Q1) Define the term 'Management Accounting'. Explain its role in the success of any large scale organization.

OR

The following are the Balance Sheets of EMCOM Limited, Pune, prepared as on 31st March 2016 and 31st March 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>31-03-16</th>
<th>31-03-17</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>31-03-16</th>
<th>31-03-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>10,00,000</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>2,30,000</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>7,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit &amp; Loss A/C</td>
<td>1,70,000</td>
<td>1,96,000</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>2,30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgaged Loan</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Sundry Debtors</td>
<td>1,73,000</td>
<td>1,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14% Debentures</td>
<td>3,50,000</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td>Bills Receivables</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>1,63,000</td>
<td>1,58,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,58,000</td>
<td>1,58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Payables</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank</td>
<td>1,80,000</td>
<td>1,62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Tax</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>Preliminary Exp.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,00,000</td>
<td>22,00,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,00,000</td>
<td>22,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are required to prepare the Fund flow statement with necessary working notes after considering the following information:
• Dividend was distributed on the shares @ 10%

Plant and Furniture was depreciated by 10% and Land and Building was depreciated by 2.5%.

The 15% Debentures are redeemed by purchasing in the open market at Rs.94/- per debenture.

During the year Rs. 40,000 are paid by way of taxes.

During the year a machine having book value Rs.60,000/- was sold at Rs. 45,000/-.

Shares were issued at 5% discount which was written off through the General Reserve Account.

**Q2)** From the different ratios given below complete the Balance Sheet with as many details as possible:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales to total assets</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales to fixed assets</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets are 3rd of the fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory Turnover Ratio</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors Turnover Ratio</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets to Net-worth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Equity Ratio</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales during the year are</td>
<td>Rs.60,000,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Profit ratio is</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OR

Mr. WISER has furnished you the following estimated information for the next financial year during which he has intended to produce 90,000 units:

Sales price of the product shall be Rs. 80 by fetching 25% profit on sales.

The cost consists of: Raw Material - Rs.30/-, Labour Cost Rs.20/- and Overheads Rs.10/-

60% of the overheads consists of depreciation on fixed assets. The remaining overheads are paid two weeks in arrears.

Average stock of raw material must be equal to the 3 weeks requirement and that of finished goods must be equal to the half of the sales of the next month.

The work in Progress will remain in stock for two weeks for which labour cost and overheads should be considered at 40% and 60% completion stage respectively.

10% of the Purchases are made on cash basis while the remaining with one month credit.

20% of the sales are made on advance payment of one month while the remaining are made with forty five days credit period.

Wages are paid on every 10th day of the next month.

Add 10% of your computation for contingencies.

Q3) Mr. LTCAP wants to purchase a machine for its new factory for which two alternative machines are available, the details, of the same are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Machine 'A'</th>
<th>Machine 'B'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap value</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash inflows during the life of the assets are as follows:
First year  50,000  2,50,000  
Second year  1,00,000  2,00,000  
Third year  1,50,000  1,50,000  
Fourth year  2,00,000  1,00,000  
Fifth year  2,50,000  50,000  

The cost of capital is 10% at which the present value factor is as follows:

First year-0.909,  Second year-0.826,  
Third year-0.751,  Fourth year-0.682, Fifth year-0.621  

You are required to advise the management as to which machine should be purchased on the basis of the following methods of appraisal:

a)  Pay-back period,  
b)  Return on Investment  
c)  Net present value, and  
d)  Profitability Index  

OR

The following particulars in respect of product EX and DX are obtained from the cost records of Margicost Limited, Pune,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Product 'EX' [Rs.]</th>
<th>Product 'DX' [Rs.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selling price</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material cost @ Rs.15/- per unit</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost @ Rs.10/- per hour</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Overheads</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fixed cost</td>
<td>Rs.25,000/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are required to advise the management as to which product is better in the following different situations:
If the total sales in units is the key factor.

If the total sales in value is the key factor.

If the raw material is in short supply.

If the availability of the labour hours is restricted.

If the raw material available is 2000 kg and maximum possible sale of each product is only 500 units then what should be the most beneficial sales mix.

**Q4) Define the terms 'Standard Cost' and 'Standard Costing'. Explain how variance analysis helps in controlling cost of production.**

**OR**

Mr. EMCOM has provided you the following estimates related to the period from June 2017 to September 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Factory Exp.</th>
<th>Other Exp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4,50,000</td>
<td>2,80,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>5,60,000</td>
<td>3,50,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>3,20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4,60,000</td>
<td>2,60,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4,20,000</td>
<td>2,30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>3,50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Information:**

20% of the sales are on cash basis. 40% of the credit sales are recovered in the next month while the remaining two months after.

20% of the purchases are made by making an advance payment of one month, 10% of the purchases are on cash basis while the remaining purchases are made on the credit period of one month.

Wages are paid on every 7th day of the next month.
Factory and Other expenses are fixed to the extent 80% and 60% respectively which are paid in the same month.

Variable overheads are paid one month in arrear.

Advance Income-tax Rs.45,000/- is to be deposited in the month of July.

Interest on 15,000, 14% convertible debentures of Rs.10/- each, issued 2 years back at 20% premium is due on 1st January and 1st July every year.

Balance as on 1st June 2017-Rs.1,00,000/-. 

You are required to prepare Cash Budget of Mr. EMCOM for the period from June 2017 to September 2017:

OR

What do you mean by Budget and Budgetary control? Explain the various types of budgets.

**Q5)** Write notes on any two of the following:

- Tools and techniques of Management Accounting
- Distinction between cash flow statement and fund flow statement
- Application of marginal costing in managerial decision making
- Methods of appraisal of capital expenditure

▲ ▲ ▲
Q1) Define the concept of 'Strategic Management'. Explain the nature and scope of strategic management. [20]

OR

a) Define 'Vision'. Explain the advantages of vision. [10]
b) Explain the concept of SWOT analysis. [10]

Q2) What is strategic planning? Explain advantages and limitations of strategic planning. [20]

OR

What is strategy implementation? Explain key issues in the strategy implementation. [20]

Q3) What is marketing strategy? Explain the nature and significance of marketing strategy. [20]

OR

What is research and development strategy? Explain Need and formulation of research and development strategy in organisation. [20]

Q4) What is 'Financial Strategy'? Explain objects and Need of Financial strategy. [20]

OR

Q5) Write short notes (any four) [20]
   a) Core Competencies
   b) Management Ethics
   c) Six Sigma
   d) Financial Decisions
   e) Logistic Strategy
   f) Need of Production Strategy

▲ ▲ ▲
प्रश्न 1) ‘व्यूहचर्चानात्मक व्यवस्थापन’ या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या द्या. व्यूहचर्चानात्मक व्यवस्थापनाचे स्वरूप व व्यापी स्थळ करा. [20]

किंवा

अ) टूटी म्हणजे काय? तसेच टूटीचे फायदे स्पष्ट करा. [10]

ब) ‘स्वॉट’ विश्लेषण संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा. [10]

प्रश्न 2) व्यूहचर्चानात्मक नियोजन म्हणजे काय? व्यूहचर्चानात्मक नियोजनाचे फायदे आणि मर्यादा स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा

व्यूहचर्चा अमल्लवजावणी म्हणजे काय? व्यूहचर्चा अमल्लवजावणीतील मुख्य प्रस्ताव स्पष्टीकरण करा. [20]

प्रश्न 3) विपणन व्यूहचर्चा म्हणजे काय? विपणन ‘व्यूहचर्चेचे स्वरूप व महत्व’ स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा

संशोधन व विकास व्यूहचर्चा म्हणजे काय? व्यवसाय संस्थेमधील संशोधन व विकास व्यूहचर्चेचे महत्व व मूल्यीकरण स्पष्ट करा. [20]
प्रश्न 4) वित्तीय व्यूहरचना महणेजे काय? वित्तीय व्यूहरचनेचे उदेश व गरज स्पष्ट करा.

