

Question Bank as per CBCS Syllabus

Department of Commerce & Management Studies



Kendrapara Autonomous College

Kendrapara

SESSION: 2021-22

SEMESTER – I

Core – 1: Financial Accounting

Core – 2: Business Law

Sub-FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

CORE- 01

Time-3 Hrs

Section- A

F.M-80

1. **Each sub-question carries two marks.**
 - a) Mention any two objectives of accounting.
 - b) List any four accounting standards.
 - c) Mention any four disadvantages of Single Entry System.
 - d) What is pure single entry system ?
 - e) Give the meaning of down payment.
 - f) What is royalty ?
 - g) What do you mean by purchase consideration ?
 - h) What is Cash basis of Accounting ?
 - i) What do you mean by journal ?
 - j) Write down business entity concept ?

Section-B

2. **Each question carries twelve marks.**

- a) Raman purchased a machine costing Rs. 2,40,000 on 1-4-2013 from Bangalore Machines Ltd. under Hire Purchase System. The terms being

Rs. 60,000 down and the balance in three equal annual instalments together with interest at 20% P.A. on the outstanding cash price. Depreciation is to be charged at 15% P.A. under Diminishing Balance Method.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of Raman till 31-3-2016 under Asset Accrual method.

b)X Co. Ltd. took a lease from a landlord for a period of 25 years from 1-1-2010 on a royalty of Rs. 2 per ton of coal raised with a minimum rent of Rs. 20,000 and power to recoup shortworkings during the first four years of the lease. The annual output was as follows.

Year	Tons
2010	5000
2011	800
2012	10000
2013	15000
2014	20000

Prepare Minimum Rent A/c, Royalty A/c, Short workings A/c and Landlord A/c

c) A, B and C marrying on business in partnership sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1 respectively. On 31-3-2016 they agreed to sell their business to a Limited Company. Their position on that date was as follows.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry creditors	40,000	Freehold property	90,000
Loan	20,000	Machinery	60,000
Capital		Debtors	75,000

A 1,00,000 Stock 65,000

B 75,000 Cash 10,000

C 65,000

The company took over the following assets except cash :

Freehold property Rs. 1,10,000, Machinery Rs. 55,000, Debtors Rs. 70,000, Stock Rs. 60,000, Goodwill Rs. 20,000.

The company also agreed to pay the Creditors which were agreed at Rs. 38,500. The company paid Rs. 1,68,000 in fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each and the balance in cash. The expenses amounted to Rs. 2,500.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of the firm.

d) In computing costs, the owner of the filling station 'A' assumed that he was always pumping off the bottom of his tank. On 31st March both had the same inventory of 6,000 litres which cost 1.10 per litre. In April, each owner bought an additional 6,000 litres at 1.15 per litre. Sales during April for each station amounted to 8,000 litres at 1.40 per litre. Determine for each station the net profit for the period, and the value of closing stock.

e) Following are the Balances of Shri Rabi as on 30th June, 2019:

Debit Balances:	Rs.	Debit Balances:	Rs.
Cash in Hand	540	Patents	7,500
Cash at Bank	2,630	Salaries	15,000
Purchases	40,675	General Expenses	3,000
Returns Inward	680	Insurance	600
Wages	8,480	Drawings	5,245
Fuel and Power	4,730	Sundry Debtors	14,500

Carriage on Sales	3,200	<u>Credit Balances :</u>	
Carriage on Purchases	2,040	Sales	98,780
Stock (1 st July, 2018)	5,760	Returns Outwards	500
Buildings	22,000	Capital	62,000
Freehold Land	10,000	Sundry Creditors	6,300
Machinery	20,000	Rent	9,000
Investments	10,000		

Taking into account the following adjustments prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 30th June, 2019:

(a) Stock on hand on 30th June, 2019 is Rs.6,800. (b) Machinery is to be depreciated at the rate of 10% and Patents at the rate of 20%. (c) Salaries for the month of June, 2019 amounting to Rs.1, 500 were unpaid. (d) Insurance includes a premium of Rs.170 on a Policy expiring on 31st December 2019. (e) Bad Debts are Rs.725. (f) Rent Received in Advance Rs.1, 000. (g) Interest on Investment of Rs.2,000 is accrued.

f) Write notes on:

a) Admission of partner

b) Death of partner

c) Dissolution of the Partnership Firm

g) On 1st January, 2020 Manas Purchased a Machine from Ashoka Ltd. on hire purchase system. The Cash Price of Machine was Rs.1, 30,000 and the payment was to be made Rs.40, 000 down and remainder in three equal Installments of Rs.30, 000 each together with interest at 15%p.a. Manas writes off depreciation @10% on written down value method. Manas could not pay the installment due on 31st December, 2021 and Ashoka Ltd. arranged immediately to take

back the machine which cost Rs.60, 000 allowing Rs.41, 500 provided that Manas paid all the interest due to that date on the full amount owing.

