000 is realised by the sale of old materials and old material worth Rs 10,000 are used in the Construction of the new works and included in the total cost of Rs. 500,000 mention above. The Costs of labour and materials are 25% higher than when the old works were built.
Journalise the entries.

Q.3 Attempt the following**16**

- a) Why do we resort to internal reconstruction of a company?
- b) What is meant by surrender value of life policy?

- Q.4 a)** What is internal reconstruction & explain different between internal & External Reconstruction.

16

OR

- b)** Prepare the Revenue A/c for the year ended 31-3-2018 & Valuation Balance Sheet at the date. Presuming that a net liabilities was Rs. 42,25,000 on all the policies in force on that date.

Particular	Rs.
Life Assurance Fund 1-4-2017	60,00,000
Premiums	24,00,000
Re-assurance on premiums	30,000
Claims	3,50,000
Re-assurance on premiums (Irrecoverable Balance)	1500
Consideration for Annuities granted	75,000
Surrenders	150,000
Commission	112000
Annuities	123,000
Interest, Dividend & Rents	13,20,000
Income tax thereon	1,85,000
Bonus in cash	1,85,000
Bonus in Reduction of Premiums	6700
Expenses of Management	175,500
Fine for renewal of lapsed policies	1350
Surplus on revaluation of Reversion	
Purchased	10,000

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) What is meant by Reinsurance? How is it helpful to insurance companies?

OR

b) The following on the balance in the books of Bijli (P) Ltd as on 31-12-2018

Particular	Dr. Rs	Cr. Rs
Land	90,000	
Land: acquired during the year	3,000	
Machinery: on 1-1-2018	360,000	
Machinery: purchased during the year	3,000	
Mains laid during the year	30,600	
Mains including cost of laying	120,000	
Ordinary shares	-	329,400
Debenture	-	120,000
Sundry creditors		600
Depreciation Reserve		150,000
Sundry Debtors for energy supplied	24,000	-
Other Debtors	3,300	-
Cost of generation of electricity	21,000	
Cost of distribution of electricity	3,000	
Rent, Rates & taxes	3,000	
Management expenses	7,200	
Depreciation	12,000	
Sale of energy	-	78,000
Rent of meters	-	3,000
Interest on Debentures	6,000	-
Interim Dividend	12,000	-
Balance, Net Revenue A/c 1-1-2018	-	17,100
	6,98,100	6,98,100

From the above details prepare the Capital Account, Revenue Account, Net Revenue Account & General Balance Sheet.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Advanced Costing

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
 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) Uniform costing facilitates which audit?
 - a) Financial audit
 - b) Cost audit
 - c) Accounting audit
 - d) Budget audit
- 2) The most important element of cost is _____.
 - a) Material
 - b) Overheads
 - c) Labour
 - d) Chargeable Expenses
- 3) _____ is decided on the basis of ordering cost and carrying cost.
 - a) Eoq
 - b) Maximum stock level
 - c) Minimum stock level
 - d) Average stock level
- 4) _____ shows stock position at the bin.
 - a) EOQ
 - b) ABC
 - c) Bin card
 - d) None of the above
- 5) Indirect cost is known as _____.
 - a) Indirect overheads
 - b) Overheads
 - c) Work overheads
 - d) Chargeable overheads
- 6) Royalty on production is a _____ charge.
 - a) direct
 - b) indirect
 - c) overheads
 - d) none of the above
- 7) Material which cannot be charged directly _____.
 - a) Direct material
 - b) Indirect material
 - c) Overheads
 - d) none of the above
- 8) Imputed cost is a _____.
 - a) National cost
 - b) Real cost
 - c) Normal cost
 - d) Variable cost
- 9) Classification of cost is useful to _____.
 - a) Find gross profit
 - b) Find net profit
 - c) Identify cost
 - d) Identify efficiency
- 10) Indirect material scrap is adjusted along with _____.
 - a) Prime cost
 - b) Factory cost
 - c) Labour cost
 - d) Cost of goods sold

B) Fill in the blanks: 06

- 1) Basic objectives of cost accounting is _____.
 - a) Tax compliance
 - b) Financial audit
 - c) Cost ascertainment
 - d) Profit analysis
- 2) Direct expenses are also called as _____.
 - a) Major expenses
 - b) Chargeable expenses
 - c) Overhead expenses
 - d) Sundry expenses

- 3) Overhead costs is the total of _____.
 - a) All indirect costs
 - b) All direct costs
 - c) Indirect and direct costs
 - d) All specific costs
- 4) Sale of defective is reduced from _____.
 - a) Prime cost
 - b) Work cost
 - c) Cost of production
 - d) Cost of sales
- 5) Uniform costing is a separate method which is adapted for _____.
 - a) Marginal costing
 - b) Standard costing
 - c) Cost accounting
 - d) All of the above
- 6) The system of uniform costing was first introduced in _____.
 - a) USA
 - b) United Kingdom
 - c) India
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Answer the following

16

- a) Cost
- b) Economic Order Quantity
- c) Wage Systems
- d) Meaning of Absorption Cost

Q.3 Answer the following.

16

- a) The following inventory data relates to XYZ Ltd.

	Inventories	
	Beginning	Ending
Finished goods	Rs. 110,000	Rs. 95,000
Work-in-process	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 80,000
Raw Material	Rs. 90,000	Rs. 95,000
Additional Info:		
Cost of goods available for sale		Rs. 684,000
Total goods processed during the period		Rs. 654,000
Factory overheads		Rs. 167,000
Direct Material Used		Rs. 193,000

Requirements:

- 1) Determine Raw Material purchases.
 - 2) Determine the direct labour cost incurred.
 - 3) Determine the cost of goods sold
- b) Illustrators the following stock levels.**
- 1) Re-order level
 - 2) Maximum level
 - 3) Average level

Maximum usage (Units)	650 per day
Minimum usage (Units)	300 per day
Normal usage (Units)	500 per day
EOQ (Units)	75000
Re-order period lead time	25 to 30 Days
Minimum level units	5000
(10 days at normal usage)	

Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) The Following information has been obtained from the records of ABC corporation for the period from June 1 to June 30 2008.

	On June 1 2008	On June 30, 2008
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Cost of raw materials	60000	50000
Cost of work in process	12000	15000
Cost of stock of finished goods	90000	110000
Purchase of raw materials during June 2008		480000
Wages paid		240000
Factory overheads		100000
Administration overheads (related to production)		50000
Selling and distribution overheads		25000
Sales		1000000

Prepare a statement giving the following info

- 1) Raw Materials consumed
- 2) Prime cost
- 3) Factory cost
- 4) Cost of goods sold and
- 5) Net profit

OR

- b) A Company manufactures 5000 units of a product per month. The cost of placing an order is Rs. 100. The purchase price of the raw material is Rs.10 per kg. The order period is 4 to 8 weeks. The consumption of raw material varies from 100 kg to 450 kg per week. The average consumption being 275 kg. The carrying cost of inventory is 20% per annum. You are required to calculate re-order quantity, Maximum level, Minimum level and average level.

16**Q.5 a) Difference between cost accounting and financial accounting.****16**

OR

- b) Advantages and limitations of Uniform Costing.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Taxation

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
 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) Assessment year means a period of _____ months commencing on the 1st day of April each year.

a) 12	b) 6
c) 3	d) 1
- 2) Income of any previous year shall be chargeable to tax in the immediately following _____.

a) Previous year	b) Financial year
c) Accounting year	d) Assessment year
- 3) Person under section 2 (31) includes _____.

a) Individual	b) Hindu undivided family
c) Company	d) All of the above
- 4) If an individual stays in India for a period of 182 days or more during the relevant previous year he is _____.

a) Non resident	b) Resident
c) Not Ordinarily Resident	d) None of the above
- 5) Salary under section 17 (1) includes _____.

a) Wages	b) Any gratuity
c) An advance salary	d) All of the above
- 6) Gratuity received on retirement by a Government employee is _____.

a) Taxable	b) Partly taxable
c) Exempt	d) 25% exempt
- 7) The basis of chargeability of Income under the head Income from House Property is _____.

a) Annual value	b) Municipal value
c) Rental value	d) Fair value
- 8) Municipal taxes paid by _____ are allowed as deduction shall be allowed as deduction.

a) Not allowed	b) Allowed
c) Partly allowed	d) None of the above
- 9) Tangible Assets under section 32 means _____.

a) Building	b) Machinery
c) Plant of furniture	d) All of the above

- 10) Capital assets under section 2 (14) excludes _____.
 a) Stock in trade
 b) Property of any kind
 c) Security held by a Foreign institutional Investor
 d) Right of Management in Indian Company

b) Fill in the blanks.

06

- 1) Cost of Inflation Index (CII) as notified by the central Government for the Financial Year 2001-2002 is _____.
- 2) Rate of depreciation on furniture and fittings is _____.
- 3) Exempted income shall not be considered for computation of _____ income.
- 4) Salary includes both _____ and _____ facilities.
- 5) Recovery of unrealized rent is chargeable to tax as _____.
- 6) Cost of land is not eligible for _____.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- 1) What do you mean by Assesse under section 2(7) and what does it includes?
- 2) What are the factors determining scope of Total Income under section 5?
- 3) Explain the definition of salary under section 17(1).
- 4) Explain the provisions for deduction of unrealized rent Rule 4.

Q.3

- a)** Mr. Alok retired from service on 31.07.2020 after rendering service of 25 years and 7 months. He received Gratuity of Rs.7 lakhs. His salary at the time of retirement was as under:
 Basic: -16000 Rs per month, D.A. (eligible for retirement benefits) - 8000 Rs per month from the above information you are required to calculate taxable portion of Gratuity in following cases:
- 1) Alok is a Government employee
 - 2) Alok is not a Government employee and not covered by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

08

- b)** What are the general principles for claiming expenditures under section 37?

08

- Q.4** a) Mr. Krishna owns a Residential House in Pune. The house is having two identical units. 1st Unit of the house is self occupied by Mr. Krishna and other unit is rented for Rs. 12000 P.M. The rented unit was vacant for 3 months during the year. The particulars of the house for the previous year 2020-& 2021 are **16**

Particulars	Rs.
Standard Rent	220000 p.a
Municipal Valuation	244000 p.a.
Fair Rent	235000 p.a.
Municipal tax paid by Mr. Krishna	12% of the municipal value
Light and water charges	800 p.m.
Interest on borrowed capital	2000 p.m.
Insurance charges	3500 p.m.
Painting expenses	16000 p.a.

Compute income from house property of Mr. Krishna for the assessment year 2021-2022.

OR

- b) Write the provisions of investment in residential house property u/s 54.

- Q.5** a) Explain the taxability or allow ability or otherwise in the following cases, while computing income under the head Profits and gains from business or profession. **16**
- 1) Amount received toward power subsidy with condition that the same is to be adjusted in the electricity bills.
 - 2) Donations received by a person in the course of carrying on vocation from his followers.
 - 3) Profit derived by an assessee engaged in carrying the business as dealers in share, on exchange of shares held as stock in trade of one company with the shares of the other company.
 - 4) The amount of margin money forfeited by a Bank on the failure of its constituents of not taking the delivery of the shares purchased by such Bank on their behalf.

OR

- b) Write any 16 fully exempt perquisite in the hands of employees.

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Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

10

- 1) NABARD was established in the year _____.
a) July, 1982 b) July, 1988
c) June, 1962 d) June, 1942
- 2) Schedule Bank in India means a Bank _____.
a) Incorporated under the Companies Act
b) Authorized o the Banking Business
c) Governed by the Banking regulation Act
d) Included in the second schedule to the reserve Bank of India act 1934
- 3) The banks always look for _____.
a) Profit b) Loss
c) Interest d) Loan
- 4) A _____ is the primary source of money supply in an economy of a nation through the circulation of currency.
a) State Bank b) Central bank/RBI
c) Canara bank d) Punjab national Bank
- 5) Bank charges some amount for the _____ rendered.
a) Services b) Interest
c) Deposits d) Income
- 6) The purpose of most microfinance loans is _____ generation.
a) Loan b) Interest
c) Deposits d) Income
- 7) Banking sector falls under the following sectors _____.
a) Industrial sector b) Service sector
c) Manufacturing sector d) None of these
- 8) Canara Bank is an example of _____.
a) Private Bank b) Public Bank
c) Foreign Bank d) None of these
- 9) An _____ is an advance given by allowing a customer keeping current account to overdraw his current account up to an agreed limit.
a) Interest b) Overdraft
c) Loan d) None of these
- 10) National Housing Bank established in the year _____.
a) 1962 b) 1988
c) 1952 d) 1949

b) True or False

- 1) Fixed deposits have a fixed period of maturity.
- 2) A commercial bank is a financial institution which performs the functions of accepting deposits from the general public and giving loans for investment with the aim of earning profit.
- 3) Public not depositing cash into commercial banks.
- 4) In 1969, the Government of India nationalized 14 major private banks.
- 5) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was established under an Act of the Parliament in 1990.
- 6) Development Bank are the same as Commercial Bank.