किया
मानवी संसाधन व्यूहरचना महणे काय? मानवी संसाधन व्यूहरचनेची गरज व सृजनकरण स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 5) टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

अ) मुख्य क्षमता
ब) व्यवस्थापन निर्दिष्टतेवी
क) सिक्स सिग्मा (Six sigma)
ड) वित्तीय निर्णय
ढ) व्यूहशास्त्रीय व्यूहरचना
फ) उत्पादन व्यूहरचनेची गरज

▲ ▲ ▲
M.Com (Part -I) (For External)  
INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (Compulsory) 
(2015 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours] 
[Max. Marks : 100

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

Q1) Explain need and significance of Industrial economics. [20]

OR

Criticize Alfred Weber's theory of Industrial location.

Q2) Explain measures adopted by the Indian Government to improve Industrial efficiency. [20]

OR

Write factors influencing industrial productivity.

Q3) State causes of Industrial imbalance and discuss measures adopted by the Indian Government to reduce Industrial imbalance. [20]

OR

Explain role and problems of small enterprises.

Q4) Criticize August Losch's theory of Industrial location. [20]

OR

Explain measurement and factors affecting Industrial efficiency.

P.T.O.
Q5) Write short notes on (any two) [20]
   
a) Nature of Industrial economics
b) Industrial productivity
c) Disinvestment policy of India
d) Regional Industrial imbalance-special focus on Maharashtra

▲ ▲ ▲
P3558

[5259]-Ext.-703
M.Com (Part -I) (For External)
INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (Compulsory)
(2015 Pattern)
(मराठी रूपांतर)

वेळ : 3 तास ] [ एकूण गुण : 100

मूलना:
1) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शविता.
3) संदर्भार्थी मुल्य इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रका पहावी.

प्रश्न 1) ओळखण्डिक अर्थशास्त्राची गरज आणि महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
आल्फ्रेड वेर्णचया ओळखण्डिक स्थान निर्धारीती सिद्धांताचे टिकात्मक परिश्रम करा.

प्रश्न 2) ओळखण्डिक कार्यक्षमता सुधारण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने केलेले उपाय स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
�ळखण्डिक उत्पादकतेवर परिणाम करणारे घटक लिहा.

प्रश्न 3) ओळखण्डिक असमतलाची कारणे सांगून ओळखण्डिक असमतल कमी करण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने केलेल्या उपायांची चर्चा करा. [20]

किंवा
लघू उपक्रमाची भूमिका आणि समस्या स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) ओळखण्डिक लीलाचया ओळखण्डिक स्थान निर्धारीती सिद्धांताचे टिकात्मक परिश्रम करा. [20]

किंवा
�ळखण्डिक कार्यक्षमतेची मापने आणि ओळखण्डिक कार्यक्षमतेवर परिणाम करणारे घटक स्पष्ट करा.

-3-
प्रश्न 5) टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) आध्यात्मिक अर्थशास्त्राचे स्वरूप
ब) आध्यात्मिक उत्पादकता
क) भारताचे निर्गुणवृक्ष धोरण
ड) प्रादेशिक आध्यात्मिक असमतोल–महाराष्ट्राच्या संदर्भात

▲ ▲ ▲
Q1) Write short notes on (any 3) [15]
   a) GAAP
   b) Valuation of Goodwill
   c) Operating Lease
   d) IFRS
   e) Discounted Cash Flow method of valuation of shares

Q2) From the following information Prepare a consolidated Balance sheet of X Ltd. and its subsidiary Y Ltd. as on 31 March 2015. [20]

   Balance sheet of X Ltd. and its Subsidiary Y Ltd. as on 31 March 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>X Ltd.</th>
<th>Y Ltd.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>X Ltd.</th>
<th>Y Ltd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amt.(Rs.)</td>
<td>Amt.(Rs.)</td>
<td>Amt.(Rs)</td>
<td>Amt.(Rs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity share capital</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rs 10 per share)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Investment in Y Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 % Preference share capital</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,000 Preference shares</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rs 100 per share)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss account</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>200 Debentures</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General reserve</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 % Debenture</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Other current assets</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>78,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rs 100 per debenture)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,75,000</td>
<td>1,69,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,75,000</td>
<td>1,69,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P.T.O.
a) X Ltd. acquired the shares in Y Ltd. on 1 April 2014.

b) Credit Balance on Profit and Loss Account of Y Ltd. on 1 April 2014, was Rs 8,000 out of which Y Ltd. declared and paid dividend at 8% to the equity shareholders.

c) Current year’s Preference dividend is still unpaid

d) Out of the dividend paid by Y Ltd., the amount received by X Ltd. is credited to its profit and loss account

e) Stock of X Ltd. includes goods purchased from Y Ltd. of Rs. 3,600. Y Ltd. sold the goods at a loss of 10% on Cost.

f) Interest on debentures of Y Ltd. is outstanding for six months. No entries had been passed.

OR

Q2) a) T Ltd. was placed in voluntary liquidation on 31.12.2015, when its Balance Sheet was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amt.(Rs.)</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amt.(Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50,000 Equity share capital (Rs.) 10 per share fully paid</td>
<td>4,75,000</td>
<td>Freehold Property</td>
<td>5,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: calls in arrears of Rs.25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>2,89,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000, 5% Cumulative Preference Shares Rs.100 per share fully paid</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>57,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,86,000</td>
<td>Debetors</td>
<td>74,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share premium Account</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Profit &amp; Loss Account</td>
<td>2,14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Debentures Account</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Debentures</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Overdraft</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>1,15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,00,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,00,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Preference dividend is in arrears from 2013 onwards.
The Company's Articles provides that, on liquidation, out of the surplus assets remaining after payment of liquidation cost and outside liabilities, there shall be paid, firstly, all arrears of preference dividend, secondly, the amount paid up on preference share together with a premium thereon of Rs.10 per share, thirdly, any balance then remaining shall be paid to the equity shareholders.

The bank overdraft was guaranteed by the Directors, who were called upon by the bank to discharge their liability under the guarantee. The Directors paid the amount to the bank.

The Liquidator realized the assets as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freehold Property</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>2,40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls in arrears</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creditors were paid less discount of 5%. The debentures and accrued interest were repaid on 31 March 2016.

Liquidation cost were Rs.3,820 and the liquidator’s remuneration was 2% on the amounts realized.

Prepare the Liquidator’s Statement of Account.

Q2) b) Determine the intrinsic value of each equity share on the basis of the following Balance Sheet of XYZ Ltd. and the information supplied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,000 6% Cumulative Pref. Shares of Rs. 10 each</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>Investments (Including P.F. and investment in)</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve &amp; Surplus</td>
<td></td>
<td>partly paid shares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital reserve</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Premium</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Stock in trade</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss A/c</td>
<td>1,27,500</td>
<td>Sundry Debtors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 % Debenture secured by a floating charge on stock in trade</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry creditors</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>Doubtful</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Income Tax</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>45,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preliminary expenses</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deferred Revenue Expenditure</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,64,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,64,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note on the accounts:

i) Preference dividends are in arrears for the last three years.

ii) Contingent Liability

1) Uncalled Liability on partly paid shares Rs. 5,000

2) A Bill of Exchange discounted Rs. 2,500

iii) Out of the doubtful debts, 50% may be regarded as recoverable.

Market value of the stock in trade is Rs. 47,100.