Show Machine Account and Ashoka Ltd. Account in the books of Manas.

h) On 1st January, 2020, Ram oil Company purchased an oil machine on the instalment system. The cash price of the machine was Rs.11,175 and payment was to be made as follows :

Rs.3,000 was to be paid on the signing of the agreement and the balance in three instalments of Rs.3,000 each at the end of each year , 5% interest is charged by the Delhi Manufacturing Company per annum. Ram oil Company has decided to write off 10 per cent annually on the diminishing balance of the cash price.

Give Journal entries and Ledger Accounts in the books of purchaser and vendor both. Calculations are to be made to the nearest Rs.

i) Write down the Accounting , Treatment passed under ‘Stock and Debtor’ system to maintain the Branch Account.

j) Discuss the Hire Purchase and Instalment System.

Sub-BUSINESS LAW

TIME-3 Hrs

Core-02

F.M-80

Short type question:

1. What is an agreement?
2. Define contract?
3. What is a voidable contract?
4. What is an express contract?
5. Distinguish between a void agreement and a void contract?
6. What is an unenforceable contract?
7. What is E-Com. Contract?
8. Implied contract.
9. Quasi-contract.
10. How is an offer made?
11. What is a general offer?
12. What is a public offer?
13. Who can accept an offer?
14. What is consideration?
15. What is meant by quid proquo?
16. Consideration must be real and not illusory. What does this mean?
17. What is doctrine of promissory estoppel?
18. Can a minor act as an agent?
19. When a person said to be of unsound mind?
20. When is consent said to be free?
21. What is misrepresentation?
22. What is fraud?
23. What are consequences of fraud?
24. What is undue influence?
25. What is an unconscionable transaction?
26. How is a contract affected by undue influence?
27. What is coercion?
28. Distinguish between fraud and misrepresentation.
29. When is the object of an agreement not lawful?
30. What is an unlawful agreement?
31. In how many ways a contract may be terminated?
32. What is novation?
33. What is meant by alteration?
34. When does discharge of contract by rescission take place?
35. What is breach of contract?
36. What is an anticipatory breach of contract?
37. Define Restitution.
38. Define Quantum meruit.
39. What is specific performance?
40. What is meant by injunction?
41. Define damages as a remedy for breach of contract?
42. What are exemplary damages?
43. Define the term contingent contract.

Long type questions:

1. Define the term contract. What are the essentials of a valid contract?
2. A contract is defined as an agreement enforceable by law. Discuss.
3. All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts. Explain.
4. Distinguish between
 - (i) Void agreement and Voidable contract.
 - (ii) Void and illegal contracts.
 - (iii) Executed and executory contracts.
 - (iv) Express and Implied contracts.
5. Discuss fully the essentials of a valid contract.
6. What are the implied and express contracts? Explain your answers with examples.
7. All agreements are not contracts, but all contracts are agreements. Discuss.
8. Define acceptance. Give legal rules regarding acceptance.
9. Define offer. What are the essentials of a valid offer?
10. Discuss the rules relating to offer, acceptance and revocation with suitable examples.
11. Discuss law relating to communication of acceptance and its revocation.
12. Define
 - (i) Lapse of an offer
 - (ii) A counter offer
13. Counter offer to an Offer lapses the offer.
14. Distinguish between reward offer and specific offer.
15. Distinguish between offer and Invitation to offer.
16. Consideration may be executed, executory or past. Discuss.
17. No consideration, no contract. Explain.
18. Consideration is a necessary element of binding contract. Discuss.
19. Define consideration? What are legal rules to considerate?
20. Agreement without consideration is void. Comment.
21. Discuss the provisions of law relating to contracts by minors.
22. Discuss the law relating to contracts by persons of unsound mind.
23. State the position of minor under the contract Act.
24. What is an illegal agreement? State the effect of illegality.
25. State the various ways in which a contract may be said to be discharged.
26. What are the various remedies available to a party in case of breach of contract?
27. Distinguish between liquidated damages and penalty.
28. Define the term contingent contract. Discuss the rules relating to contingent contracts.
29. What are quasi-contracts? Explain briefly the quasi-contracts provided for by the Indian contract Act.
30. Does the law of contract impose any obligation on the person enjoying the benefit of a non gratuitous act of another person.