Q.2 Answer the following. 16

- a) Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- b) Classification of Priority Sector
- c) Micro- Insurance
- d) Agricultural Finance

Q.3 Attempt the following 16

- 1) Role of banking in Economic Development
- 2) Difference between Microcredit and Microfinance.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. 16

- a) Explain the term Banking and Nationalization of Banking. Explain the objectives and advantages of Nationalization of banking system in India

OR

- b) Explain the meaning and definition of bank and banking Company. Explain the main provision of Banking Regulation Act.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 16

- a) Explain the term Commercial Bank. Explain the primary and secondary functions of Commercial Bank

OR

- b) What is Micro finance and Micro credit? Explain the essential features of credit for micro finance.

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M.Com. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Business Correspondence

Day & Date: Friday, 17-02-2023
 Time: 03:00 M To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.

10

- 1) Communication is a _____ of facts, ideas, and opinions by two or more persons.
 - a) Exchange
 - b) Foreign exchange
 - c) Control
 - d) Understanding
- 2) Which of these is not used to conclude a business letter?
 - a) Yours faithfully
 - b) Yours truly
 - c) Yours Sincerely
 - d) With kind regards
- 3) Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the elements of communication in the communication process?
 - a) Sender, Receiver, Channel, Message, Feedback
 - b) Sender, Message, Channel, Receiver, Feedback
 - c) Message, Channel, Receiver, Sender, Feedback
 - d) Message, Channel, Receiver, Feedback, Sender
- 4) Communication network in any organization is _____.
 - a) Internal and External
 - b) Verbal and Written
 - c) Oral and Non-Verbal
 - d) Feedback
- 5) Appropriate Salutation for an application is _____.
 - a) My Dear Sir
 - b) Sir
 - c) Dear Sir
 - d) All of the above
- 6) _____ Channel of Communication called the Grapevine.
 - a) Formal
 - b) Informal
 - c) Horizontal
 - d) Vertical
- 7) _____ is a communication which contains the decision of the meeting.
 - a) Amendment
 - b) Resolution
 - c) Debate
 - d) Minutes
- 8) _____ is kind of written announcement that is distributed to large number of people to convey any commercial or non-commercial message at minimum time, costs and efforts.
 - a) Memo
 - b) Notice
 - c) Circular
 - d) Publicity
- 9) _____ is a Systematic oral exchange of information, views and opinions about a topic issue problem or situation among member of a group who share certain common objectives.
 - a) Presentation
 - b) Group Discussion
 - c) Group Interview
 - d) All of these

- 10) E-Mail can be used for external communication in which of the following situation?
- a) When your audience accepts e-mail as appropriate
 - b) In response to e-mail message that you receive
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of the above

B) Write True / False.**06**

- 1) Business letter should be concise.
- 2) While giving an interview, be unrealistic in your salary expectation.
- 3) The Word "Memo" is a short form for Memory.
- 4) Orders and Directives are examples of downward communication.
- 5) Communication is a two-way process.
- 6) The Intranet can be customized to meet the needs of smaller companies.

Q.2 Answer the following**16**

- a) Advantages of Oral Communication
- b) Importance of Communication at workplace
- c) Types of Meeting
- d) Types of Communication

Q.3 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Write a Job Application Letter for the Post of sales manager in Sun Pharma Ltd.
- b) What is reading? Explain types of reading.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any One)**16**

- a) What is a Report? Explain the types of Business Report.
- b) Write a Resume for a job interview for the post of bank manager in Axis Bank.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)**16**

- a) What is Communication? Explain the Barriers to communication
- b) Explain Memo, Circulars and Notices in detail.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.Com (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Office Management

Day & Date: Friday, 17-02-2022
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 10

- 1) _____ is understood to be a place where clerical work is done and all kinds of paper work is maintained and dealt with.
 - a) Office
 - b) Reception
 - c) Factory
 - d) None of the above
- 2) A Special notice is required for _____.
 - a) Removal of member
 - b) Removal of Company Secretary
 - c) Removal of nominee Director
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ may be define as a guide to locate the required file.
 - a) Indexing
 - b) Filling
 - c) Vouching Duxapui
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is responsible for office management.
 - a) Receptionist
 - b) Managing Director
 - c) Office Manager
 - d) Chief Executive officer
- 5) Office layout is important for a business because _____.
 - a) It increases the efficiency of office work
 - b) It enhances the utilization of office space
 - c) It facilitates supervision
 - d) All of the above
- 6) The chief activities included under _____ are filling system, indexing, micro filling and information retrieval.
 - a) Record management
 - b) Office communication and correspondence
 - c) Office organization
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The last step in the conduct of a meeting is _____.
 - a) Voting
 - b) Closing of meeting
 - c) Recording the minutes of meeting
 - d) None of these
- 8) _____ is not an advantage of office machine and equipment.
 - a) Office machines are labor saving machines
 - b) Some machines are liable to get absolute in short span of time
 - c) Work done by machine is accurate
 - d) Machine do the work faster

- 9) _____ tasks are typical of the virtual office.
a) Desktop publishing b) Internet research
c) Travel arrangement d) All of the above
- 10) A Company Secretary should have throughout knowledge of provision of _____.
a) Income tax b) Company act
c) Labor Law d) All of the above

B) Write True or False.**06**

- 1) Office is important for clerical and other services to other departments of the organization.
- 2) Horizontal filing is suitable for small office.
- 3) Filing may be defined as guide to locate the required file.
- 4) The board of directors shall, at least 30 days (based on Company Act) before the day on which the meeting is to be held, forward statutory report to every member of the company.
- 5) Office Manager is not required to recruit advise and train his subordinate.
- 6) Receive and collecting information is the primary function of office.

Q.2 Answer the following.**16**

- a) Describe the concept of Office Layout.
- b) Write in short, the financial and non-financial incentives to be given by the Officer Manager to his/her subordinates.
- c) What are the various purposes of office?
- d) What are the factors determined while choosing office location?

Q.3 Answer the following.

- a) Define office environment. Explain principle and factors responsible for the selection of office location. **08**
- b) Describe in detail the types of office. **08**

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any one)**16**

- a) Write in details the qualifications and qualities of office manager with special emphasis on the authorities and responsibilities held by Office Manager.

OR

- b) Write in detail the office safety and security.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any one)**16**

- a) Describe your thoughts in detail on "Relation of office with other department of business organization" with special reference to importance of office.

OR

- b) Describe your thoughts on an Ideal office. Mention various methods of purchasing and controlling of office stationery.

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-20202
Management Thoughts, Theories & Organizational Behaviour Paper II

Day & Date: Monday, 20-02-2023
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Attempt total five questions.
 2) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 3) Attempt any **three** questions from Question No. 3 to 7.
 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 a) Multiple Choice Questions. 10

- 1) The "soft" elements of the 7-S framework include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a) Style
 - b) Shared values
 - c) Skills
 - d) Systems
- 2) _____ are the approaches to the study of leadership which emphasize the personality of the leader:
 - a) Contingency theories
 - b) Group theories
 - c) Trait theories
 - d) Inspirational theories
- 3) _____ defined human motivation as "the study of ultimate human goals.
 - a) Weber
 - b) Maslow
 - c) Taylor
 - d) Fayol
- 4) A pervasive underlying set of beliefs, assumptions, values shared feelings and perception, which influences the actions and decisions taken by an organization is known as _____.
 - a) Organizational development
 - b) Organizational culture
 - c) Organizational change
 - d) Social culture
- 5) Theory 'X' people are _____.
 - a) Dynamic
 - b) idle
 - c) Self-disciplined
 - d) none of these
- 6) The Managerial grid model was developed by _____.
 - a) Harsey and Blanchard
 - b) Fielder
 - c) R.R Blake and J. Mouton
 - d) Mckinsey
- 7) Organisational Development seeks to improve functioning of _____.
 - a) Individuals
 - b) Teams
 - c) Organizations
 - d) All of the above
- 8) Theory 'Z' is based on _____.
 - a) Consumer choices
 - b) individual behaviors
 - c) primary task of a manager
 - d) none of these

- 9) Impoverished Management leader has _____ concernfor both production and People.
- a) Maximum b) Minimum
- c) Equal d) None of these
- 10) Hygiene factors are associated with _____ writer.
- a) Frederick Hertzberg b) D.C. McClelland
- c) Abraham Maslow d) Douglas McGregor

b) True or false.

06

- 1) Positive Motivation is based on Rewards.
- 2) Charismatic leaders are focused on their personal needs.
- 3) Theory 'Y' people are Idle.
- 4) Organizational change and reform mean the same thing.
- 5) Likert used the terms "employee-centred" and "production-centred" to describe leader behaviour.
- 6) Dysfunctional conflict is healthy, constructive disagreement between groups or individuals.

Q.2 Write short note on -

16

- a) Maslow Need Hierarchy Theory
- b) Types/Levels of Conflicts
- c) Trait approach
- d) Need for change

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)

16

- a) McKinsey 7'S' Model
- b) Resolution of Conflicts

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Define the term Motivation and Explain in detail Theory 'X' and 'Y'.**

OR

- b) What do you mean by organizational conflicts? and Explain functional and dysfunctional of organisational conflicts.**

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) What is Leadership and Write in detail Managerial grid Theory**

OR

- b) What is Organisational Development and Write Techniques of Organisational Development.**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Managerial Economics Paper-II

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023
 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 alternatives given below 10

- 1) _____ is considered as the usage of goods and services got purchased by a person to full/fill his needs.
 - a) Consumption
 - b) Saving
 - c) Investment
 - d) All of these
- 2) The term _____ means allocation of money or some other resources in expectations of benefits in the future.
 - a) Consumption
 - b) Saving
 - c) Investment
 - d) All of these
- 3) If consumption in period 1 is 200 and income is 300 and the same for period 2 stands at 250 and 400 respectively, MPC is _____.
 - a) 0.2
 - b) 0.3
 - c) 0.5
 - d) 0.6
- 4) _____ is the total amount spent on domestic goods and services in an economy.
 - a) Consumption
 - b) Aggregate demand
 - c) Supply
 - d) Demand
- 5) _____ is the total supply of goods and services produced within an economy at a given overall price in a given period.
 - a) Aggregate supply
 - b) Aggregate demand curve
 - c) Supply
 - d) Saving
- 6) According to _____ business cycle is caused by variations in the rate of investment caused by fluctuations in the Marginal Efficiency of Capital.
 - a) Marshal
 - b) Pigu
 - c) Devid Recordo
 - d) Keynes
- 7) The full form of PPP theory is _____.
 - a) Public people partnership
 - b) Private people partnership
 - c) Public Private Partnership
 - d) Purchasing Power Parity
- 8) _____ is an account of all economic and financial transactions of the country with the rest of the world.
 - a) Balance of payment
 - b) Balance of Trade
 - c) Balance sheet
 - d) All of these

- 9) An _____ the difference between the prevailing level of real gross domestic product and the GDP that would exist if an economy was working at full employment.
- a) Inflation b) Inflationary gap
c) Deflation d) All of these
- 10) _____ is a social science concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services
- a) Micro Economics b) Macro economics
c) Economics d) sociology

b) True or false.

06

- 1) There are seven stages of Business Cycle.
- 2) There is no relationship between Income, Consumption, and Saving.
- 3) Balance of Payment helps the government to decide on fiscal and trade policies.
- 4) Foreign Exchange is the conversion of one country's currency into another.
- 5) Decreases in the price level is known as Inflation.
- 6) Stagflation refers to an economy that is experiencing a simultaneous increase in inflation and stagnation of economic output.

Q.2 Write short note

16

- define consumption function and saving function
- Aggregate Demand
- Stagflation
- PPP theory and its implications

Q.3 Answer the following.