Q3) A Mumbai merchant opens a new branch in Delhi, which trades independently of the head office. The transactions of the Branch for the year ended 31.03.2015 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amt.(Rs.)</th>
<th>Amt.(Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods supplied by Head Office</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases from outsider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>29,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash received from customer</td>
<td>30,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid to creditors</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses paid by Branch</td>
<td>8,950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture purchased by Branch on credit</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash received from H.O. initially</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance to H.O.</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepare the Branch Trading and Profit and Loss Account and the Branch Account in the Head Office (H.O.) books after incorporation of the Branch Trail Balance, taking the following into consideration.

a) The accounts of Branch Fixed Assets are maintained in H.O. books.

b) Write off depreciation on Furniture at 5% p.a.

c) A remittance of Rs.2,000 from the Branch to the H.O. is in transit

d) The Branch closing stock is valued at Rs.12,000
Q4) Write short notes (Any three):
   a) Incomes Exempted from Tax
   b) Set off and Carry Forward of Losses
   c) Income Tax Return
   d) Income from other sources

Q5) During the previous year 2016-17 Mr. X (Age: 45 Year) is employed by a pharmaceutical company situated at Kanpur. He gets the following benefits from his employer:

Basic Salary 34,000 pm
Dearness Allowance 30% of Basic (40% forming a part of retirement benefit)
Dearness Pay 5,000 pm (not a part of retirement benefit)
Fixed Commission 4,000 pm (not a part of retirement benefit)
Commission 5% of turnover (Monthly turnover Rs. 1,00,000)
House Rent Allowance 15,000 pm (Actual Rent Paid Rs. 17,000 pm)
Employers Contribution to P.F. 5,400 pm
Interest on P.F. 55,000 @11%

Free Health Club facility is provided by employer for which employer pays Rs. 7,000 pm. Calculate Taxable Salary of Mr. X for the Assessment Year 2017-18

Q6) Mr. Omkar submits you following particulars:

Basic Salary 2,88,600
Project Allowance 1,06,000
High Cost of Living Allowance 1,12,400
Commission (1% on turnover) 60,000
Gift by Employer of Home Appliances 13,400
House Rent Allowance (Rent Paid Rs. 90,000) 1,00,000
Pension from former employer 1,76,800
Royalty on books 12,000
Interest on Post Office Saving Banks 15,500
Profit from Business of Mushrooms 2,28,000
Income from House property 1,04,000
Insurance Premium on life insurance 1,24,000
Capital Gain from sale of Land 1,40,000
Tuition fees paid for son 45,000
Medical Insurance premium 16,500
Agricultural Income Received 1,50,000
Car of 1800 CC with driver provided for personal and official use the expenses are paid by employer.

Calculate the tax Liability of Mr. Omkar for the assessment year 2017-18

OR

a) Mr. Gajanan has 2 residential houses as per following details:  [10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>House 1</th>
<th>House 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Valuation</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>2,60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fare Rent</td>
<td>1,60,000</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Rent Received</td>
<td>Self-Occupied</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Taxes</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardening Expenses</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Expenses</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Housing Loan</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
<td>1,40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculate his income from house property for the assessment year 2017-18

b) Mr. Ashok Purchased house property for Rs. 76,000 on June 30, 1967. The following expenses are incurred by him for making addition/alternation to the house property :

i) Cost of construction of first floor in 1975-76 Rs. 1,10,000

ii) Cost of Construction of second floor in 1983-84 Rs. 3,40,000

iii) Alternation/reconstruction of property in 1992-93 Rs. 2,90,000  [10]

Fair market value of the property on April 1, 1981 is Rs. 4,50,000. The house property is sold by X on June 15, 2016 for 99,50,000 (Expenses incurred on transfer: Rs. 10,000)

Cost Inflation Index for Previous Year 1983-84 was 116, 1992-93 was 223 and 2016-17 was 1125.

Calculate the Capital Gain of Mr. Ashok.
Q1) Define 'Information System' Explain the basic component of Information System.

OR

Define 'E-Commerce'. Explain the drivers of E-Commerce.

Q2) Define 'Internet'. Explain the components of Internet.

OR

Explain the purchase procedure with reference to E-Commerce.

Q3) Explain the commercial and cultural dimension of Intellectual property rights.

OR

Explain the functions and powers of controller of patents.

Q4) Explain the types of Trade marks.

OR

Explain in detail the provisions of Biodiversity Act, 2002.
Q5) Write short notes (any two) [20]
   a) Supply chain management
   b) B2B and B2C
   c) Intellectual property rights
   d) Appellate Board

▲▲▲
प्रश्न 1) 'माहीती पद्धती' व्याख्या द्या. माहीती पद्धतीचे मुलमूळ घटक स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
'ई-काम्यत' व्याख्या द्या. इ काम्यतच्या श्रेणी स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) इंटरनेटची व्याख्या द्या. इंटरनेटचे घटक स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
इ-काम्यतच्या संदर्भात खरेदीची कार्य पद्धती स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) वैदिक संपदा अधिकाररूपे व्यापारी आणि सांस्कृतिक आयाम स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
पेटेंट नियमकाचे कार्य आणि अधिकार स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) व्यापार चिन्हाचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
जैवविविधता कायदा 2002 च्या तरतुंदी सविस्तर सांगा.
प्रश्न 5) टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) वितरण साखरी व्यवस्थापन
ब) बी 2 बी आणि बी 2 सी
क) बौद्धिक संपदा आधिकार
ड) अपिलएट बोर्ड

▲ ▲ ▲
[5259]Ext.-706
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING
Advanced Cost Accounting And Cost System
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - I)

Time: 3 Hours]  Max. Marks: 100

Instructions to the candidates:
1) Attempt all questions.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q1) What is ‘Inventory control’? Explain any five methods of inventory control.[20]

OR

What is meant by capacity of a factory? Explain the various capacity levels with illustrative examples.

Q2) Write short notes on the following (any four) [20]
   a) Landed cost of material receipts.
   b) Features of Job costing.
   c) Cost classification in operating costing.
   d) Distinguish between Reconciliation statement and Memorandum Reconciliation Account.
   e) Treatment of depreciation in Cost Accounts.
   f) Technical measures for productivity improvement.

Q3) The following data were obtained from the books of Snehal Engineering Company for the half year ending on 30th September, 2016. [20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>(₹ )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stores overheads</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motive power</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Lighting</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Welfare Expenses</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Fixed Assets</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs &amp; Maintenance costs</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General overheads</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and taxes</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s Insurance</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P.T.O.
The following further details are also available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Production departments</th>
<th>Service departments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Wages (₹)</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Materials (₹)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Expenses (₹)</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>6,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (kWh.)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets Values (₹)</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Occupied (Sq.Ft.)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light points</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenses of service departments are to be allocated on the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Dept.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are required to:

a) Prepare Primary overhead distribution summary,

b) Prepare Secondary overhead distribution summary, and

c) Calculate departmental overhead rate for each of the production departments assuming that overheads are recovered as a percentage to direct wages.
a) A construction company has undertaken a contract to construct a road. The following particulars relates to the contract for the year ended 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>(₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Materials :-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct purchased</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued from stores</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Plant in use :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written down value</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Wages</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Expenses</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of General overheads</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material in hand</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Lost by fire</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvage value of material Lost by fire</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages accrued (31-03-2016)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Expenses accrued (31-03-2016)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of work certified</td>
<td>1,59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of work uncertified</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The contract price is ₹ 2,15,000 and it is a practice of the contractee to retain 10% of work certified as per the terms of contract.

Prepare contract Account and work-in-progress Account. [10]
b) A product passes through two distinct processes I & II. The following information is available in respect of these processes for the month of June, 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Process I</th>
<th>Process II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25,000 units introduced in the process at ₹ 8 per unit</td>
<td>₹ 2,00,000</td>
<td>₹ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Consumed</td>
<td>₹ 1,92,000</td>
<td>₹ 96,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Labour</td>
<td>₹ 2,24,000</td>
<td>₹ 1,28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Expenses</td>
<td>₹ 1,40,000</td>
<td>₹ 60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Wastage of Input</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap value of normal wastage per unit</td>
<td>₹ 9.90</td>
<td>₹ 8.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output in units</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepare :-

a) Process Accounts, and
b) Abnormal Loss or Gain Account as the case may be in each process.[10]

Q4) a) What do you mean by ‘Waste’ and ‘Scrap’? How are these treated in Cost Accounts. [10]

OR

What do you understand by FIFO method as a method for pricing issue of material? Distinguish between FIFO and LIFO.

b) Self-help Ltd. has three production departments and two service departments. Their total overhead as per primary distribution summary are as follows:

Production Departments :-

A = ₹ 13,600
B = ₹ 14,700
C = ₹ 12,800

Service Departments :-

S1 = ₹ 9,000
S2 = ₹ 3,200
The expenses of service departments are charged on a percentage basis which is as follows :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Dept.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S₁</th>
<th>S₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S₁</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S₂</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepare a statement showing secondary distribution of overheads by using Simultaneous Equation Method. [10]