Short type questions:

1. Define a contract of indemnity.
2. What is the objective of a contract of indemnity?
3. What are the rights of indemnity holder when sued?
4. What are the rights of indemnifier?
5. What is a contract of guarantee?
6. What are different kinds of guarantee?
7. Who is a co-surety?
8. What is bailment?
9. Who is bailor?
10. Who is bailee?
11. How many kinds of bailment are there?
12. Distinguish between gratuitous and non-gratuitous bailment.
13. What is bailment for reward?

14. What do you understand by lien?
15. How many types of liens are there?
16. What is general lien?
17. What is a particular lien?
18. When does a contract of bailment terminate?
19. Distinguish between general lien and particular lien.
20. Define an agent?
21. Who is a principal?
22. What is the function of an agent?
23. Who can appoint an agent?
24. Who can be appointed as an agent?
25. Can a person of unsound mind be appointed as an agent?
26. Who is a factor?
27. Who is Del-credere agent?
28. Who is a general agent?
29. Who is a particular agent?
30. Who are non-mercantile agents?
31. In how many ways an agency can be created?
32. What is an agency of necessity?
33. What is agency by estoppel?
34. What is agency by ratification?
35. When ratification is not valid?
36. Who is a sub-agent?
37. What is meant by ostensible authority of an agent?
38. What is meant by implied authority of an agent?
39. In how many ways may an agency be terminated?
40. What is irrecoverable agency?

Long type questions:

1. Define a contract of indemnity. What are the rights of an indemnity holder when sued?
2. What is contract of guarantee? What are its characteristics? Distinguish between a contract of guarantee and a contract of indemnity.
3. What is a continuing guarantee? How can it be revoked?
4. Briefly discuss the rights of a surety against.
(i) Creditor (ii) principal debtor and (iii) co-sureties
5. Who is surety? What are his rights?
6. What are the rights of surety? How the surety is discharged?
7. Define a contract of bailment. What are its essentials?
8. What are the rights and duties of a bailee?
9. Who is a bailor? State briefly his rights and duties.
10. Discuss the rights and obligations of a finder of goods.
11. Define bailment. What are the duties of bailor?
12. Explain the nature of the bailee's particular lien. How does it differ from the general lien of bankers and factors?
13. Define and explain the terms principal and agent. What are the essentials of the relationship of agency?
14. Who is an agent? How does he differ from a sub-agent? How is an agency created?
15. What do you mean by agency? What are the different modes of creation of agency?
16. Who is a sub-agent? When may an agent appoint a sub-agent?
17. What are the duties of an agent?
18. Who is agent? Explain different kinds.
19. Discuss the characteristics of bailment.

Short type questions:

1. What is a contract of sale?

2. What is an agreement to sell?
3. Define the term goods?
4. Distinguish between a sale and an agreement to sell?
5. What are specific goods?
6. What are future goods?
7. What are contingent goods?
8. What is price?
9. How is price fixed?
10. Distinguish between the sale and bailment.
11. Define a condition in a contract of sale.
12. What is a warranty in a contract of sale?
13. Distinguish between condition and warranty.
14. What is implied condition in the case of sale by description?
15. What is implied condition in the case of sale by sample?
16. Explain implied warranty of freedom from encumbrances.
17. What is meant by caveat emptor?
18. What is meant by the term property in goods?
19. What is meant by deliverable state?
20. What is meant by unconditional appropriation of goods?
21. What is meant by reservation of the right of disposal?
22. Describe ex-ship contract?
23. What is a C.I.F. contract?
24. Who can sell the goods?
25. What is meant by Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet?
26. Who is a mercantile agent?
27. When can one of the several joint owners sell the goods?
28. What is meant by delivery?
29. What are the various kinds of delivery of goods?
30. Who is to bear expenses of delivery of goods?
31. When is the buyer deemed to have accepted the goods?
32. Who is an unpaid seller?
33. What are the rights of an unpaid seller?
34. When can an unpaid seller lose his lien on the goods?
35. When can an unpaid seller exercise his right of lien?
36. When goods are to be deemed in transit?
37. When can an unpaid seller resell the goods?