16

- a) Stages of Business Cycle
- b) Causes and effect of Deflation

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- Explain the concept of Inflation, types, causes and effect of inflation.
- Explain the concept of consumption saving, investment and explain the importance of consumption, saving and investment.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- Explain the meaning of Balance of Payments, causes of equilibrium and disequilibrium, and measures to correct disequilibrium.
- Explain the concept of Foreign Exchange rate and determination of foreign exchange rate.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Research Methodology

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
 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) Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 10

- 1) Which of the following is not the method of Research?
 - a) Survey
 - b) Historical
 - c) Observation
 - d) Philosophical
- 2) Which one is called non-probability sampling?
 - a) Quota sampling
 - b) Cluster sampling
 - c) Systematic sampling
 - d) Stratified random sampling
- 3) research deals with the data and numbers and relies on statistical analysis in order to address research questions and contribute to science.
 - a) Quantitative
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Operationalization
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ research deals with in-depth personal analysis in order to address research questions and contribute to science.
 - a) Quantitative
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Operationalization
 - d) None of the above
- 5) How is random sampling helpful?
 - a) Reasonably accurate
 - b) An economical method of data collection
 - c) Free from personal biases
 - d) All of the above
- 6) Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?
 - a) research is systematic
 - b) research is not a problem-oriented
 - c) Research is not a process
 - d) None of these
- 7) Research is basically
 - a) a methodology of enquiry
 - b) search of truth
 - c) a systematic exploration of facts
 - d) all of the above
- 8) Research is derived from
 - a) Latin
 - b) Indian
 - c) Greek
 - d) Japanizes

- 9) A hypothesis is a ____
- tentative statement whose validity is still to be tested
 - supposition which is based on the past experiences
 - statement of fact
 - all of the above
- 10) What is/are the base(s) of formulation of a Hypothesis?
- Reflection
 - Deduction
 - Observation
 - All of the above

b) Answer the following questions by selecting either true or false for each one.

06

- Primary sources are records that are produced at the time.
 - True
 - False
- The final research report where a discussion of findings and limitations is presented is the easiest part for a researcher.
 - True
 - False
- Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers
 - True
 - False
- Quota sampling is where people are selected according to specific characteristics
 - True
 - Fales
- The purpose of qualitative research is to provide a large-scale statistical analysis designed to test hypotheses
 - True
 - False
- Personal interviews are more common with qualitative research, and survey research is more common with quantitative research.
 - True
 - False

Q.2 Answer the following

16

- Describe the objectives of research
- Explain the interview method of data collection.
- Define hypothesis and explain the Characteristics of hypothesis.
- Importance of computer in research

Q.3 Attempt the following

16

- What is Data Analysis? Explain its methods.
- Explain the characteristics of a good research report.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following

16

- What is data collection? Explain the methods of data collection.
- OR**
- Describe the steps in Research Process.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following

16

- What is 'Research'? Explain the important types of Research.
- OR**
- What is sampling? Explain its types, advantages and disadvantages.

Seat No.	
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**M.Com (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Advanced Accountancy**

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
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) Multiple Choice Questions (One Mark Each) 10

- 1) Primary Objective of an audit _____.
 a) Prevention of fraud
 b) Prevention of an error
 c) Prevention of both (a) and (b)
 d) None of the above
- 2) The wrong allocation of amount between capital and revenue expenditure is an _____.
 a) Error of principle
 b) Compensating error
 c) Error of commission
 d) Error of Omission
- 3) Verification of arithmetical accuracy of accounting entries and to ensure that Ledger accounts are properly balanced is the main objective of _____.
 a) Routine checking
 b) Test Checking
 c) Vouching
 d) Internal audit
- 4) The subsequent auditors of a company are appointed by the _____.
 a) Board of Director
 b) Shareholder
 c) Central Gov
 d) Company Promoters
- 5) Which of the following can be appointed as company auditor?
 a) Any officer or employee of the company
 b) Body corporate
 c) Firm which all partners are chartered accounts
 d) None of the above
- 6) 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
- 7) Audit of accounts by the staff of the business is known as _____.
 a) Statutory Audit
 b) Internal Audit
 c) Interim Audit
 d) Continuous Audit
- 8) Auditing begins where _____ end.
 a) Selling
 b) Inventory Valuation
 c) Accounting
 d) Purchases

- 9) Manipulation of account to show a better position is called as _____
a) Error of Commission b) Error of Omission
c) Error of Principle d) Window Dressing
- 10) The audit that is made compulsory under statute is called _____
a) Statutory audit b) partial audit
c) Complete audit d) continuous audit

b) State whether true or False (One mark each)

06

- 1) An auditor is a watch dog and not blood hound.
- 2) External audit is sometimes referred to as Statutory Audit.
- 3) Internal audit is a staff function.
- 4) Vouching and verification are synonymous.
- 5) Title means legal ownership of an asset.
- 6) A statutory auditor is appointed on permanent basis.

Q.2 Answer the following- (Short Answer) (4 mark each)

16

- a) Test Checking
- b) Duties of Auditor
- c) Joint Audit
- d) Internal Audit

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Note)

16

- a) How are the first auditors of a limited company appointed?
- b) How do you verify following items?
 - 1) Land
 - 2) Preliminary Expenses

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

16

- a) Explain the rights of an auditor of a limited company.

OR

- b) What is Audit? Explain different types of Audit.

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

16

- a) What is Audit? Explain the advantages of audit.

OR

- b) Explain the Basic principles governing an Audit.

M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Advanced Costing

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) Cost classification can be done in _____ ways.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Several
- 2) Factory overhead can be charged on the basis of _____.
 - a) Material Cost
 - b) Labour Cost
 - c) Prime Cost
 - d) Direct Expenses
- 3) Job Costing used in _____.
 - a) Paper mills
 - b) Chemical works
 - c) Printing works
 - d) Textile mills
- 4) The most important element of cost in manufacturing industries is _____.
 - a) Material
 - b) Labour
 - c) Direct costs
 - d) Indirect costs
- 5) Contract costing is not used in one of the following industries.
 - a) Ship Building
 - b) Civil Construction
 - c) Automobiles
 - d) Construction of Bridges
- 6) Overvaluation of closing stock in costing increases _____ profit.
 - a) Assets
 - b) Financial
 - c) Costing
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The donation paid is debited to _____ P & L A/c.
 - a) Financial
 - b) Ignored in costing
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) Costing
- 8) To control costs, it is essential to keep control on _____.
 - a) Prime Cost
 - b) Overheads
 - c) Indirect materials & tools costs
 - d) All of the above
- 9) The following costs help in taking 'make or buy' decision.
 - a) Standard cost
 - b) Marginal cost
 - c) Differential cost
 - d) Sunk cost
- 10) Operating costing is more suitable for _____ Industries.
 - a) Profit
 - b) Services
 - c) Profit and Service
 - d) Government Organization

B) Fill in the blanks:

06

- The method of costing applied in biscuit industries is _____ costing.
- When 1000 units are 60% complete in a process, it is equivalent to _____ completed units.
- The need of reconciliation arises in _____ accounting system.
- Capital losses shown in financial accounts are _____ while reconciling costing profits with financial profit.

- e) Service costing is also called as _____.
- f) _____ is the basic premise of the cost concept.

Q.2 Write a short note:**16**

- a) Need for Reconciliation
- b) Advantages of process costing
- c) Classification of costs
- d) Cost Control and Cost Reduction

Q.3 a) The information given below has been taken from the cost records of a factory in respect of Job No. 707:**08**

Direct Material wages details : Rs. 4010

Department - A : 60 hours @ Rs. 3 per hour

Department - B : 40 hours @ Rs. 2 per hour

Department - C : 20 hours @ Rs. 5 per hour

The variable overheads are as follows:

Department - A : Rs. 5000 for 5000 hours

Department - B : Rs. 3000 for 1500 hours

Department - C : Rs. 2000 for 500 hours

Fixed expenses are estimated at Rs. 20,000 for 10,000 working hours.
Calculate the cost of the Job No. 707 and the price for the job to give a profit of 25% on the selling price.

- b) A truck starts with a load of 10 tonnes of goods from station P. It unloads 4 tonnes at station Q and the rest of the goods at station R. It reaches back directly to the station P after getting reloaded with 8 tonnes of goods at station R. The distances between P to Q, Q to R, and then from R to P, are 40 kms, 60 kms, and 80 kms respectively.
Compute Absolute tonne-km and Commercial tonne-kms.

08**Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.****16**

- a) Explain the meaning, definition, and objectives of Uniform Costing.

OR

- b) Explain methods of Costing.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) From the following information, prepare a Process Account, Abnormal Gain Account, and Normal Loss Account:

- i) Input of raw material 840 units @ Rs. 40 per unit
- ii) Direct Material – Rs. 5924
- iii) Direct Wager - 8000
- iv) Overheads – Rs. 8000
- v) Actual Output – 750 units
- vi) Normal loss – 15%
- vii) Value of scrap per unit – Rs. 10 per unit

OR

- b) A manufacturing company disclosed a net loss of Rs. 3,47,000 as per their cost accounts for the year ended March 31, 2003. The financial accounts however disclosed a net loss of Rs. 5,10,000 for the same period.
The following information was revealed as a result of scrutiny of the figures of both sets of accounts.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
i)	Factory overhead under absorbed	40,000
ii)	Administration overheads over-absorbed	60,000
iii)	Depreciation charged in Financial Accounts	3,25,000
iv)	Depreciation charged in Cost Accounts	2,75,000
v)	Interest on investments not included in Cost Accounts	96,000
vi)	Income tax provided	54,000
vii)	Interest on loan funds in Financial Accounts	2,45,000
viii)	Transfer fees (credit in financial books)	24,000
ix)	Stores adjustment (credit in financial books)	14,000
x)	Dividend received	32,000

Prepare Memorandum Reconciliation Accounts.

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov - 2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Taxation

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
 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) Loss from speculation business of a particular Assessment Year can be set-off in the same Assessment year from _____.
 a) Profits and gains from any business
 b) Profits and gains from any business other than speculation business
 c) Income of speculation business
 d) None of the above
 - 2) Substantial interest for the purpose of clubbing provisions u/s64(i)(ii) shall be of _____.
 a) the individual only
 b) the individual and his spouse taken together
 c) the individual along with his relatives
 d) None of the above
 - 3) Clubbing provisions under section 64(1)(vi) are applicable where the asset is transferred by an individual for inadequate consideration to _____.
 a) Daughter's husband
 b) Son's Wife
 c) Major Son
 d) Major Daughter
 - 4) Presumptive Income under section 44AD can be opted by _____ eligible assessee.
 a) Resident Individual
 b) Resident Hindu Undivided Family
 c) Resident Partnership Firm
 d) All of the above
 - 5) The parent in whose hands minor's income is clubbed, is entitled to an exemption of rupees _____ per child under section 10(32).
 a) 1500
 b) 15000
 c) 150
 d) 1500000
 - 6) Brought forward unabsorbed depreciation loss can be carried forward for _____ years.
 a) 4 years only
 b) 8 years only
 c) 10 years only
 d) any number of years until it is fully set-off
 - 7) Loss under the head Profits and Gains of Business or Profession cannot be set-off against Income under the head _____.
 a) Salary
 b) House Property
 c) Capital Gain
 d) Business or Profession

- 8) Presumptive Income under section 44 ADA can be opted by the person carrying on _____ as per section 44AA(1).
 a) Business
 b) Profession
 c) Playing, hiring, and leasing of goods carriage
 d) None of the above
- 9) Transfer of income without transfer of assets under section 60 will be clubbed in the hands of _____.
 a) Transferor
 b) Transferee
 c) Either transferor or transferee
 d) None of the above
- 10) _____ income of minor child shall not be clubbed.
 a) Income of minor child suffering any disability specified under section 80U
 b) Income on account of manual work
 c) Income on account of skills, talent, or specialized knowledge
 d) All of the above

B) Fill in the blanks:**06**

- a) Presumptive income of Playing goods carriage is specified under section _____.
- b) Amount of presumptive income in case of heavy goods vehicle per ton is rupees _____.
- c) Brought forward unabsorbed loss from the activity of owning and maintaining Race Horses can be set-off only against income from owning and maintaining _____.
- d) Income from assets transferred in a cross-transfer would be assessed in the hands of _____.
- e) Income from Assets transferred to Son's wife under section 64(1)(vi) will be clubbed in the hands of _____.
- f) The maximum rate of interest allowable is _____% p.a. for interest on Partners Capital.