OR

b) A manufacturing company discloses a net loss of ₹ 3,47,000 as per its cost Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2016. The following information is available from the scrutiny of the figures of cost and Financial Accounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Factory overheads un-absorbed</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Administration overheads over-absorbed</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Depreciation charged in Financial Accounts</td>
<td>3,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Depreciation charged in Cost Accounts</td>
<td>2,75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Interest on investments not included in Cost Accounts</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Income tax provided</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii)</td>
<td>Interest on loan fund in Financial Accounts</td>
<td>2,45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii)</td>
<td>Transfer fees credited in Financial Accounts</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix)</td>
<td>Stores adjustment credited in Financial Accounts</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>Dividend received</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find out the Financial loss by preparing a Memorandum Reconciliation Account. [10]
The following figures are extracted from the Financial Accounts of Sellwell Company for the year ended on 31st March, 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>(₹)</th>
<th>Amount (₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales (20,000 units)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Material</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Wages</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory overheads</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative overheads</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling &amp; Distribution overheads</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock of Finished goods (1230 units)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work-in-Progress</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory overheads</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Work-in-Progress</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill Written off.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid on capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In costing records, factory overheads are charged at 100% of direct wages, administrative overheads charged at 10% of works cost and selling & distribution overheads charged at the rate of ₹20 per unit sold. [20]

You are required to prepare:

a) Profit and Loss Account
b) Cost sheet
c) Reconciliation statement.
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)  
CO-OPERATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
109 : Co - Operative Movement In India And Abroad  
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - I)

**Time : 3 Hours**  
**Max. Marks : 100**

**Instructions to the candidates:-**

1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) All questions carry equal marks.  
3) Answer should be precise and to the point.

**Q1)** State and explain the various phases of evolution of Co - Operative movement in India.

[20]

OR

Explain the progress of Dairy Co - Operatives in Denmark.

**Q2)** Discuss the updated amendments of Maharashtra state Co - Operative Societies Act 1960.

[20]

OR

State the recommendations of All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (AIRCS).

**Q3)** Explain the objectives and importance of consumer Co - Operative movement in Great Britain.

[20]

OR

Explain the contribution of NABARD in refinance credit Co - Operative society.

**Q4)** What is Co - Operation? Explain the various principles of Co - Operation.

[20]

OR

Explain the evolution of Co - Operative credit movement in Germany.

**P.T.O.**
Q5) Write Short Notes (Any Two) [20]

a) Recommendation of Vaidyanathan Committee.
b) Disputes and Settlements.
c) Audit of Co-Operative societies.
d) Recommendation of Narsimham Committee.
प्रश्न 1) भारतातील सहकारी चठवठीता उत्क्रांतीत विविध टप्पे सांगा व स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
डेन्मार्क मधील दुध सहकारी संस्थाची प्रगती स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी संस्था अधिनियम 1960 मधील सुधारीत दुसऱ्यांची चर्चा करा. [20]
किंवा
अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण यांच्या सर्वेक्षणाची समितीच्या शिफारशी नयन करा.

प्रश्न 3) ब्रिटन मधील ग्राहक सहकारी चठवठीता उद्धी suggested answer महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
सहकारी पत संस्थामधील नावांच्या पुनर्विवेच्या पुनरऱ्यातील योगदान स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) सहकार म्हणजेच काय? सहकाराची विविध तत्वे स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
जर्मनीतील सहकारी पत चठवठीची उत्क्रांती स्पष्ट करा.
प्रश्न 5) थोड़क्यात टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

अ) वैद्यनाथन सभितीच्या शिफारशी
ब) कलह आणि समझौता
क) सहकारी संस्थाचे लेखापरिश्रम
ढ) नरसिंह सभितीच्या शिफारशी
Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Write a detailed note on 'features of organized commodity markets and regulated markets'.

OR

Give meaning of the term 'Foreign Direct Investment'. Narrate its importance and objectives.

Q2) What do you mean by service sector? State and explain its characteristics.

OR

Explain the term 'co-operative marketing'. What are its objectives and features?

Q3) Define the term 'business environment'. Narrate the importance and scope of business environment.

OR

Define the term 'pollution'. Explain various types of pollution.

Q4) Give meaning of the term 'unemployment'. What are the causes of unemployment? Suggest remedies to reduce unemployment.

OR

What do you mean by 'globalisation'? Explain its objectives.

P.T.O.
Q5) Write short notes on (any four) : [20]
   a) Product buying policy
   b) Super Markets
   c) Innovative marketing practices
   d) Business environment with reference to India
   e) Go Green Movement
   f) Opportunities in environment
   g) Review of two decades of globalisation
प्रश्न 1) ‘संघटित वस्तू बाजार आणि नियंत्रित बाजारपेठ’ यावर सविस्तर टीप लिहा. [20]

किंवा
‘परवर्ती बेट गुंतवणूक’ संकल्पनेचा अर्थ सांगा. त्याचे महत्त्व आणि उद्दिष्टे विशद करा.

प्रश्न 2) सेवा क्षेत्र म्हणजे काय? त्याची वैशिष्ट्ये संगृंह स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
‘सहकारी विपणन’ संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा. त्याची उद्दिष्टे आणि वैशिष्ट्ये कोणती?

प्रश्न 3) ‘व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण’ संकल्पनेची व्याख्या करा. व्यावसायिक पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व आणि व्यासी विशद करा. [20]

किंवा
‘प्रदूषण’ संकल्पनेची व्याख्या द्या. प्रदूषणाचे विविध प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) ‘बेरोजगार’ संकल्पनेचा अर्थ सांगा. बेरोजगारीची कारणे कोणती? बेरोजगार कमी होण्यासाठी उपाय सुचवा. [20]

किंवा
‘जागतिकीकरण’ म्हणजे काय? त्याची उद्दिष्टे स्पष्ट करा.
प्रश्न 5) थोड़क्यात टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

अ) वस्तू खऱ्याची धोरण
ब) सुपर मार्केट
क) नाविन्यपूर्ण विपणन प्रथा
ड) भारताच्या संदर्भातील व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण
ं) 'गो ग्रीन' चठवठ
फ) पर्यावरणातील संधी
व) जागरूकताकरणाच्या दोन दशकांचा आढावा

校园 0 0 0
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Production Operation and Financial Management
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - I)

Time: 3 Hours [Max. Marks: 100]

Instructions to the candidates:
1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Important: Section - I and Section - II should be written in the same Answer book.

SECTION - I PRODUCTION AND OPERATION MANAGEMENT


OR

What is 'Product Development'? Explain in detail the factors responsible for Product Development as well as tools of product development.

Q2) Define the terms 'Production Planning' and 'Production Control'. Explain in detail the steps in Production Planning and Control. [15]

OR

Explain in detail the problems of Rationalisation, Automation and Computerisation.

Q3) Write short notes (any two) [20]
   a) Types of Production System
   b) Product Design
   c) Procedure of Production Planning
   d) Principles of Quality Management

P.T.O.
SECTION - II FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Q4) What is 'Financial System'? Explain the Instruments used in Indian Financial System. [15]

OR

What is 'Capital Investment Decisions'? Explain the types & methods of Capital Investment Decisions.

Q5) Explain the utility of Income statements & limitations of financial statements.[15]

OR

Explain the factors affecting working capital requirement.

Q6) Write short notes (any two) : [20]

a) Importance of Financial Management
b) Capital Budgeting
c) Balance sheet
d) Inventory Management
विभाग - I उत्पादन आणि प्रक्रिया व्यवस्थापन

प्रश्न 1) ‘प्रक्रिया व्यवस्थापन’ म्हणजेच काय? उत्पादन व्यवस्थापनाची उद्देश्ये व उत्पादन व्यवस्थापनातील साधकांना प्रवाह स्थळ करा. [15]

किंवा
‘वस्तू विकास’ म्हणजेच काय? वस्तू विकासास अरणीभूत ठरणारे घटक तसेच वस्तू विकासाची साधने स्थळ करा.