Long type questions:

1. What is a contract of sale? State its essential characteristics.
2. Distinguish between a sale and a hire-purchase agreement.
3. Define the terms goods. Distinguish between specific and unascertained goods.
4. Explain the rules regarding ascertainment of price in a contract of sale.
5. Explain briefly the implied conditions and warranties in a contract of sale.
6. (a) Define and distinguish between a condition and a warranty.
(b) Under what circumstances can a breach of condition be treated as a breach of warranty?
7. When does the property in the goods sold pass from the seller to the buyer?
8. Describe the rules relating to passing of property in the sale of goods.
9. Discuss the nature of, C.I.F., F.O.B., and ex-ship contracts.
10. Explain the circumstances under which sale of goods by non-owners is valid.
11. Define the term Delivery. Discuss the rules regarding to delivery of goods.
12. When is a buyer deemed to have accepted the goods?
13. The right of stoppage in transit is an extension of the right of lien. Comment.

14. When is a seller of the goods deemed to be an unpaid seller? What are the rights against the goods and the buyer personally?

15. Mention the two rights of unpaid seller and who is an unpaid seller.

Short type questions:

1. Define partnership.
2. What is partnership property?
3. What is partnership at will?
4. What is partnership agreement?
5. Write short notes on
(i) Outgoing partner (ii) Minor partner
6. What is partnership deed?
7. What is meant by dissolution of partnership?
8. What is meant by dissolution of firm?
9. Distinguish between dissolution of partnership and dissolution firm.
10. Define limited liability partnership.
11. What are characteristics of LLP?
12. What is LLP agreement?
13. What is Whistle Blowing?
14. What are taxation provisions for LLP?
12. How LLP can be dissolved?

Long type questions:

1. Define partnership. What are the essential elements of partnership?
2. Distinguish between:-
(i) Partnership firm and Hindu joint family firm.
(ii) Active partner and sleeping partner.
3. Discuss the mutual rights and duties of partners.
4. Who may be a partner? Explain the rights and duties of minor partner under Indian Partnership Act.
5. What do you understand by the implied authority of a partner? Illustrate your answer.
6. Write a note on the rights and liabilities of a minor partner.
7. What are the consequences of insolvency of a partner?
8. Discuss the rights and liabilities of partners of a firm.
9. What are the grounds of dissolution of a partnership firm?
10. Define partnership. Discuss the different modes of dissolution of partnership.
11. What is goodwill? What happens to goodwill on the dissolution of partnership?
12. How can a partnership firm be dissolved? What are the rights and obligations of partners after the dissolution of partnership?
13. Explain various methods of dissolution of a firm.
14. What is meant by "Limited Liability partnership"? State the merits of LLP.
15. What do you mean by LLP? Discuss the salient features of limited liability partnership.

Short type questions:

1. Define negotiable instruments.
2. What is meant by semi-negotiable instruments?
3. What are the characteristics of a negotiable instrument?
4. What are the types of negotiable instruments?
5. Define a promissory note.
6. What is a bill of exchange?
7. What is a cheque?
8. What are the essential elements of a bill of exchange?
9. What is a crossed cheque?
10. What is an accommodation bill?
11. What is a documentary bill?

12. Who may cross a cheque?
13. What is meant by negotiation?
14. What do you mean by endorsement?
15. Who can endorse a negotiable instrument?
16. Define general endorsement?
17. Define presentment.

Long type questions:

1. What is a bill of exchange? How does it differ from a promissory note and a cheque?
2. Define a promissory note. Distinguish it from a bill of exchange.
3. What is meant by the term 'crossing a cheque'? What are the various types of crossings?
4. Distinguish between general and special crossing.
5. When is a payment on a negotiable instrument said to be a payment in due course?
6. Define a holder of bill and distinguish the holder from holder in due course.
7. Define Negotiable instrument. Discuss the characteristics of Negotiable Instrument.
8. Distinguish between Holder and Holder in due course.
9. What are the essential features of a Negotiable Instrument? Define Negotiable Instruments. Give examples.
10. What are the rights of a 'holder in due course' of a Negotiable instrument?