Q.2 Attempt the following questions.**16**

- a) Situations in which clubbing provisions are attracted.
- b) Presumptive income scheme under section 44ADA in case of Profession.
- c) Steps in the calculation of Book Profit in case of a Partnership Firm.
- d) Conditions for payment of interest on partners capital and remuneration to partners u/s 40(b).

- Q.3 a)** Mr. Akshay has 4 minor children consisting of 3 daughters and 1 son. The annual income of all the children for the assessment year 2021-2022 were as follows.

08

Particulars	Rupees
1) First daughter (including scholarship received 5000 rupees)	10,000
2) Second daughter	8,500
3) Third daughter (suffering from disability specified u/s 80U)	4,500
4) Son	40,000

Compute the amount of income earned by minor children to be clubbed in the hands of Mr. Akshay for the assessment year 2021-2022.

- b) Mr. Shyam, a resident of Pune, provides you the following information for the financial year 2020-21: 08

Particulars	Rs.
i) Income from Textile business	4,60,000
ii) Income from speculation business	25,000
iii) Loss from Gambling	12,000
iv) Loss in maintenance of Race Horses	15,000

Additional Information:

- i) Eligible current year depreciation of Textile business not adjusted in the income given above of textile business 5,000
- ii) Unabsorbed depreciation of Assessment year 2018-2019 brought forward 10,000
- iii) Speculation business loss of Assessment year 2018-2019 brought forward 30,000

Compute the Gross total income of Mr. Shyam for the assessment year 2021-2022 and also state any item which can be carried forward.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. 16

- a) Explain the provisions of Presumptive income for eligible business under section 44AD.

OR

- b) Rao & Jain, a partnership firm consisting of two partners, reports a Net profit of Rs. 7,00,000 before the deduction of the following items:
- i) Salary of Rs. 20,000 each per month payable to two working partners of the firm (as authorized by the deed of partnership)
 - ii) Depreciation on Plant and Machinery u/s 32(computed) Rs. 1,50,000
 - iii) Interest on capital at 15% p.a. (as per partnership deed). The amount of capital eligible for interest payment is Rs. 5,00,000

From the above information, you are required to compute:

- i) Book profit of the firm u/s 40(b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- ii) Allowable working partners salary for the assessment year 2021-2022 u/s 40(b) of Income Tax Act, 1961

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. 16

- a) A partnership firm consisting of three partners X, Y, and Z is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling toys.

Turnover of the Business for the year ended 31st March 2021, amounts to Rs. 55 lakhs.

Bad debts written off in the books are Rs. 75000. Interest @ 12% is provided to partner Z on his capital of Rs. 6 lakhs as authorized by the partnership deed.

The firm had business loss of Rs. 50000 and unabsorbed depreciation of Rs. 1,50,000 carried forward from the assessment year 2020-2021.

The firm opts for presumptive taxation under section 44AD for the assessment year 2021-2022

From the above information, you are required to

- i) Compute the income of the firm chargeable under Profits and gains of business or profession.
- ii) Is the firm liable to pay advance tax?

OR

- b)** Explain the cases where the clubbing provisions under section 64(1)(iv) in case of assets transferred to wife are not applicable.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Q.1 a) Choose correct alternatives given below

10

- 1) State bank of India started merchant banking in _____.
a) 1972 b) 1978
c) 1973 d) 1980
- 2) _____ is the largest commercial bank in India in terms of assets, deposits, profits, branches, customers and employees.
a) HDFC bank b) Axis bank
c) SBI bank d) PNB
- 3) _____ is the head Quarter of SBI.
a) Mumbai b) Delhi
c) Kolkata d) Chennai
- 4) The primary relationship between banker and customer is a _____ relationship.
a) Mutual b) Contractual
c) Personal d) None of the above
- 5) For direct export the packing credit should normally be granted only against _____.
a) a letter of credit b) firm order
c) export license d) a letter of credit or firm order
- 6) Exim bank lending to foreign governments take the form of _____.
a) Soft Loans b) Commercial Loans
c) Lines of Credit d) Relending Facility
- 7) The facility that is available to commercial banks in India from Exim Bank is _____.
a) refinance of export credit
b) export bills rediscounting
c) syndication of export credit risks
d) all the above
- 8) The services rendered by a banker as an agent of his customers are called _____.
a) Principal services b) Agency services
c) General utility services d) Social services

- 9) KYC stand for _____.
a) Keep your Customer b) Know your Credit
c) Keep your Credit d) Know your Customer
- 10) The first associate bank of SBI _____.
a) State Bank of Travancore b) State Bank of Patiala
c) State Bank of Hyderabad d) State Bank of Indore

b) True or false.**06**

- 1) State Bank of India is a Public sector Bank.
- 2) RBI not acts as banker to the Government.
- 3) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is responsible for fixing Repo or Reverse Repo Rate.
- 4) The relationship between a banker and a customer comes into existence when the banker agrees to open an account in the name of the customer.
- 5) Pledge of advance is made against Coins and Notes.
- 6) Bank not make any entry in the Pass book relating to transaction.

Q.2 Short Answer**16**

- a) Definition of Banking Company and Features
- b) Bankers obligation to Honour Cheques
- c) Law of limitation on Bank Deposits
- d) History of RBI

Q.3 Short Answer**16**

- a) Structure and organization of RBI
- b) EXIM Bank

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) Explain the meaning, Characteristics of Export finance and explain the Pre-shipment finance and Post-shipment Finance.

OR

- b) Explain the Function of RBI.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) Explain the Function of State Bank of India.

OR

- b) Explain the meaning of Customer, and explain the general relationship between Banker and Customer as an Agent and as an advisor.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(College and University Campus)
Business Finance

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
 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 (One Mark Each) 10**
- 1) Flexible exchange rate system is also known as _____.
 a) Fixed exchange rate
 b) Dirty exchange rate
 c) Floating exchange rate
 d) None of these
 - 2) _____ is the most popular form of foreign capital since liberalization of economic policy
 a) Foreign Direct Investment b) Foreign collaborations
 c) Foreign lending d) Foreign Equity
 - 3) Conservative dividend policy is one of cause of _____.
 a) Over capitalization b) Under capitalization
 c) Fair capitalization d) Optimum capitalization
 - 4) Issue of variety of corporate securities makes the financial plan _____.
 a) complex b) simple
 c) flexible d) ideal
 - 5) When corporation earning extra ordinary high returns on its outstanding stocks, it is said to be _____.
 a) Over capitalized b) Under capitalized
 c) Fair capitalized d) Normal capitalized
 - 6) Forms of foreign Direct Investment are _____.
 a) Wholly owned subsidiaries b) Joint ventures
 c) acquisitions d) All of these
 - 7) Exchange rate is associated with _____.
 a) Foreign exchange b) WTO
 c) SEBI d) None of these
 - 8) Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) can invest in securities of _____.
 a) Primary market b) Secondary market
 c) Mutual fund d) All of these
 - 9) Derivatives includes _____.
 a) Future b) Forward
 c) Option d) All of these
 - 10) ADR is underlined with _____.
 a) Risk b) Share
 c) Value d) Cost

b) Fill in the blanks. (One Mark Each) 06

- 1) Exchange rate is referring to the rate at which _____ is exchanged.
- 2) _____ is an investment of foreign investors in Indian industries.
- 3) Hedging is an instrument of _____.
- 4) _____ is the long form of GDR.
- 5) The first step in financial planning is _____.
- 6) In _____ theory amount of capitalization is based on earning capacity of the company.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short note) 16

- a) Concept of financial system
- b) Profit Maximization Vs Wealth maximization
- c) Features of forward Market
- d) Concept of ADR

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Note) 16

- a) Features of foreign exchange market
- b) Risk in Foreign Exchange Market

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer) 16

- a) Define business finance and explain the importance of business finance.

OR

- b) Define the over capitalization and explain its effects.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Answer) 16

- a) Explain the cost and earning theory of capitalization.

OR

- b) Define ECBs and explain the advantages and disadvantages of ECBs

Seat No.	
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Set P

M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: OctNov-2022
Management Accounting

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
 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) Accounting to Management is known as _____.
 a) Cost Accounting b) Financial Accounting
 c) Management Accounting d) Revenue Accounting
- 2) The nature of Financial Accounting is _____.
 a) Historical b) Present
 c) Future d) Present and Future
- 3) Base year is a concept for _____.
 a) Comparative income statement
 b) Comparative Balance sheet
 c) Trend Analysis
 d) Common-size statement
- 4) Internal Analysis is an analysis conducted by _____.
 a) Management b) Creditors
 c) Government d) Public
- 5) Turnover ratio is based on _____.
 a) purchase b) capital
 c) working capital d) sales
- 6) The Equity and debt is called _____.
 a) Fixed Assets b) Reserve & surplus
 c) Owner's fund d) Capital employed
- 7) The ratio between Net profit and sales is called _____.
 a) G.P. ratio b) Current ratio
 c) Quick ratio d) N.P. ratio
- 8) Increase in stock results in the _____.
 a) source of fund b) application of fund
 c) fictitious assets d) loss for the company
- 9) Fund from the operation is considered as _____.
 a) Source of fund b) Application of fund
 c) Loss of fund d) Expenses
- 10) Cash from operation activities _____.
 a) Outflow of cash b) Inflow of cash
 c) Loss d) Expenses

B) State whether the following statement is True or False. 06

- a) The interest coverage ratio shows the amount of profit available to cover the interest.
- b) In calculating the Debt-Equity ratio, all expenses and debts are considered.
- c) Management accounting provides decisions to management.

- d) The main objective of management accounting is to help the internal management.
- e) The major source of working capital, in the long run, is profit from the operation.
- f) Depreciation is a source of funds.

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

16

- a) Explain the different types of Financial Statement Analysis.
- b) AB Ltd. provided the Balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 2018 and 2019 as follows:

Balance Sheet

Particular	2018	2019	Particular	2018	2019
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			
	15,20,000	18,20,000		15,20,000	18,20,000

Prepare a Comparative Balance sheet.

- c) Calculate:
 - i) Gross Profit ratio
 - ii) Net profit ratio
 - iii) Operating profit ratio
 - iv) Cost of goods sold rate

Sales Rs. 500000, Cost of goods sold Rs. 280000, Operating Expense Rs. 50000, Interest Rs. 30000, Tax Rs. 40000

- d) What are the merits and demerits of Fund Flow Statement?

Q.3 Attempt the following questions.

16

- a) Distinguish between the fund flow statement and the cash flow statement.
- b) Explain the different types of working capital on the basis of time.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Joyce & Co Ltd. provided the Balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 2019 and 2020 as follows

Balance Sheets

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) Define fund flow statement. Explain the methods of preparing the fund flow statement.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) 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

- Depreciation provided is @ 10% for all the Fixed Asset.
- During the year, plant sold for Rs. 30,000 on 30th March 2021.
- 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.

OR

- b) What is Management Accounting? Explain the merits and demerits of Management Accounting.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-02-2023
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) Who is called the Father of Strategic Management?
a) Chandler b) Igor Ansoff
c) Michael Porter d) John Nash
- 2) What is the starting point of Strategic Intent?
a) Goal b) Objective
c) Vision d) Mission
- 3) SWOT stands for _____.
a) Services worldwide optimization and transport
b) Special weapons for operations for timeless
c) Strength weakness opportunities and threats
d) Strength worldwide overcome threats
- 4) Which of the following is not a major element of the strategic management process?
a) Formulation strategy
b) Implementing strategy
c) Evaluation strategy
d) Assigning administrative tasks
- 5) An organisation strategy _____.
a) Remains set in place longer than the mission and objectives
b) Generally forms over a period of time as events unfold
c) Trends to be formed at the same time the mission is developed
d) None of the above
- 6) The primary focus of strategic management its _____.
a) Strategic analysis
b) The total organization
c) Strategy formulation
d) None
- 7) The corporate level is where top management directs _____.
a) All employees for orientation
b) Its efforts to stabilize recruitment needs
c) Overall strategy for the entire organization
d) Overall sales projections
- 8) What are the guides to decision making?
a) Rules b) Procedures
c) Goals d) Policies

- 9) The word tactics is most likely to be associated with _____.
a) Business strategy
b) Corporate strategy
c) Operational strategy
d) All of the above
- 10) McDonalds is deciding whether to expand into manufacturing kitchen equipment in China. At what level is this decision likely to be made?
a) Business
b) Corporate
c) Functional
d) International
- b) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 06**
- 1) Strategy is developed by the visionary chief executive in _____ mode of strategic management.
a) Planning mode
b) Adaptive mode
c) Strategic mode
d) Entrepreneurial mode
- 2) Stability strategy is the _____ strategy.
a) Corporate level
b) Business level
c) Functional level
d) Strategic level
- 3) Marketing strategy is a _____ type of strategy.
a) Business level
b) Growth strategy
c) Corporate strategy
d) Functional strategy
- 4) The impact of strategies on the general direction and basic character of a company is _____.
a) Short range
b) Medium range
c) Long range
d) Minimal range
- 5) _____ are the resources, skills or other advantages a firm enjoys relative to its competitors.
a) Weakness
b) Strength
c) Threat
d) Opportunities
- 6) _____ is a widely used framework to summarize a company's situation or current position.
a) SWOT Analysis
b) TOWS matrix
c) Ansoff's matrix
d) BCG matrix

Q.2 Short notes: 16

- 1) What is strategic management?
- 2) Define strategic Group?
- 3) What is Entrepreneurial mode?
- 4) What is Horizontal Expansion?