प्रश्न 2) ‘उत्पादन नियोजन’ व ‘उत्पादन नियंत्रण’ या संकल्पनेच्या व्याख्या द्या. उत्पादन नियोजन व नियंत्रणातील टप्पे सधिर स्थळ करा. [15]

किंवा
वाजवीकरण, स्वयंचलीकरण व संगणकीकरणाच्या समस्या सधिर स्थळ करा.

प्रश्न 3) थोडक्यात टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]

अ) उत्पादन प्रगतीचे प्रकार
ब) उत्पादन आराखडा
क) उत्पादन नियोजन कार्यवाहकती
ड) गुणवत्ता व्यवस्थापनाची तत्वे
प्रश्न 4) 'वित्तिय प्रणाली' म्हणजेच काय? भारतीय वित्तिय प्रणालीची विविध साधने स्पष्ट करा. [15] किंवा
भाष्यवल गुंतवणूक निर्णय म्हणजे काय? भाष्यवल गुंतवणूक निर्णयाचे प्रकार व पद्धती स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 5) उत्पत्त विवरण पत्रकांची उपयुक्तता व वित्तिय विवरण पत्राच्या मर्यादा स्पष्ट करा. [15] किंवा
खेचत्या भाष्यवलाच्या गरजेवर परिणाम करणारे घटक स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 6) शोधक्र्यात टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]
अ) वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्त्व
ब) भाष्यवली अंदाजपत्रक
क) ताघेंबंद
ड) मालसाठा व्यवस्थापन

[5259]Ext.-709 4
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
ADVANCE BANKING AND FINANCE
Law and Practices of Banking
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - I) (Group - G)

Time: 3 Hours

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

Q1) Explain in detail the provisions of RBI Act, 1934 pertaining to Incorporation, Capital Management of RBI. [20]

OR

Define banker and customer. Explain in detail the relationship between banker and customer.

Q2) Discuss the provisions related to powers of RBI as per the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. [20]

OR

Explain the following provisions related to Securitisation Act, 2002.
   a) Reconstruction of financial assets
   b) Financial Institution
   c) Security interest
   d) Banking company

Q3) Explain the following as definitions given under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881. [20]
   a) Negotiable Instrument
   b) Holder
   c) Holder in due course
   d) Payment in due course

OR

Discuss the role and uses of technology upgradation in banking sector.

P.T.O.
**Q4** Explain the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 pertaining to ‘Obligations of the Banking companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries’. [20]

OR

What are the strategies adopted by banks to manage risks?

**Q5** Write notes (any two): [20]

a) Recommendations of Damodaran Committee
b) Promissory note
c) Management of Investment Portfolio
d) Merger and Acquisition in banking sector
केला : 3 तास]

मूल्यांकन :— 1) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.
2) उजवीकरणात अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शविलाय.
3) संदर्भांसाठी मूळ इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रिका पहा.

प्रश्न 1) भारतीय रिझर्व बँक कायदा 1934 मधील भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेच्या स्थापना आणि भांडवल व्यवस्थापना संबंधीच्या तत्तनांवी सर्विस्टर स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
बँक आणि प्राध्याभास वांचाची व्याख्या द्या. बँक आणि प्राध्याभास वांचालील संबंध सर्विस्टर स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) 1949 च्या बँकींग नियमन कायदा नुसार भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेच्या अधिकारांशी संबंधीत तत्तनांवी चर्चा करा. [20]

किंवा
सेक्युराट्याच्या प्रॉचेझन कायदा 2002 शी संबंधीत खालील तत्तनांवी स्पष्ट करा.

ए) वित्तीय मालकऱ्यांची पुनर्रचना
ब) वित्तीय संस्था
क) सेक्युरिटी इंटरनेट
ड) बँकींग कंपनी
प्रश्न 3) 1881 च्या चलनशील दस्तऐवज कायद्यातील खालील व्याख्या स्पष्ट करा.

अ) चलनशील दस्तऐवज

ब) धारक

क) यथाविधी धारक

ड) यथाविधी प्रदान

फिंवा
बैंकिंग क्षेत्रातील अडचणात तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका आणि उपयुक्ततेची चर्चा करा.

प्रश्न 4) मनी लैंडिंग प्रतिबंध कायदा 2002 मध्ये बैंकिंग कंपन्या, वित्तीय संस्था आणि मध्यस्थान्वित बंधनांसंबंधी तर्कतुली स्पष्ट करा.

फिंवा
धोक्यांचे समायोजन करण्यासाठी बैंकांकडून आखे जाणारे डावपेच कोणते?

प्रश्न 5) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) दामोदरन समितीच्या शिफारशी

ब) वचनपत्र

क) गुंतवणूक संग्रह व्यवस्थापन

ड) बैंकिंग क्षेत्रातील विलिनीकरण आणि संपादन

[5259]Ext.-710 4
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
ADVANCED MARKETING
Marketing Management
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - I)

Time : 3 Hours

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

Q1) What do you mean by Marketing? Explain the advantages and limitations of Marketing. [20]

OR

What is Pricing? Explain the objectives and factors influencing pricing.

Q2) What do you mean by Personal Selling? Explain the importance and process of Personal Selling. [20]

OR

Define the term Market Segmentation? Explain the various bases of Market Segmentation.

Q3) a) Explain elements of Promotion Mix. [10]
b) Explain Product Life Cycle. [10]

OR

a) Explain the scope of Consumer Behaviour.
b) Explain the functions of Attitude.

Q4) Define the term Consumer Learning? Explain elements and general characteristics of Consumer Learning. [20]

OR

Define the concept of Motivation? Explain the theory of Motivation.

P.T.O.
Q5) Write short notes on (any two):

   a) Product Simplification
   b) Brand Management
   c) Tools of Public Relations
   d) E-Marketing Promotion
प्रश्न १) विपणन म्हणजे काय? विपणनाचे फायदे आणि मर्यादा स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
किमत निर्धारण म्हणजे काय? किमत निर्धारणाची उद्देश्ये व किमत निर्धारणावर परिणाम करणारे घटक विषद करा.

प्रश्न २) वैयक्तीक विक्री म्हणजे काय? वैयक्तीक विक्रीचे महत्त्व आणि प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
बाजारपेठ विभागणीची व्यावहार्य दृष्ट. बाजारपेठ विभागणीचे विविध आधार स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न ३) अ) विक्रयवृद्धीचे मिश्र चे घटक स्पष्ट करा. [10]
ब) वस्तू जीवनचक्र विषद करा. [10]
किंवा
अ) ग्राहक वर्तंबरकीची व्यासी स्पष्ट करा.
ब) अभिवृत्ती ची कायर्य स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न ४) ‘ग्राहक अध्ययन’ वा संज्ञेची व्यावहार्य दृष्ट. ग्राहक अध्ययनाचे घटक व सामान्य वैशिष्ट्याचे स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
‘अभिप्रेत’ संकल्पनेची व्यावहार्य दृष्ट. अभिप्रेताचे सिद्धांत विषद करा.
प्रश्न 5) टिप्पणियां (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) उत्पादन सुधार
ब) मुद्रण किंवा बोधचिन्ह व्यवस्थापन
क) जनसंपर्कांची साधने
ड) ई - विपणन - वृद्धी
Q1) Following is the Receipts and Payments Account and additional information of Poona Hospital, Pune. Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 2017 and the Balance Sheet as on that date. [20]

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance b/d</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Medicines</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Subscription</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Honorarium to Doctors</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Ambulance Maintenance</td>
<td>1,76,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>3,80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Hospital Equipment Purchased</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>4,70,000</td>
<td>By Furniture purchased</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Donation</td>
<td>2,20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Fixed Deposits</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Life Membership Fees</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Balance c/d</td>
<td>2,78,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Hospital receipts(revenue)</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,14,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P.T.O.
Additional Information:
1) Outstanding subscription for the year 2016-17 is Rs. 20,000.
2) Hospital Equipment and Furniture were purchased on 01.10.2016 and both the assets were to be depreciated by 20% p.a.
3) Life Membership fees are to be capitalised.
4) Donations represent donation for building fund.
5) Staff salary for the current year is outstanding Rs. 30,000.
6) On 01.04.2016 the hospital has the following Assets and Liabilities:
   Land Rs. 10,00,000, Investment Rs. 2,00,000, Bank loan Rs. 80,000 and Ambulance Rs. 4,10,000.
7) Capital Fund as on 01.04.2015 was Rs. 8,64,000.
   OR
A building contractor took a Contract to build a building on 1\textsuperscript{st} April 2016. The contract price was agreed at Rs.16,00,000. The contractor has made the following expenditure during the year.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Rs.}
\item Materials \hspace{1cm} 1,00,000
\item Direct Labour \hspace{1cm} 60,000
\item Plant \hspace{1cm} 1,60,000
\item Direct Expenses \hspace{1cm} 40,000
\end{itemize}