SEMESTER – II

Core – 3: Cost Accounting

Core – 4: Corporate Law

Sub- Cost Accounting

Core-03

Time-3 Hrs

F.M-80

UNIT-1:

Short Questions

1. What do you mean by costing?
2. What is cost accounting?
3. What is cost center?
4. What is profit center?
5. What is revenue center?
6. What is cost classification?
7. How would you calculate works cost?
8. What are the elements of cost?
9. Why is cost sheet prepared?
10. How is scrap value treated in cost sheet?
11. Why is cash discount excluded from cost sheet?
12. Differentiate between cost control and cost reduction.
13. Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost.
14. What is sunk cost?

Long Questions

1. What are the characteristics of a good costing system? State the essentials that should be considered before the installation of a costing system in a manufacturing business.
2. Define costing and discuss briefly its objectives and advantages.
3. State the difference between financial accounting, cost accounting and management accounting.
4. Briefly describe the techniques of costing.
5. From the following particulars, prepare a cost statement:

Stock, 1-1-2022

Raw Materials	Rs.30,500
Work-in-Progress	Rs. 8,000
Finished goods	Rs.20,400

Stock, 31-1-2022

Raw Materials	Rs.48,500
Work-in-Progress	Rs. 9,000
Finished goods	Rs.10,000
Purchase of raw materials	Rs.25,000
Sales	Rs.95,000
Direct Wages	Rs.20,400
Factory Expenses	Rs.10,500
Office Expenses	Rs. 5,400
Selling Expenses	Rs. 3,800

Distribution Expenses

Rs. 2,500

Also calculate the percentage of works expenses to direct wages and the percentage of office expenses to works cost.

UNIT-2:

Short Questions

1. What is the difference between direct material and indirect material?
2. What are the advantages of LIFO method?
3. Criticize FIFO method on two grounds
4. How shortages are priced?
5. State three advantages of weighted average price method of issue.
6. State two important factors to be considered while selecting a method of pricing issues.
7. Distinguish between FIFO and LIFO method.
8. Compare between simple average and weighted average method of pricing of issues.
9. State three objectives of material control.
10. State any three constituents of carrying cost.
11. State any three constituents of ordering cost.
12. State three assumptions of EOQ.
13. How would you calculate re-order level?
14. What do you mean by VED analysis?

Long Questions

1. What are the characteristics of a good costing system? State the essentials that should be considered before the installation of a costing system in a manufacturing business.
2. What is FIFO method pricing of issues? State its merits and demerits.
3. What is weighted average price method of material issues? Discuss its benefits and drawbacks.
4. What do you mean by material control? Why material should be controlled?
5. What is EOQ? Which factors affects EOQ? How is it determined graphically?
6. Explain various stock levels? How are these calculated? Explain with examples.
7. Explain the ABC analysis of material control. State its features and advantages.
8. What are different types of material losses? How these can be controlled?
9. The following transactions took place in respect of material x during the month of January 2021

1 - Opening stock 50 tons at Rs. 1000 per ton

2 - Issued 30 tons

6 - Received 60 tons at Rs. 1100 per ton

9 - Issued 25 tons (Stock verification reveals loss of one ton)

10 - Received back from orders 10 tons (previously issued at Rs. 990 per ton)

11 - Issued 40 tons

22 - Received 22 tons at Rs. 1200 per ton

31 - Issued 33 tons.

You are required to write up the stores ledger Account under the - a) FIFO Method b) LIFO Method.

UNIT-3:

Short Questions

1. What is time keeping?
2. What is time booking?
3. Why gate time is reconciled with time booked.
4. What is idle time?
5. Why overtime arises?
6. Can you control normal idle time?
7. Distinguish between direct and indirect labor.
8. State any three unavoidable causes of labor turnover.
9. Mention three effects of labor turnover.
10. What is flat time wage?
11. What is an incentive plan?
12. When piece rate system is applicable?
13. What is Halsey Weir Premium Plan?
14. Standard time for one unit of output is 45 seconds. Wage rate per hour is Rs.20. In a day of 8 hours a worker has produced 700 units. Find the wages under piece rate.
15. State two advantage of Halsey Plan.
16. Point out two disadvantages of Rowan Plan.
17. Why allocation and apportionment of overhead is necessary?