Q.3 Short notes: 16

- 1) Write a short note on strategic decision making framework.
- 2) Give an outline of relation between 'Strategy and Customer' in brief.

Q.4 Long answer: 16

- 1) What is BCG matrix? What are its uses and limitations?

OR

- 2) What is the difference between internal and external environment?

Q.5 Long answer:

1) Explain SWOT analysis

OR

2) Write about the differences between SWOT Analysis and TOWS Matrix.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Advanced Accountancy

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. 10

- 1) When standard output is 10 units per hour and actual output is 12 units per hour, the efficiency is?
 - a) 80%
 - b) 100%
 - c) 110%
 - d) 120%
- 2) The allotment of whole items of lost centers or lost units is called _____.
 - a) Cost allocation
 - b) Cost apportionment
 - c) Overhead absorption
 - d) Overhead allotment
- 3) Salary of a foremen should be classification as a _____.
 - a) Fixed overhead
 - b) Variable overhead
 - c) Semi-fixed or semi-variable overheads
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Which of the following is a service department?
 - a) Refining department
 - b) Machining department
 - c) Relieving department
 - d) Finishing department
- 5) Cost pertaining to a cost centre or cost unit may be divided into two portions direct and _____.
 - a) Indirect
 - b) Separate
 - c) Overhead
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Total of all direct expenses is called _____.
 - a) Fixed expenses
 - b) Direct expenses
 - c) Overhead
 - d) Prime cost
- 7) An important aspect of labour cost control is a wage system designed primary for exercising management control over _____.
 - a) Labour
 - b) Customer
 - c) Consumer
 - d) Owner
- 8) In service cost sheet costs are classified into _____.
 - a) Indirect charges
 - b) Overheads
 - c) Standing charges
 - d) Fixed expenses
- 9) Which of the following are financial changes responsible for increasing financial profits?
 - a) Interest on investments or bank deposit
 - b) Profit from the sale of assets
 - c) Rent or dividend received
 - d) All of the above

- 10) Cost classification can be done in _____.
a) two ways b) three ways
c) four ways d) several ways

B) Multiple choice questions.

06

- 1) Direct expenses are also called _____.
a) Major expenses b) Chargeable expenses
c) Overhead expenses d) Sundry expenses
- 2) Warehouse rent is a part of _____.
a) Prime cost b) Factory cost
c) Distribution cost d) Production cost
- 3) Tender is an _____.
a) Estimation of profit b) Estimation of cost
c) Estimation of selling price d) Estimation of units
- 4) Given that for a job standard time is 8 hrs actual time taken is 6 hrs and the time rate is Rs 2 per hrs. Then the total wages under Halsey Premium plan is _____.
a) Rs 12 b) Rs 19
c) Rs 16 d) Rs 18
- 5) Operating costing is a _____.
a) Method of costing b) Technique of costing
c) Norm of costing d) Procedure of costing
- 6) Difference between job time and attendance time is _____.
a) Job time b) Actual time
c) Over time d) Idle time

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) A producer has estimated annual purchase requirements of 30,000 units of material. Unit price of material is Rs. 50. Annual cost of carrying inventory is 20%. Ordering cost for an order is Rs. 60. Find out Economic Order Quantity (EOQ).
- b) A city municipality arranges for the removal of its garbage by means of motor vehicle transport. The following vehicles are maintained.
- | No. of vehicles | Specification |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20 | 5 tonne lorries |
| 30 | 4 tonne lorries |
| 50 | 3 tonne lorries |
| 40 | 2 tonne lorries |
- On an average each lorry makes six trips a day and in each trip covers an average distance of five (5) km. Each lorry carries garbage of 60%. Its capacity on an annual average, 20% of the lorries are laid up for repairs. The conservancy work is carried out daily. Calculate tonne – km utilized for removal of garbage per month.
- c) Explain shortly the nature of service costing.
- d) What is the need for Reconciliation?

Q.3 Short note/Problem/short answer.

- a) Prepare a Reconciliation account from the following details.
Profit as per cost accounts were of Rs. 59,700 while the profits as per financial accounts were of Rs. 60,000. The values of opening and closing stock as shown in cost accounts and financial accounts were as under:

	Financial A/cs	Cost A/cs
<u>Raw Material :</u>		
Opening	25000	25300
Closing	30000	29600
<u>W.I.P.</u>		
Opening	16000	15500
Closing	20000	19900

- b) The Vardhman Ltd. manufacturing one product a summary of its activities for the year 2008 is given below.

	Units	Rs.
Sales	80,000	8,00,000
Material inventory 1-1-08		40,000
Material inventory 31-12-08		32,000
WIP 1-1-08		55,000
WIP 31-12-08		72,000
Finished goods 1-1-08	16,000	64,000
Finished goods 31-12-08	34,000	1,51,265
Material purchases		1,52,000
Direct labour		1,45,000
Manufacturing overhead		1,08,000
Selling expenses		50,000
General expense		40,000

Prepare a cost sheet.

- Q.4 a)** Shriram Enterprises manufactures a special product. The following particulars were collected for the year 2002.

16

- 1) Monthly demand of ₹ £ n 1000 units.
- 2) Cost of placing an order Rs. 100
- 3) Annual carrying cost per unit Rs. 15
- 4) Normal usage 50 units per week
- 5) Minimum usage 25 units per week
- 6) Maximum usage 75 units per week
- 7) Re-order period 4 to 6 weeks

Compute :

- i) Re-order quantity
- ii) Re-order level
- iii) Minimum level
- iv) Maximum level
- v) Average stock level

OR

- b) Explain difference between cost accounting and financial accounting.

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) Standard time allocated for a job 20 hours and the rate per hours is Rs.1 plus a dearness allowance @ 0.30 paise per hour worked.
Actual time taken by a worker is 15 hours.
Calculated learning unders.

- 1) Time wage system
- 2) Piece wage system
- 3) Halsey plan
- 4) Rowan scheme

OR

- b) A factory has three production department (P₁, P₂ and P₃) and two service department (S₁ and S₂). Budged overheads for the next year have been allocated / apportioned by the cost department among the five departments. The secondary distribution of service department overheads is pending and the following details given to you:

Department	Overheads apportioned / Allocated to activity	Estimated level
P ₁	Rs. 48000	5000 labour hours
P ₂	Rs. 112000	12000 machine hours
P ₃	Rs. 52000	6000 labours hours
		Apportionment of service departments costs
S ₁	Rs. 16000	P ₁ (20%), P ₂ (40%), P ₃ (20%) S ₂ (20%)
S ₂	Rs. 24000	P ₁ (10%), P ₂ (60%), P ₃ (20%) S ₁ (10%)

Calculate the overhead rate of each production department after completing the distribution of service departments costs.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Advanced Costing

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 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) The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is calculate as _____.
 a) $(2n*s/h)^{1/2}$ b) $(DS^*/h)^{1/2}$
 c) $(D*S/2h)^{1/2}$ d) All of the above
- 2) Internal analysis is on analysis conducted by _____.
 a) Management b) Creditors
 c) Governments d) Public
- 3) Base year is a concept for _____.
 a) Comparative income statement
 b) Comparative balance sheet
 c) Trend analysis
 d) Common-size statement
- 4) Which of the following is not an inventory?
 a) Machine b) Row material
 c) Finished products d) Consumable tools
- 5) A company that maintains a sufficient survey margin by having extra inventory against certain situations is termed as _____.
 a) Inventory b) Lot size
 c) Safety stock d) Lead
- 6) Accounting is management is known as _____.
 a) Cost Accounting b) Financial Accounting
 c) Management Accounting d) Revenue Accounting
- 7) Analysis of financial statement for different periods is called _____.
 a) Vertical Analysis b) Balance Sheet
 c) Horizontal Analysis d) Income Statement
- 8) Identify the two components that make up the EOQ equation _____.
 a) Order cost, setup cost b) Quality cost, setup cost
 c) Annual usage, carrying cost d) Quality cost, annual usage
- 9) The approach of financial management provides analytical framework for financial problem.
 a) Classical b) Traditional
 c) Modern d) Empirical
- 10) The financial management function has become and complex _____.
 a) Less demanding b) More demanding
 c) Less material d) Out dated

B) state whether each of the following statement is true or false. 06

- 1) The range of inventory carrying costs in the United States in the twenty-first century has been between 22 and 27 percent.
- 2) Safety stock refers to inventory that is had in addition to cycle stock to guard against uncertainty in demand and for lead time.
- 3) Financial statements are an important source of information to shareholders and stakeholders.
- 4) Under the cash basis of accounting a business records only transaction involving increases or decrease of its cash.
- 5) A firm should hold a cash balance roughly equal to its future need for cash.
- 6) A solvency ratio measures the income or operating sheets of an enterprise for a given period of time.

Q.2 Answer the following 16

- a) What is financial statement analysis?
- b) What is the best way to manage inventory?
- c) What is receivables management?
- d) What is the Economic Order Quantity formula? (EOQ)

Q.3 Answer the following. 16

- a) Define Trend Analysis. Explain the procedures in the calculation of trend percentage.
- b) Explain the innovative methods in Inventory Management.

Q.4 Answer the following. 16

- a) Define what is comparative statement. State the procedures of preparing the Comparative Income Statement.

OR

- b) The following are the information related to sale and profit of G 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

Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) What is credit management policy? Explain the advantages of credit management policy.
- b) PQR Ltd manufactures a special product which requires 'ZED'. The following particular were collected for the year 2020-21

1) Monthly demand of Zed	7500 units
2) Cost of placing on order	Rs. 500
3) Reorder period	5 to 8 weeks
4) Cost per unit	Rs. 60
5) Carrying cost % pa	10%
6) Normal Usage	500 unit per week
7) Minimum Usage	250 units per week
8) Maximum Usage	750 units per week

Required:

- 1) Reorder Quantity
- 2) Reorder level
- 3) Minimum stock level
- 4) Maximum stock level
- 5) Average stock level

Set No.	
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Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

10

- Page 1 of 4

- 10) Loss sustained by an Assessee in previous year can be carried forward to next assessment year, only if _____.
 a) Original return is filed within due date u/s 139(1)
 b) Revised return is filed
 c) Loss return is filed
 d) None of the above

B) Fill in the blanks.**06**

- 1) Co-operative Society means a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act _____.
 2) AOP may consist of Individual or _____.
 3) MAT full form is _____.
 4) Rate of TDS u/s 194 for dividend payment is _____%
 5) The Income Tax Return in case of H.U.F is to be signed by _____.
 6) Belated return is filed under section _____.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short notes)**16**

- a) Write short note on Revised Return u/s 139(5)
 b) Write short note on provisions of TDS on winning from lotteries, puzzles etc. u/s 194B
 c) What are the Tax Rates for Co-operative Society under old tax rate scheme?
 d) Belated return under section 139(4)

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)**16**

- a) Explain the provisions with respect to E-filing of TDS Returns u/s 200(3).
 b) Explain the details to be furnished in the return of Income.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.**16**

- a) Modi Food Processing Co-operative engaged in processing without the aid of power of agricultural produce of its members, in carrying out activities of marketing of agricultural produce, in agency businesses and others, furnishes the following particulars of its income for the year ended on 31.03.2022.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Rs.
1.	Income from processing of the produce of members	50000
2.	Income from Marketing Activities	30000
3.	Income from letting of Building used as Godowns	96000
4.	Dividend from another Co-operative Society	45000
5.	Collective Disposal of Labour of its Members	25000
6.	Income from Agency Business	75000
7.	Interest on deposit from another Co-operative Society	15000

Compute the Income chargeable to tax for the Assessment Year 2022-2023

OR

- b) The Profit and Loss account of XYZ Ltd. a Resident Company, for the year ended 31.03.2022 is Rupees 190 lakhs arrived at after following adjustments:

i) Depreciation on Assets	Rs. 100 lakhs
ii) Reserve for currency exchange fluctuations	Rs. 50 lakhs
iii) Provision for Tax	Rs. 40 lakhs
iv) Proposed Dividend	Rs. 120 lakhs

Following further information are also provided by the Company:

Net profit includes Rs. 10 lakhs received from a subsidiary company.