From the following additional information, prepare a Contract Account for the year and also show the amount in work-in-progress which will be shown in the Balance Sheet of the Contractor as on 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2017.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Rs.}
\item Value of Plant (31.03.2017) \hspace{1cm} 1,20,000
\item Stock of Materials (31.03.2017) \hspace{1cm} 20,000
\item Materials returned to stores \hspace{1cm} 4,000
\item Work Certified \hspace{1cm} 3,00,000
\item Cash Received \hspace{1cm} 2,80,000
\item Cost of Work uncertified \hspace{1cm} 16,000
\end{itemize}
Q2) A Ltd. sells its business to B Ltd. as on 31st March 2017 on which date its Balance Sheet stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td>Freehold Property</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>Plant and Tools</td>
<td>1,66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>Bills Receivable</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss A/c</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>Sundry Debtors</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Ltd. agreed to take the assets (exclusive of Cash and Goodwill) at 10% less than the book values, to pay Rs. 1,50,000 for Goodwill and to take over the Debentures.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by allotment to A Ltd. of 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share and balance in cash. The cost of liquidation amounted to Rs. 6,000.

You are required to prepare:

i) Ledger Accounts in the books of A Ltd. and Acquisition journal entries in the books of B Ltd.
The RMG Roadways Ltd. Pune was registered with the Nominal Capital of Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The ledger balances of the company on 31st March 2017 were as follows. Prepare Operating and Profit and Loss A/c and a Balance Sheet as on the date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>20,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Debentures</td>
<td>10,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debenture Interest</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Dividend paid for 2015-16</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>30,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Earnings</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Debts</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver’s Wages</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of fuel on 1.4.2016</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of fuel</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss A/c (Credit Balance)</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of Tyres on 1.4.2016</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of Tyres</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Receivable</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Payable</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Additional Information:**

1) The Stock of fuel on 31.3.2017 was Rs. 60,000 and Stock of Tyres was Rs. 40,000.

2) Insurance prepaid is Rs. 30,000.

3) Outstanding Driver’s wages is Rs. 20,000.

4) Depreciate Motor Vehicles @ 5% p.a.

5) Interest Provided on Debentures for 6 months.

**Q3)**

A) Write Short Notes (Any Two): [10]

1) Merchant Bankers

2) Tax Deducted at Source

3) Capital Goods

4) Accounting Groups and Accounting Heads under Service Tax

B) Explain in detail various types of taxable services under Service Tax Act. [10]

**OR**

Compute the Net wealth of Mr. A as on 31-3-2015, he is engaged in business.

a) Land acquired in 1970 (it may be used for construction of any building) situated within 6 kilometers from Amritsar Rs. 50,00,000

b) Urban land on which construction not permitted Rs. 11,00,000

c) Urban land held as stock-in-trade and which was acquired on June 1st 1997 for Rs. 1,80,000

d) Urban land which is still unused held by him for industrial purposes and which was acquired on 1st April 2007 for Rs. 7,50,000

e) Factory building Rs. 25,00,000

f) Cash in hand Rs. 1,70,000

g) Motor car used for personal purposes Rs. 4,30,000

h) He has also taken loan for purchase of motor car amount outstanding Rs. 1,75,000.
Q4) Sudrashan Co-operative society derives total income from the following sources.

1) Income from processing without the aid of power Rs. 20,000
2) Income from collective disposal of labour of its members Rs. 30,000
3) Interest from another co-operative society Rs. 60,000
4) Income from house property Rs. 1,00,000
5) Income from other business Rs. 22,000

Compute the taxable income and tax liability of Sudarshan co-operative society for the assessment year 2017-18.

OR

From the following Profit & Loss Account of Z Ltd. for the year ended 31-3-2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Opening stock</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>By Sales</td>
<td>81,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Purchases</td>
<td>55,00,000</td>
<td>By Rent of staff quarters</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To railway freight</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>By Closing stock</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Salaries &amp; wages</td>
<td>14,50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Audit fees</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Legal fees</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Repairs to building &amp; machinery</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Staff welfare expenses</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To General charges</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Int. paid on bank OD</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Commission for loan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Reserve for bad debts</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Bad debts</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Depreciation</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Interest</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Rent</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Contribution to staff welfare fund</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fund (unrecognized)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Income tax</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To General reserve</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Net Profit</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,92,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>89,37,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You are required to compute the taxable income of the company from business for the assessment year 2017-18 after considering the following information:

1) General expenses include Rs. 1,000 being donation to approved fund and Rs. 2,000 being family planning expenditure concerning employees.

2) Staff welfare expenses include Rs. 1,500 being cost of pucca well built for use of the workers.

3) Legal expenses include Rs. 10,500 paid to chartered accountant for conducting income tax appeal.

4) Repairs to building include a sum of Rs. 10,000 being cost of addition to business premises.

5) Depreciation allowable for income tax Rs. 23,200.

**Q5** Write Short Notes (any 4) [20]

a) Demerits of VAT

b) Procedure for import of goods

c) Registration procedure under Excise Act

d) Exemption for charitable trust

e) Types of assessment under Income tax Act

f) Tax planning for income tax
M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (For External)
COMMERCIAL LAWS & PRACTICES
E - Security & Cyber Laws and Laws Regulation to
Copyrights & Design
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - III)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 100

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

Q1) What is computer crime? Explain the types of computer crime. [20]

OR

Explain the following terms related to E - Security :

a) Hackers and crackers
b) Computer viruses
c) Spam
d) Secure E - Transactions

Q2) Explain the procedure of E - Governance (sec.4 - 9) under Information Technology Act, 2002. [20]

OR

Explain the penalties for cyber wrongs and adjudications (Sec. 43 to 47) under Information Technology Act, 2002.

Q3) Explain the scope, characteristics and objects of copyright. [20]

OR

State offences and penalties under copyright Act 1957.

P.T.O.
Q4) Explain the following terms with reference to Protection of plants varieties and Farmers Rights Act - 2001. [20]
   a) Propogating Material
   b) Seed
   c) Germ Plasma
   d) Plant variety

Q5) Write short notes on (any two) : [20]
   a) International Copy right (Sec. 40 - 43)
   b) Industrial Design
   c) Geographical Indications
   d) Digital signature certificate
नोंद : 3 तास]

[एकूण गुण : 100]

प्रश्न 1) संगणकीय गुणतंत्र म्हणजेच काय? संगणकीय गुणहार्द्धांचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
ई - सुरक्षा संदर्भात पुढील संज्ञा स्पष्ट करा.
अ) हंकारसं आणि क्रांकारसं
ब) संगणक व्हायरससं
क) स्पमसं
ड) सुरक्षित ई - व्यवहार

प्रश्न 2) सायबर कायद्यांतर्गत ई - गवर्नम्स (कलम 4 ते 9) ची कार्यपद्धती स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
Information Technology Act, 2002 (कलम 43 - 47) कायद्यांतर्गत सायबर
चुकांबद्दल दंड आणि त्यासंदर्भातील नियम (Adjudication) स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) मुद्रण हक्क कायद्यांची व्यावसी, वैशिष्ट्यांचे आणि उद्देश स्पष्ट करा. [20]
किंवा
मुद्रण हक्क कायदा 1957 अंतर्गत समाविष्ट होणारे गुण्येच व दंडात्मक कारवाई सांगा.
प्रश्न 4) Protection of plants varieties and Farmers Rights Act - 2001 नृसार पुष्पील बंजा स्पष्ट करा.