- Provision for Tax includes Rs. 2 lakhs of interest payable on Income Tax
- Depreciation includes Rs. 40 lakhs towards revaluation of Assets
- Amount of Rs. 50 lakhs credited to Profit & Loss Account was withdrawn from revaluation reserve.
- Balance of Profit and loss account shown in Balance sheet at the Asset side as at 31.03.2022 was Rs. 30 lakhs representing Unabsorbed Depreciation.

From the above information you are required to calculate the income of the company for the ended 31.02.2022 liable to Tax under MAT.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Problem)

16

- a) ABC are the three members of Creative AOP. The profit and loss account of the AOP for the year ended 31-03-2022 is as below.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Cost of Goods Purchased	276000	Sales	775000
Interest to Members A - 15000 B - 27000 C-24000	66000		
Remuneration to Members A - 77000 B - Nil C- 68000	145000		
Other Expenses	53000		
Office Expenses	4000		
Net Profit	231000		
Total	775000	Total	775000

Additional Information:

- a) Out of other expenses Rs. 21000 is not deductible under Income Tax Provisions.
 - b) AOP gave donation under section 80 G of Rs. 5000 (eligible for 100% deduction under Income Tax)
 - c) Note : Total Income of member A is Rs 275000, B - is Rs 240000, C- Rs. 230000
 - d) The profit and loss sharing ratio of members is 2:2:4
- compute the total income and tax liability of Creative AOP for the assessment year 2022-2023

OR

- b) From the following information you are Required to calculate the TDS amount and amount to be paid after deducting the TDS if any in each of the following cases.

Sr. No	Particulars
1	State Government issued Debentures u/s 193 of Rs 50000 to Mr. A resident of Indi, Th rate of TDS is 10%
2	an Indian Company issued shares to shareholders for Rs. 20000 and paid dividend @ 10% on Rs 200000 to the shareholders u/s 194
3	ABC private Bank paid interes u/s 194A to Mr Kapil of Rs. 40000 in a financial year, age of Kapil is 45 years.
4	Miss Urmila won a lottery prize of Rs 750000, the rate of TDS under section 194B is 30%
5	Mr Ram supplies labor and carried out a contract work for Reliance company for Rs. 35000 for a single contract in financial year. Rate of TDS u/s 194c is 1%
6	Mr. Ajay received commission of Rs 18000 in a financial year. The rate of TDS u/s 194H is 5%
7	a machine was taken on rent by Kishor. The rent paid for the same was Rs. 250000 in a financial year. The rate of TDS u/s 194-I is 2%
8	Tax Audit fee paid by Girish to a Chartered Accountant as professional fee of Rs. 35000 in a financial year. The rate of TDS u/s 194J is 10%

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Set **P**

M.Com. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Advanced Banking and Financial system

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

- Instructions:** 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions.**10**

- 1) Banks which accepts deposits from the public and lend them mainly to commerce for short periods is _____.
 a) Commercial Bank b) Industrial Bank
 c) Agricultural Bank d) Central Bank
- 2) A company who accepts demand deposit from customer is called _____.
 a) Joint stock company b) Banking company
 c) Manufacturing company d) IT Company
- 3) _____ controls credit in India.
 a) Government of India b) Reserve Bank of India
 c) State Bank of India d) Indian Bank
- 4) _____ these are the types of Risk Management
 a) Credit Risk b) Political Risk
 c) Foreign Exchange Risk d) All of these
- 5) _____ these are the types of financial risk.
 a) Credit Risk b) Market Risk
 c) Liquidity Risk d) All of these
- 6) _____ can be defined as the chance of loss or an unfavorable outcome associated with an action.
 a) Risk b) Credit
 c) Debt d) None of these
- 7) _____ is a strategy used by banks to strengthen customer loyalty and provide a single point of service for a range of different products and services.
 a) Unit Banking b) Mixed Banking
 c) Relationship banking d) Chain Banking
- 8) _____ refers to banking services sold to large clients, such as corporations, other banks, and government agencies.
 a) Wholesale banking b) Retail Banking
 c) Regional Banking d) Private Banking
- 9) _____ is a term that refers to a type of banking plan offered to groups such as employees in a corporation of people instead of individuals.
 a) Mixed Banking b) Group Banking
 c) Merchant Banking d) Narrow Banking

10) _____ is called to develop a distinctive brand image which is considered the capital-reputation of the financial institution

- a) Bank Marketing b) Bank Services
- c) Service Marketing d) All of these

B) True or False

06

- 1) Saving Accounts are mainly opened by Trading and industrial concern.
- 2) The Government of India had appointed the Talwar Committee on customer service in banks.
- 3) There are three main classifications found in Term Loans i.e., Short-term term loan, Intermediate term loan and Long-term term loan.
- 4) Retail banking, also known as Consumer Banking.
- 5) Tele banking is based on Voice Processing.
- 6) A Credit Rating is a measurement of a person or business entity's ability to repay a financial obligation based on income and past repayment histories

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) Unit Banking
- b) Forms of Organization
- c) Concept of Bank Pricing
- d) Shift ability theory

Q.3 Attempt the following

16

- a) Delegation of Authority
- b) Importance of Liquidity in Banking Business

Q.4 a) Explain the meaning of Liquidity and explain the principles of Bank lending.

16

OR

- b) Explain the meaning of Banking and types of banking.

Q.5 Answer the following.

16

- a) explain the concept of risk and risk Management. Explain the various types of risk.

OR

- b) Explain in details Basel I, II, and III

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M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Business Finance

Day & Date: Monday, 20-02-2022
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 a) Multiple Choice Questions (One Mark Each) 10

- 1) An _____ is the right 'but not the obligation, to buy /Sell something on a specified date at a specified price.

a) Futures	b) Options
c) Shares	d) Forward
- 2) The primary market is concerned with the flotation of _____ issues of securities either by new companies /existing companies.

a) New	b) Existing
c) Both a & b	d) None of these
- 3) _____ is mixed product of conditional loan and normal loan.

a) Conditional Loans	b) Normal Loans
c) Income Note Loans	d) All of the Above
- 4) Credit Rating indicates safety in _____ of a company.

a) Investment Capacity	b) Repayment Capacity
c) Operating Efficiency	d) All of the Above
- 5) _____ finance is a contract whereby the owner of an assets grants to another party the exclusive rights to use the asset for an agreement period of time for the payment of rent.

a) Equity	b) Venture
c) Lease	d) Debt
- 6) _____ alone deals in Wholesale Debt Market.

a) NSE	b) BSE
c) TSE	d) None of these
- 7) Direct and Indirect placement are two forms of _____.

a) Public Issue	b) Right Issue
c) Private Issue	d) Prospect Issue
- 8) The First Credit Rating Agency was established in _____ which was pre liberalization period.

a) 1985	b) 1986
c) 1987	d) 1988

- 9) Leasing shall be preferred when the cost of leasing is _____ than the cost of buying
- a) Higher b) Sound
c) inconvenient d) Lesser
- 10) If the whole issue of shares or debentures of a company is underwritten, it is termed as _____.
- a) Partial b) Joint
c) Complete d) Firm

b) True or False. (One Mark each)

06

- 1) In Firm Underwriting, underwriter agrees to buy an indefinite number of shares /debentures.
- 2) Operating Lease is for a limited period of time, which does not exceed five years.
- 3) Venture capital involve higher risk associated with high growth and low profit potentials.
- 4) The head quarter of 'National Securities Depository Limited' is at New Delhi.
- 5) Stock Exchanges deal with already existing instruments.
- 6) Credit Analysis Rating assesses the management capability of all kinds of debts.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Answer)

16

- a) Right Issue
- b) CARE
- c) BSE
- d) Lease v/s Buy Decision

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Answer)

16

- What are derivatives? Explain Futures and Options.
- Explain various types of Underwriting.

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

16

- a) Define the term Marketing of Securities and Explain in brief Public Placement Method.

OR

- b) Define the term Venture Capital and Explain various features of Venture Capital.**

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

16

- a) Define the term Stock Exchange and Explain various functions of Stock Exchange.

OR

- b) Define the term Credit Rating and Explain Rating Methodology.**

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M.Com (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
Management Accounting

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023
 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) The three factors of the CVP Analysis i.e. Cost, Volume and Profit are _____ and _____ on one another.
 - a) Connected, Not Dependent
 - b) Interconnected, Dependent
 - c) Interconnected, Not Dependent
 - d) Connected, Dependent
- 2) The Break Even point arrives at the intersection of _____ and _____.
 - a) Fixed Cost, Variable Cost
 - b) Sales Revenue, Margin of Safety
 - c) Total Cost, Margin of Safety
 - d) Total Cost, Total Sales Revenue
- 3) When the fixed cost of the Mahaveer Ltd. is Rs. 40,000/- while the Variable Cost is Rs. 50,000/- The Company keeps the Net Profit @10% on the Sales then What is the Sales?
 - a) Rs. 100,000/- b) Rs.55,555/-
 - c) Rs. 44,444/- d) None of the above
- 4) When the sales jumped from Rs. 300,000 to Rs. 400,000 and the profits increased by Rs. 40,000/- the P/V Ratio is _____.
 - a) 7.5% b) 10%
 - c) 40% d) Cannot be Computed
- 5) While computing the Direct Material Price Variance the Actual Quantity is multiplied by the difference of Standard Price and _____.
 - a) Budgeted Price b) Actual Quantity
 - c) Budgeted Quantity d) Actual Price
- 6) For the purpose of Verification, Material Cost Variance is equal to _____
 - a) Material Usage Variance + Material Mix Variance
 - b) Material Price Variance + Material Usage Variance
 - c) Material Price Variance + Material Yield Variance
 - d) Material Mix Variance + Material Yield Variance
- 7) In standard Costing, it is not sufficient to locate the variance, but it is essential to _____.
 - a) To assist the management to reach sound judgements on the basis of operating results
 - b) To analyze the variance for the purpose of the cost control
 - c) To analyze and improve the money actually spent and managed
 - d) To analyze the impact of the variable cost on the volume of production or output.

- 8) Product A requires 10 kgs of material at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg. The actual consumption of the material for the manufacturing of a product A comes to 12 kg of the material at the rate of Rs.6 per kg. The direct material cost variance is ____.
- a) Rs. 22 (favourable) b) Rs.22 (unfavorable)
c) Rs. 12 (favourable) d) Rs. 12 (unfavorable)
- 9) The ____ is defined as, "An organized method of providing each manager with all the data and only those data which he needs for his decisions when he needs them and in the form which aids his understanding and stimulates his action".
- a) Management Information System
b) Executive Information System
c) Decision Support System
d) None of the above
- 10) Reporting is conveying the factual information to the higher authorities for a specific purpose. The report enables the authorities ____.
- a) To frame policies
b) To take precautionary measures or corrective actions
c) To know precautionary measures or corrective actions
d) All of the above

b) True or False.