अ) प्रसार साहित्य
ब) बीज
क) अंकुर प्लाजमा
ड) बनसपती बैविध्य

प्रश्न 5) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रण हक्क (कलम 40 - 43)
ब) ओपेकोएलिक संरचना
क) भौगोलिक संकेत
ड) संगणकीय स्वास्थ्री प्रमाणपत्र
[5259] Ext.-714

M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING AND COST SYSTEMS
Cost Control and Cost System (Special Paper - II)
(2015 Pattern) (Group - C)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 100

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

Q1) What do you mean by Responsibility Accounting? Explain various Responsibility Centers with its importance. [20]

OR

What do you mean by Budget? Explain various types of Budgets with it’s advantages. [20]

Q2) The budgeted sale of a company is Rs. 20 Lakhs. Variable cost is 60% of sales and fixed Cost is Rs. 6 lakhs. Calculate [20]

a) PV Ratio
b) BEP sales
c) Margin of Safety
d) Profit at budgeted sales
e) Profit if sale would be Rs.18 Lakhs?

Q3) Explain in detail the concept of Activity Based Costing; and state it’s advantages and Limitations. [20]

OR

a) Explain the concept of ‘Inter-firm comparison and state it’s objectives.[10]
b) Explain the concept of ‘Uniform Costing’ and it’s application. [10]

P.T.O.
Q4) ZF Company manufactures one unit with mixture material of A, B, C as mentioned below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Raw material</th>
<th>Standard Mix for One unit</th>
<th>Actual mix for Ten units.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>60 Numbers @ Rs.15/-</td>
<td>640 numbers @ Rs.17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>80 Numbers @ Rs.20/-</td>
<td>950 numbers @ Rs.18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>100 Numbers @ Rs.25/-</td>
<td>870 numbers @ Rs.26.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You have to calculate,

a) Material cost variance
b) Material price variance;
c) Material uses variances and
d) Material mix variance.

OR

Bugeted Sales is Rs. 60 Lakhs at 80% normal capacity of the XYZ Company. Expenses are apportioned in proportion of sales as under.

Material Cost is 50%,
Wages 10%,
Factory overheads 5%,
Administrative overheads 3%,
Sales overheads 7%
Fixed overheads are Rs.6 lacks.

Prepared flexible budgets at 70% and 100% capacity level assuming fixed overheads are increased by 5% if production level crosses 80%. Also show the budgeted profit at these Levels.
Q5) a) Show graphical presentation of BEP with all essential elements. [10]

b) Details of stock of X material are - [10]

1) Raw Material 10000 Units,

2) WIP 7000 units

3) Finished 5000 Units.

If company want to maintain average stock of RM, WIP and Finished units of 8000 each And in addition to meet sale order of 9000 units, how much quantity it has to be Purchased and manufactured.
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
CO-OPERATION & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Organisation & Management of Co-operative Business
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]  [Max. Marks : 100

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

Q1) Describe in detail the principles of co-operation. [20]

OR

Explain the advantages and problems of professionalisation of co-operative management in India.

Q2) Explain the organisational structure of co-operative banks in India. State its broad features. [20]

OR

Explain the importance and problems of control over co-operatives through Audit and taxation.

Q3) Explain the role of V. Mehata National co-operative Institute in co-operative education and training since 1991. [20]

OR

Explain the performance of National council for co-operative training in India since - 1991.

P.T.O.
Q4) Explain the organisational set-up of co-operative department of divisional Level. State it's broad features. [20]

OR

Explain the rights and duties of District Registrar of co-operative societies.

Q5) Write short notes on (any two) : [20]

a) Importance of professionalisation of co-operative Management

b) Features of federal structure of co-operatives

c) State co-operative Union

d) Responsibilities of District Registrar of co-operatives
प्रश्न 1) सहकाराच्या तत्वाचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा. [20]

किंवा
भारतातील सहकारी व्यवस्थापनाच्या व्यवसायिक करणातील फायदे व समस्त स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) भारतातील सहकारी बङ्काची संघटन रचना स्पष्ट करा. त्याची ठरक वैशिष्ट्य संगा. [20]

किंवा
अंकेक्षण व कर आकारानी मार्फत सहकारी संस्थावरील निर्देशनाचे महत्त्व व समस्त स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) 1991 पासून बैंकमध्ये मेहनत राष्ट्रीय सहकारी शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण संस्थेची सहकार शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षणातील भूमिका स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
1991 पासून भारतातील राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण संघटनेची कामगिरी स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 4) सहकार खात्याची विभागित पातळीवरील संघटन रचना स्पष्ट करा. तिची ठरक वैशिष्ट्य संगा. [20]

किंवा
सहकारी संस्था जिल्ह्यातील निवंद्धकाचे अधिकार व कर्त्तव्य स्पष्ट करा.
प्रश्न 5) थोड़क्या टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) सहकारी व्यवसायाप्रमाणे व्यवसायीकरणाचे महत्व

ब) सहकारी संस्थाच्या संघीय रचनेची वैशिष्ट्ये

क) राज्य सहकारी संघ

ड) जिल्हा सहकारी संस्था निवंबंधकाच्या जबाबदान्या
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)  
BUSINESS PRACTICES & ENVIRONMENT  
Modern Business Practices  
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - II)  

Time : 3 Hours  
Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain the organisation structure, importance & objectives of Indian Merchants Chamber. [20]

OR

State the objectives and functions of Public Enterprises in India.

Q2) Explain the nature of Indian Agriculture as well as problems & prospects of Agriculture business in India. [20]

OR

Explain the following schemes of support for Women Entrepreneurship in Maharashtra.

a) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.

b) Ramai Mahila Shakshamikarn.

Q3) What is 'Industrial Environment'? Explain the importance of Foreign Investment, Foreign Technology and MNC's Global Environment. [20]

OR

What is 'Security Market'? Explain in detail structure, functions constitution & Management of security market.

P.T.O.
Q4) Define the term 'Environmental Analysis'. Explain in detail the various techniques of 'Environmental Analysis'.

OR

Explain in detail the entrepreneurial career of Mr. Chordiya.

Q5) Write short notes (any two):

a) Maratha Chamber of Commerce
b) Agriculture Taxation Policy
c) Growth of Industries in Public Sector
d) Growth of Capital Market in India
प्रश्न 1) भारतीय वाणिज्य मंडळाची संघटनानमूलक रचना, महत्त्व आणि उद्देश्य स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
भारतीय सार्वजनिक उद्योगाची उद्देश्य आणि कार्य स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) भारतीय कृषी व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा. तसेच भारतीय कृषी व्यवसायाच्या समस्या व भविष्य स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
महाराष्ट्रातील महिला उद्योगकाना सहाय्य करणार्या खालील योजना स्पष्ट करा.

अ) स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्व:स्वास्थ्य योजना

ब) रमाई महिला सशक्तिकरण

प्रश्न 3) ‘औद्योगिक पर्यावरण’ म्हणजे काय? परिक्रिया गुंतवणूक, परिक्रिया तंत्रज्ञान आणि बुद्धिमत्ती व कंपन्यांचे जागरूकता पर्यावरण यांचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
प्रतिभूती बाजारपेट म्हणजे काय? प्रतिभूती बाजाराची रचना, कार्य, घटना व व्यवस्थापन संबंधान स्पष्ट करा.
प्रश्न 4) ‘पर्यावरण विश्लेषण’ या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या द्या. पर्यावरण विश्लेषणाची विविध तंत्रे सर्वस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

किंवा
उद्योजक श्री. चोरडीया यांची उद्योजकीय कारिकिंद सर्वस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 5) थोडक्यात टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

ए) मराठा वाणिज्य मंडळ
ब) कृषी करविषयक धोरण
क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील आंदोलन कृष्टी
द) भारतातील भांडवल बाजाराची कृष्टी
[5259] Ext.- 717
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
BUSINESS ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL VALUES &
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - II) (Group - F)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100

Instructions to the candidates:
1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Important: Section - I and Section - II should be written in the same answer book.

SECTION - I

Business Ethics and Professional Values

Q1) What is the meaning of Business Ethics & Professional values? Explain their importance in Modern Business. [15]

OR

Explain in detail the Ethical and Un-Ethical practices in Marketing.

Q2) What is 'Corporate Citizenship'? Explain the structure and approaches of corporate Citizenship. [15]

OR

Explain new values in Indian Industries after economic reforms of 1991.

Q3) Write short notes (any two): [20]

a) Change Management
b) Trusteeship principle in Modern Business
c) Corporate Governance
d) Un-Ethical practices in Employment

P.T.O.
SECTION - II

Elements of Knowledge Management

Q4) Distinguish between data, information, knowledge and wisdom. [15]

OR

Give the meaning of Knowledge Acquisition. State the various steps in Knowledge Acquisition.

Q5) Describe in detail the various Knowledge Management Tools. [15]

OR

What is 'Organisational Culture'? State merits and demerits of Organisational Culture.

Q6) Write short notes (any two) :

a) Importance of knowledge Management
b) Organisational routines
c) Leadership and Change Management
d) Organisational cultural creating knowledge
प्रश्न 1) ‘व्यवसायिक नितिशाख’ व ‘व्यवसायिक मुल्ये’ म्हणजेच काय? आधुनिक व्यवसायात त्यांचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा. [15]

किंवा

विभागनातील नैतिक व अनैतिक व्यवहार किंवा पद्धती स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) ‘कॉपीराइट नागरिकत्व’ म्हणजेच काय? कॉपीराइट नागरिकत्वाची रचना आणि दृष्टीकोन स्पष्ट करा. [15]

किंवा

1991 मध्ये झालेल्या आर्थिक सुधारणांंतर भारतातील उद्योगातील नवन मुल्ये स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) थोडक्यात टिप्पणी लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]

अ) बदल व्यवस्थापन 
ब) आधुनिक व्यवसायातील विश्वस्थनेची तत्वे 
क) कॉपीराइट प्रशासन 
ड) रोजगारातील अनैतिक व्यवहार
प्रश्न 4) विधान, माहिती, ज्ञान आणि शहादतम यांतील फरक स्पष्ट करा. 
किंवा 'ज्ञान संपादन' या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ द्वारे. ज्ञान संपादनाच्या विषयी पावसाचा / टप्पे सांगा.

प्रश्न 5) ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाची विविध साधने सर्वसार विषय करा.
किंवा 'संघटनात्मक संस्कृती' म्हणजे काय? संघटनात्मक संस्कृतीचे फायदे-तोटे स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 6) थोड्याचा प्रश्न लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)
अ) ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्त्व
ब) संघटनात्मक निर्मितीता
क) नेतृत्व आणि बदलाचे व्यवस्थापन
ड) ज्ञान सामाजिकरण संस्कृतीची निर्मिती
Instructions to the candidates:-

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

Q1) Explain in detail promotional functions of Reserve Bank of India. [20]

OR

Explain in detail recommendations of the working group on 'money supply'.

Q2) Explain the regulations of Reserve Bank of India over opening of new bank and Branch licensing. [20]

OR

Discuss mechanism and effectiveness of Bank rate and open market operations as the instrument of credit control of Reserve Bank of India.

Q3) Explain in detail the qualitative instruments of credit control of Reserve Bank of India. [20]

OR

Explain in detail concept of money supply and state measures of money supply of Reserve Bank of India.

Q4) Explain in detail relation between money supply and price stability. [20]

OR

Explain in detail objectives of monetary policy.

P.T.O.
Q5) Write short notes on (any two) [20]

a) Credit Information Bureau of India.
b) Income Recognition and Asset classification.
c) Regional Rural Bank.
d) High Powered Money
P3573

[5259] Ext.-718
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
ADVANCED BANKING AND FINANCE
Central Banking and Monetary Policy
(2015 Pattern) (Paper - II)
(मराठी रूपांतर)

वेळ : 3 तास]
[एकूण गुण : 100

सूचना :-
1) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.
2) उजवीक्षणालं कंप पूर्ण गुण दर्शविलांत.
3) संदर्भांसाठी मूळ इंग्लिश प्रश्नपत्रिका पहावी.

प्रश्न 1) भारतीय मध्यवर्ती बँकेची प्रवर्तनात्मक कार्य संविस्तर स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
पैशाच्या पूरबव्यावसायी कार्य गठत्वर्ती शिफारशी स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) नवीन बँकेची सुरूवात आणि शाखा परवानगी यावरील भारताच्या मध्यवर्ती बँकेचा कायदा स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
भारताच्या मध्यवर्ती बँकेच्या पत्रप्राप्त गुणात्मक साधनातील बँक दर व खूळ्या बाजारातील व्यवहार यांची यंत्रणा व परिणामकारकता याविष्यी चर्चा करा.

प्रश्न 3) भारताच्या मध्यवर्ती बँकेच्या पत्र निम्नान्तराच्या गुणात्मक साधने संविस्तर स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
पैशाच्या पूरबव्यावसायी संकल्पना संविस्तर स्पष्ट करून भारताच्या मध्यवर्ती बँकेच्या पैशाच्या पूरबव्यावसायी मापने सांगा.

प्रश्न 4) पैशाच्या पूर्ववर्ता आणि क्रिमित स्थळां यामधील संबंध स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
चलन विषयक धोरणाची उहिलें संविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.
प्रश्न 5) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

अ) भारतीय पत माहिती केंद्र
ब) उत्पत्र ओळख आणि मत्ता वर्गीकरण
क) प्रांदेशिक ग्रामीण बँक
ड) उच्चशक्ती पैसा
[5259] Ext.-719
M.Com. (Part - I) (For External)
ADVANCED MARKETING-II
Customer Relationship Management and Retailing
(2015 Pattern) (Special Paper - II)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100

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

Q1] What is 'CRM'? Explain the evolution of CRM as a marketing tool. [20]

OR

Distinguish between Relationship marketing of services and Relationship Marketing in Consumer Markets.

Q2] What is 'Retailers Retail Location'? Explain the types of Retailers Retail Location and factors affecting retail location decision. [20]

OR

Explain in detail the important CRM Softwares.

Q3) What is the meaning of 'Customer Lifetime Value'? Explain the factors & measures to increase Customer Lifetime Value. [20]

OR

What is 'Customer Satisfaction'? Explain the factors, measurement & importance of customer satisfaction.


OR

What is 'Retail Supply Chain Management'? Explain in detail Integrated Supply Chain Planning.

P.T.O.
Q5) Write short notes (any two):

a) Relationship Marketing and Marketing Strategy
b) Features of e-CRM
c) Changing roles of CRM
d) Customer Expectation
प्रश्न 1) ‘ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापन’ म्हणजेच काय? विपणनाचे तंत्र म्हणून ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापनाची उत्कृष्टी स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
सेवामधील संबंध विपणन व ग्राहक बाजारातील संबंध विपणन यामधील फरक स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) ‘किंकोळ व्यापार्यांचे किंकोळ स्थाननिष्ठतीकरण’ म्हणजेच काय? किंकोळ व्यापार्यांचे किंकोळ स्थाननिष्ठतीकरणाचे प्रकार व स्थाननिष्ठतीकरणाच्या परिणाम करणारे घटक स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
महत्त्वाची ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापन सॉफ्टवेअर्स संविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) ग्राहक आजीवन मुल्याचा अर्थ संगून त्याचे घटक व ग्राहक आजीवन मुल्य वाढविणारे उपाय स्पष्ट करा. [20]

किंवा
‘ग्राहक समाधान’ म्हणजेच काय? ग्राहक समाधानाचे घटक मोजमाय व महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
प्रश्न 4) ‘ग्राहक परत बोलावणे व्यवस्थापन’ म्हणजेस काय? ग्राहक परत बोलावण्याची व्यूहरचना स्पष्ट करा।

किंवा
‘किरकोळ पुरवठा साखऱ्यी व्यवस्थापन’ म्हणजे काय? समग्र पुरवठा साखऱ्यी नियोजनावर सविस्तर माहिती स्पष्ट करा।

प्रश्न 5) थोडक्यात टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]

A) संबंध विपणन आणि विपणन व्यूहरचना
B) ई-ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापनाची वैशिष्ट्ये
C) ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापनाची बदलती भूमिका
D) ग्राहक अपेक्षा

[5259]Ext.-719