06

- 1) In Marginal Costing the Fixed Cost are known as the period Cost.
2) In the Marginal Costing the concept of CVP Analysis establishes the relationship between the Cost, Value and Profit.
3) The Control Reports are also called as the "Internal Reports".
4) To ensure that sufficient cash is available when required is one of the main function of cash budget.
5) Margin of safety= Actual Sales + Breakeven point
6) If the actual price of material is more than its standard price, it reflects favourable variance in standard costing.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short Not/ Short Problem/ Short Answer)

16

- 1) Limitations of Standard costing
2) Process of Report Writing
3) Requisites for Effective Budgetary Control
4) Breakeven point

Q.3 Attempt the following. (short notes)

16

a) Production Cost of Fernandez Ltd. are as follows:

Particulars	level of Activity 60%	Level of Activity 70%	Level of Activity 80%
Output (in Units)	1,200	1,400	1,600
Cost (in Rs.) -			
- Direct materials	24,000	28,000	32,000
- Direct labour	7,200	8,400	9,600
- Factory Overheads	12,800	13,600	14,400
Works Cost	44,000	50,000	56,000

A proposal to increase production to 90% level of the activity is under consideration of management. The proposal is not expected to involve any increase in fixed factory overheads. Prepare a statement showing the prime cost, total marginal cost and total factory cost at 90% level of activity.

- b) An analysis of the costs of Prashant Plastics Ltd. led to the following information:

Elements of Cost	Variable Cost (% of Sales)	Fixed Cost
Direct material	35.2%	-
Direct Labour	25.4%	-
Factory Overheads	15.2%	Rs.200,000/-
Distribution Expenses	2.1%	Rs. 75,000/-
Administration Expenses	1.1%	Rs.40,000/-

The Budget Sales for the next year are Rs. 18,50,000. You are required to determine:

- 1) The Break Even Sales Volume
- 2) The Profit at the Budgeted Sales Volume
- 3) The Profit it
 - The Actual Sales drop by 10% of the Budgeted Sales
 - The Actual Sales increase by 5% of the Budgeted Sales

Q.4 Attempt Any One of the Following:

16

- a) The Company had incurred fixed expenses of Rs. 450,000 with sales of Rs. 15,00,000/- and earned a profit of Rs. 300,000/- during the first half year. In the second half, it suffered a loss of Rs. 150,000/- you are required to calculate the following:
- 1) The Profit Volume Ratio, Break Even Point and the Margin of Safety for the first half year.
 - 2) The Expected Sales Volume for the second half year assuming that the profit volume ratio and the fixed expenses remain unchanged during the second half year.
 - 3) The Break Even Point and Margin of Safety for the whole year.

OR

- b) From the following forecasts of the incomes and expenditures prepare a cash budget for the period from April 1999 to July 1999.

Months	Sales (Credit)	Purchases (Credit)	Wages	Manufacturing Expenses	Administration Expenses	Selling Expenses
Feb. 99	52,000	30,000	5,000	20% of Wages per Month	2,000	5% of the Total les each Month
March 99	56,000	40,000	5,000		2,000	
April 99	30,000	20,000	5,000		2,000	
May 99	60,000	40,000	6,000		2,500	
June 99	52,000	30,000	6,000		2,500	
July 99	72,000	40,000	6,000		2,500	

Additional Information:

- 20% of the Sales is on cash basis and the remaining is on credit basis
- The credit sales are recovered with a time lag of 2 months
- Dividend Rs. 20,000/- is to be paid in the month of June and Income Tax is to be paid amounted to Rs. 10,000/- in the month of May
- A machine costing Rs. 100,000/- is to be purchased in the month of June by making 20% as down payment and the balance amount in 5 equal monthly installments with interest @18% per annum

- Entire purchases are on credit basis of one month
- Selling Expenses are paid in the same month of the sales whereas the Wages are paid on the 1st day of the next month.
Remaining Expenses are paid with the time lag of 15 days.
- The Cash Balance as on 1st April 1999 is Rs. 25,000/-

Q.5 Attempt Any One of the Following:**16**

- a) In a factory, the budgeted and actual figures of the cost of materials and direct labour incurred in the production during the month of January are as follows:

Particulars	Actual	Budgeted
Number of the Units of the Finished goods produced	90,000	1,00,000
Materials		
- Units	1,82,000	200,000
- Cost of the Materials per unit	Rs. 0.52	Rs. 0.50
- Total Cost of the Materials	Rs. 94,640/-	Rs. 100,000/-
Direct Labour Hours (2 Units of the Finished Goods in One Hour)	47,000	50,000
Wage Rate	Rs. 2.10 per hours	Rs. 2 per hour
Total Direct Labour Cost	Rs. 98,700/-	Rs. 100,000/-

You are required to make an analysis of material and the labour variances and verify these with the Total Cost Variance

OR

- b) 1) Explain the meaning of the following terms...
- Management Information System
 - Reporting
- 2) Elaborate the different kinds of report in detail

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**M.Com (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Advanced Accountancy (Paper-IV)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
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) Select the most appropriate answers. 10

- 1) Royalty payable is debited by lessee to _____.
a) Royalty Account b) Landlord Account
c) Profit & Loss A/c d) P & L Appropriation A/c
- 2) Irrecoverable short working account are transferred to _____.
a) Trading A/c b) Profit & Loss Account
c) P & L Appropriation A/c d) Royalty A/c
- 3) Dead Rent is also called _____.
a) Outstanding Rent A/c b) Pre-paid rent A/c
c) Minimum Rent A/c d) Maximum Rent A/c
- 4) Livestock purchased will figure in _____.
a) The balance sheet b) The Trading Account
c) The profit & loss Account d) All of these
- 5) Final account of a farmer can be prepared under _____.
a) Single Entry Method b) Double Entry Method
c) Both d) None of these
- 6) Output used by owner's family, should be treated _____.
a) As Income b) As expenditure
c) As Drawings d) As capital
- 7) Accounting standard for lease is _____.
a) AS 17 b) AS 18
c) AS 19 d) AS 20
- 8) Which lease transfer substantially all the risk and rewards incident to ownership an asset?
a) Operating lease b) Finance lease
c) Both d) None of the above
- 9) Lessee is the _____.
a) Owner b) User
c) None d) Both
- 10) Short working _____ Royalty payable.
a) Minimum rent b) Capital
c) Cash d) None of these

- b) State whether the following statement on True or False** **06**
- 1) There is no need to provide depreciation on land.
 - 2) The produce Consumed by the proprietor and laborers is to be ignored.
 - 3) Minimum rent is the excess of royalty over short working.
 - 4) Royalty paid on sale is debited to the profit a loss A/c.
 - 5) A lessee records interest expense in both a capital lease and an operating lease.
 - 6) Common expenses should be distributed to different farming activities in on equitable manner.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

- 1) Explain operating lease or financial lease?
- 2) Wat are the objective of farm accounting?
- 3) Mention the special features of farm accounting.
- 4) Short working suspense (short note)

Q.3 a) What do you mean by farm Accounting? Point out the Advantage and disadvantage? **08**

b) From the data given below prepare a 'Cattle Account'. **08**

Opening Stock of livestock	150,000
Closing Stock of livestock	250,000
Opening Stock of Cattle feed	8,000
Closing Stock of cattle feed	6,000
Purchase of cattle during the year	400,000
Sale of cattle during the year	600,000
Sale of carcasses	2,000
Purchase of cattle feed	25,000
Wages for rearing cattle	8,000
Crop worth Rs.10,000 grown in the farm was used for feeding cattle out of calves born four died and their carcasses realized Rs.100.	

Q.4 a) Kishor Tiles Industries Ltd. Obtained a lease of land from a period of four year 1st January 2015 paying a minimum rent of Rs. 8,000 per annum merging in a royalty of 50 paise per ton of clay raised. The lease contain a clause to the effect that if the minimum rent paid in any year exceeds the royalty for the year the amount of excess can be recouped by the lessee out of the royalty payable in the following year only. Clay is raised as follows. **16**

2015	2,000 tons
2016	10,000 tons
2017	20,000 tons
2018	32,000 tons

Give the journal entries necessary to record these transaction in the books of the lessee and also show the ledger account.

OR

- b) What is lease accounting? What are its types? Give the situations in which each is suitable.**

Q.5 a) What do you mean Royalties? Explain types of Royalties?

16

OR

b) From the following trial balance of Ram Singh prepare trading and profit and loss Account for the year ending 31st December 2019 and balance sheet as on that date.

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
<u>Opening stock</u>		<u>Sale</u>	
Paddy	500	Paddy	3000
Potatoes	800	Potatoes	2000
Cattle	1000	Suger cone	3000
Sheep	<u>700</u>	Cattle	10,000
	3000	Milk etc	2000
<u>Purchase</u>		Sheep	3000
Cattle	8000	Loan from Land	
Sheep	1000	Development bank	8700
Seeds	500	Capital balance	20,000
Manures	1000	Creditors for supplies	2000
Cattle feed	<u>1000</u>		
	<u>11500</u>		
<u>Crop expenses</u>			
Labour	400		
Other expenses	<u>300</u>		
	700		
<u>Livestock expenses</u>			
Veterinary and			
Medicines	500		
Labour	200		
Dairy expenses	<u>300</u>		
	<u>1000</u>		
<u>Expenses of Machinery</u>			
Repairs	300		
Diesel & Oil	500		
Electricity	<u>200</u>		
	<u>1000</u>		
<u>General Overhead</u>			
Rent & Rates	1000		
Insurance	200		
Wage for permanent			
Labour	800		
Bank interest	500	2500	
Farm machinery		10,000	
Cash in Hand		1,000	
Cash at bank		3,000	
land		<u>20,000</u>	
	<u>53,700</u>		<u>53,700</u>

Additional information

- 1) Closing stock
- | | |
|----------|------|
| Paddy | 1000 |
| Potatoes | 600 |
| Cattle | 1500 |
| Sheep | 1000 |

- 2) 50% of rent and rates may be taken as the share of Mr. Ram Singh for his residence.
- 3) Mr. Ram Singh has consumed the following out of farm out put.
- | | |
|----------|-----|
| Milk etc | 200 |
| Potatoes | 100 |
| Paddy | 700 |
- 4) Provide 10% depreciation on machinery.

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Set P

**M.Com (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
Advanced Costing (Paper - IV)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
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) Irrelevance of dividend theorem is developed by _____.
 a) Prof. Modigliani and Miller
 b) Mr. Linter
 c) Mr. Gordon
 d) Prof. Walter
- 2) Presence of debt in capital structure leads to _____ leverage.
 a) Operating
 b) Combined
 c) Financial
 d) None of these
- 3) At _____ NPV is Zero.
 a) NRR
 b) ARR
 c) Profitability Index
 d) IRR
- 4) When $r < k$ then company should pay _____ dividend.
 a) Average
 b) Maximum
 c) Minimum
 d) Zero
- 5) If Contribution is Rs. 6,00,000 and variable cost is 70% of sales then amount of sales is _____.
 a) 20,00,000
 b) 14,00,000
 c) 10,00,000
 d) 15,00,000
- 6) Financial Leverage is also called as _____.
 a) Combined Leverage
 b) Operating Leverage
 c) Trading on Equity
 d) All of these
- 7) Present value of the Rs.1 at the end of 10th year at 11% cost of capital is _____.
 a) 0.9009
 b) 0.5935
 c) 0.4817
 d) 0.3522
- 8) Weighted Average Cost of Capital is also called as _____.
 a) Overall Cost of Capital
 b) Equity cost of Capital
 c) Debt Cost of Capital
 d) None of the above
- 9) A company's existing debentures face value of which is Rs.100 each was issued at Rs.90 are currently traded @ Rs.110 coupon rate 12%. Tax rate is @30%. Calculate Kd?
 a) 10.90%
 b) 9.33%
 c) 8.4%
 d) 7.64%
- 10) I.R.R. stands for _____.
 a) Interest Rate of Return
 b) Internal Rate ratio
 c) Internal Rate of Return
 d) Investment Rate of Return

b) State whether the following statement on True or False. 06

- 1) If $r = k$ then amount of dividend does not affect the market price of the share.
- 2) Combined leverage = EBIT divided by EBT.
- 3) At year zero discounting factor is always 1.
- 4) If Profitability Index is equal to or more than 1, the project will be selected as per Profitability Index Method.
- 5) As per NPV method Project is accepted when NPV is negative.
- 6) In India Cash and Stock dividend is popular.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Short note/ Short Problem) 16

- 1) Stable Dividend Policy
- 2) Operating Leverage
- 3) A Company's Preference shares of Rs.100, face value are currently traded at Rs. 120 coupon rate is 15%, Tax is 30%.
Calculate:
 - a) cost of preference share
 - b) revised cost of preference share if there is dividend distribution tax @ 10%.
- 4) K Ltd. has made an issue of debentures of Rs. 200 Lacs. Each debenture has face value of Rs. 100 and carries rate of Interest of 15%. The interest is payable annually and the debenture is redeemable at premium of 10% after 10 years. Debentures are issued at discount @ 2% and corporate tax rate is 30%. Calculate the cost of debenture.

Q.3 Attempt the following. (Short Problem) 16

- a) Following are the details regarding three companies P Ltd, Q Ltd, and R Ltd.

Particulars	P Ltd	Q Ltd	R Ltd
Earning per share	12	12	12
Cost of Capital	8%	8%	8%
Internal rate of return	10%	6%	8%

Calculate the Value of an Equity share of each of these companies applying Walter's Formulae when dividend payout ratio is

- 1) 75%
 - 2) 25%
- b) A Company's share quoted in the market at Rs. 40 currently. A company paid a dividend of Rs. 2 per share last year. The estimated growth rate of the company is approximately 10% per Year.
- 1) Determine cost of equity capital of the company.
 - 2) Determine the estimated market price of the equity share if the anticipated growth rate of the firm
 - a) rises to 13% and
 - b) fall to 8%

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

a) M Ltd., has the following capital structure -

	Rs. In lakhs
Equity capital (10 lakhs shares at Rs. 10 per share)	100
Retained earnings	50
Preference capital 12% (20,000 shares at Rs.100 per share)	20
15.5% Debenture (30,000 debentures. At Rs.100 per share)	30
Term Loans 14%	50

The next expected dividend per share is Rs. 2.50. The DPS is expected to grow at the rate of 5%. The market price share is Rs. 30.00. Preference stock, redeemable after 10 years at par, is currently selling for Rs. 75.00. The tax rate for the company is 40%. Debentures redeemable after 8 years at par are selling at Rs. 90 per debenture. Calculate the average cost of capital, using:

- 1) Book value proportions
- 2) Market value proportions

OR

b) A company gives the following details, Investment required in Plant and Machinery Rs. 20,00,000, life is 5 years, Working Capital required is Rs. 4,00,000. Depreciation 20% on straight line basis. Scrap value is Zero. Selling price Rs.100, Variable cost is Rs.50, Fixed Cost is Rs.40,000. Tax rate is 20%.

Expected Sales Quantity

Year	Quantity
1	10,000
2	16,000
3	20,000
4	24,000
5	30,000

Calculate: Net Present Value (NPV) and determine whether project is viable. Assume Cost of capital is @10%.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following. (Long Problem)

a) Calculate all leverages under situation I, and II Financial Plan A, Financial Plan B, Financial Plan C.

Particulars	
Installed Capacity	50,000 Units
Actual production and sale	80% of the Capacity
Selling price per unit	Rs.20
Variable cost per unit	Rs.12
Tax rate	30%
Fixed cost- Situation I	Rs. 1,20,000
Situation II	Rs. 90,000

Particulars	Financial Plan A	Financial Plan B	Financial Plan C
Equity Rs.	6,00,000	7,00,000	5,00,000
14% Debt	4,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000

OR

- b) A firm whose cost of capital is 10% is considering two project M and Project N the details of which are as follows.

Particulars	Project M	Project N
Investment	2,00,000	2,00,000
Cash Flow of year 1	20,000	1,00,000
Cash Flow of year 2	40,000	80,000
Cash Flow of year 3	60,000	40,000
Cash Flow of year 4	90,000	20,000
Cash Flow of year 5	1,20,000	20,000

Calculate:

- 1) Pay back period
- 2) Net Present Value @ 10%
- 3) Internal Rate of Return with the help of 10% discounting factor and 12% discounting factor.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**M.Com. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS)
TAXATION (Paper - IV)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
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) Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online _____
 a) Tax liability register b) Credit ledger
 c) Cash ledger d) All of them
- 2) Balance in electronic credit ledger under UTGST can be used against which liability _____
 a) UTGST liability only
 b) UTGST and IGST liability
 c) UTGST, IGST, & CGST liability
 d) None of them
- 3) Tax invoice must be issued by _____
 a) Every supplier
 b) Every taxable person
 c) Registered person not paying tax under composition scheme
 d) All of the above
- 4) The tax invoice should be issued _____ the date of supply of service.
 a) within 30 days from b) within 2 months
 c) within 15 days from d) on the
- 5) Duty of Customs shall be levied on all _____.
 a) Imported Goods
 b) Exported Goods
 c) Imported and Exported Goods
 d) None of the above
- 6) India under section 2(27) extends to _____ nautical miles into the Sea.
 a) 12 b) 24
 c) 200 d) No limit
- 7) Credit note issued by the supplier _____ the tax liability.
 a) increases
 b) reduces
 c) partly increases & partly reduces
 d) None of the above
- 8) _____ voucher is issued when advance payment is received.
 a) Payment b) Bill of Supply
 c) Tax Invoice d) Receipt

- 9) Continuous supply of services means _____.
 a) service is provided on recurrent basis
 b) for a period exceeding 3 months
 c) periodic payment
 d) all of the above
- 10) Exempt supply means the supply of goods or services or both which attracts _____.
 a) nil rate of tax
 b) wholly exempt from tax
 c) only a
 d) both a and b

B) Fill in the blanks:**06**

- a) Full form of HSN is _____.
- b) Credit note is issued by supplier when _____ are returned.
- c) Export means taking out of _____, to a place outside India.
- d) In case of Pilfered goods, the loss of goods is of _____ quantity.
- e) Indian Customs Waters extends up to _____ nautical miles in sea.
- f) The validity of Challan generated for payment under GST is _____ days.

Q.2 Attempt the following questions.**16**

- a) Explain the concept of Pilfered Goods under section 13.
- b) Explain the features of Payment Process under GST.
- c) Explain the brief the various E-ledgers under GST Regime.
- d) What is Credit note and who issues the credit note?

- Q.3** a) Rohini & Co. is a trader dealing in stationery items. It is registered under GST and has undertaken the following sales during the day.

08

Sr. No.	Receipient of Supply	Amount (Rs.)
1	Ram Traders – a composition scheme retail dealer	190
2	Dhanush Enterprises – an unregistered trader	358
3	Gautham – a Painter (unregistered)	500
4	Sunil orphanage – an unregistered entity	188

None of the receipts require a tax invoice. Determine in respect of which of the above supplies Rohini & Co may issue a Consolidated Tax Invoice instead of Tax Invoice at the end of the day.

- b) What are the contents of the Receipt Voucher (Rule 50) and Refund Voucher (Rule 51)?

08

- Q.4** a) Mr. Amit, a registered supplier of goods, pays GST under regular scheme and provides the following information for the month March:

16

Particulars	Rs.
i) Inter-state taxable supply of goods	10,00,000
ii) Intra-state taxable supply of goods	2,00,000
iii) Intra-state purchase of taxable goods	5,00,000

He has the following Input Tax Credit at the beginning of March:

Nature	ITC amount in (Rs.)
CGST	20,000
SGST	30,000
IGST	25,000

Rate of CGST, SGST, and IGST are 9%, 9%, and 18% respectively.
Both inward and outward supplies are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

All the conditions necessary for availing the ICT have been fulfilled.
Compute the net GST payable by Mr. Amit for the month March.

OR

b) What are the Contents of Tax Invoice (Rule 46) and Bill of Supply (Rule 49)?

Q.5 a) From the following information, you are required to calculate the taxable value of supply in each of the following cases along with the reasons.

16

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Services by Renting Residence for Residence purpose	1,00,000
2	Service of transportation of passengers by i) Air-Conditioned Class Coach ii) First Class Coach iii) General Coach	5,000 10,000 2,000
3	Services in a hotel, inn etc. i) Value of supply a unit less than 1000 per day, 10 rooms ii) Value of supply of a unit 2000 per day 20 rooms	10,000 40,000
4	Services by Central Government to State Government	1,00,000
5	Services by way of Speed Post and Express Parcel by Post	20,000
6	Transport of Passenger by Air, embarking and termination in i) Arunachal Pradesh to Assam ii) Manipur to Meghalay	50,000 60,000
7	Services by Goods Transport Agency, by way of transport of Goods in a goods carriage i) Agricultural Goods ii) Goods in a single carriage iii) Goods for a single consignee	1,00,000 900 1,500
8	Service by way of access to the road on payment of toll charges	1,000
9	Service by Reserve Bank of India	1,00,000
10	Services provided to a Recognized body by i) An individual ii) National team selector	1,00,000 2,00,000
11	Service by an artist by way of performance of Classical Art of Music	50,000
12	Service by an artist as an Ambassador for Classical Art	2,500

OR

b) Explain the meaning of terms:

- i) Derelict
- ii) Jetsam
- iii) Floatsam
- iv) Wreck
- v) Damaged or Deteriorated goods (section 22)
- vi) Lost, Destroyed or Abandoned Goods (section 23)

Seat No.	
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- 10) _____ are part of excellent customer service to bank clients
- a) Proper training
 - b) knowledge of bank products
 - c) prompt friendly
 - d) all of these

b) Fill in the blanks.

06

- 1) _____ is a new trend in electronic banking where the client is using modern mobile phones.
- 2) The _____ was given the mandate of exploring and giving recommendations for improving customer service in the banks.
- 3) The _____ (Committee on Banking Sector Reforms) was tasked with conducting a progress review of the implementation of banking reforms.
- 4) Bombay Stock Exchange is established in _____.
- 5) National Stock Exchange established in the year _____.
- 6) Banking Ombudsman Scheme (BOS) was first introduced in _____.

Q.2 Write short Notes

16

- a) Difference Between traditional Banking and E-Banking.
- b) Bombay Stock Exchange
- c) DFHI- Comparison to London, New York and Indian Money Market
- d) Government Securities

Q.3 Answer the following questions in short.

16

- a) Explain the importance customer Service.
- b) Explain the advantages of online Banking services

Q.4 Answer/attempt any one of the following

16

- a) Define the Money market and explain the Instruments of Money Market.

OR

- b) Explain details the Narasimham Committee Report (I) on the financial system in India.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Explain the Recommendations of Narasimham Committee (II) on Banking Sector Reforms.

OR

- b) Define the Capital Market and explain the Instruments of Capital Market.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
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.

10

- 1) A computer can work for more than 30 years & more than that without any tiredness is called as _____.
a) Accuracy b) Diligence
c) Speed d) Versatility
- 2) E-Trading is an application of _____.
a) M-Commerce b) E-Commerce
c) E-Marketing d) E-Business
- 3) _____ means business transactions take place with the help of Internet.
a) E-Marketing b) E-Commerce
c) E-Business d) E-Advertisement
- 4) _____ involves technologies such as mobile E-Commerce, EFT, Supply Chain Management, Internet Banking.
a) Internet Banking b) E-Commerce
c) B2B d) B2C
- 5) Internet Banking is a type of _____ system.
a) M-Commerce b) E-Cash
c) E-Payment d) E-Wallet
- 6) _____ deals with the buying & selling information, Products & services through the Computer.
a) E-Trading b) E-Banking
c) E-Post d) E-Business
- 7) Period of 4th Generation computer is _____.
a) 1942 to 1955 b) 1975-1989
c) 1989 to onwards d) 1964-1975
- 8) _____ is a business model that refers to government providing service or information to business organization.
a) G2B b) B2C
c) C2C d) C2B
- 9) FTP Stands for _____.
a) File Transaction Protocol
b) Field Transmission Path
c) File Transfer Protocol
d) File Testing Protocol

- 10) DNS Stands for _____.
a) Domain Name System
b) Data Numbering System
c) Direct Numbering System
d) Data Naming Sequence

b) True or false. (one mark each)

06

- 1) Computers in Second generation were used Vacuum tubes.
- 2) Software is a set of one or more programs designed to solve specific problem.
- 3) E-Payment allows customers to pay for the Services via e-methods.
- 4) Time Sharing Operating system is a type of Real Time Operating System.
- 5) Device management module of Operating system controls all the I/O devices.
- 6) B2C is a situation where one business makes a commercial transaction with another.

Q.2 Answer the following.

16

- a) What is System Software?
- b) Explain about LAN (Local Area Network).
- c) Give the application of E-Business.
- d) Explain in detail C2C E- Commerce Business Model.

Q.3 Attempt the following.

16

- a) Explain in detail B2B E- Commerce Business Model.
- b) How System Software is differ from Application Software?

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Give the Generation of Computer.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail the concept of Operating System.

Q.5 Attempt any one of the following.

16

- a) Explain in detail the concept of Network.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail the concept of M- Commerce.