Long Questions

1. What is time booking? How does it differ from time-keeping? State various objectives of time-booking.
2. Standard time for producing 1 unit is 5 minutes Rate per hour Rs.24. In a day of 8 hours A has produced 90 units and B has produced 108 units. Calculate earnings of A and B on
 - (i) Flat piece Rate
 - (ii) A scheme where time wage will be paid if output is less than standard and payment will be made under piece rate if output is above standard.
3. Time allowed=120 Hrs, Time Taken= 100 hours and rate per hour= Rs.15. Find earnings and effective rate under (i) Halsey Premium Plans (40% bonus) (ii) Rowan Premium Plan
4. State the features pf a good wage system.
5. What is piece rate? Discuss its merits and demerits.
6. Point out various advantages and disadvantages of incentive plans.
7. A manufacturing company has three production department P.Q. and R and has one service department S. The overhead costs incurred during one year are;
Rent Rs.21,000; Repairs to Plant Rs.26,460; Light and Power Rs.2,100; Depreciation on Plant Rs.9,450; Supervision Rs.31,500; and Repairs to building Rs.8,400
Additional Information:

Depts	Area (Sq.mt)	No.of Employees	Plant Value
P	1500	20	31,500
Q	1100	55	18,900
R	900	10	12,600
S	500	5	-

Apportion the above overhead cost among all the departments.

UNIT-4:

Short Questions

1. What is contract costing?
2. Name four industries where contract costing is used
3. State three features of contract costing.
4. Give any two distinctions between job costing and contract costing.
5. What is sub-contract? How is it treated in contract account?
6. What is work certified?
7. What is work not certified?
8. What are escalation clause and de-escalation clause?
9. What is process costing?
10. State four industries where process costing is applied.
11. State two features of the product produced in process costing.
12. How cost per unit is calculated in process costing.
13. Draw a specimen of process account.
14. What is normal loss? Why it arises.
15. What is abnormal loss? State two reasons of it.
16. What is abnormal gain?
17. What is the differences between waste and scrap?
18. How is abnormal loss valued?

Long Questions

1. What is cost plus contract? State its advantages to the contractor
2. Prepare contract A/c from the following information.
Materials Rs.1,60,000, Wages Rs.82,000, General expenses Rs.23,000, Architect fee Rs.15,000. Plant used Rs.50,000 on which 20% depreciation p.a. is to be charged. The contract was started on 1.4.17. Accounting year closes on 31st December.
Cash received is Rs.2,60,000 being 80% of work certified. The value of work not certified Cash received is Rs.2,60,000 being 80% of work certified. The value of work not certified Rs.24,000. The contract is completed by 75%. Find how much profit is to be transferred to profit and loss A/c.
3. A product passes through two distinct process-A and B. Cost incurred in these processes are;

	Process-A (Rs.)	Process-B (Rs.)
Raw Materials	10,000	8,000
Wages	5,000	6,000
Direct Expenses	1,500	2,500

The overhead expenses for the period is Rs.5,500 to be distributed in the ratio of wages. Articles produced during the month is 200 units.
Prepare process accounts and find out cost per article process-wise.

Sub-CORPORATE LAW

Core – 4

Time – 3 Hours

FM: 80

Short type questions:

1. Define the term 'company'.
2. What do you mean by separate legal personality of a company?
3. What is common seal?
4. Who is an Independent director?
5. What is meant by limited liability? Explain with the help of an example.
6. What is an associate company?
7. Define corporate veil.
8. What are the three important characteristics of a private company?
9. Define public company.
10. What is statutory company?
11. What is quorum?
12. Give three examples of statutory companies functioning in India.
13. How can a private company be converted into a public company?
14. Define private company.
15. What is a holding company?
16. Define a government company.
17. What is a one man company?
18. Give the meaning of annual general meeting.
19. What is a foreign company?
20. Who is a promoter?
21. Who issues a certificate of incorporation?
22. What is the position or status of a promoter?
23. When a public limited company can commence its business?

Long type questions:

1. Discuss the main features of companies act, 2013.
2. Define the term company. What are its characteristics?
3. "A company is an artificial person, created by law with a perpetual succession and a common seal." Explain this statement.
4. Give the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation.
5. What is a corporate veil? When can it be lifted?
6. "A joint stock company is a legal person with perpetual succession and common seal." Examine this statement.
7. State in brief the various kinds of companies which can be registered under the Companies Act, 2013.
8. Distinguish between a private company and a public company.
9. What is foreign company? How far it is governed by the companies act,2013?
10. What is an illegal association? What are its effects?
11. Who are the promoters? State the duties and liabilities of promoters.
12. "A promoter is not a trustee or agent for the company but he stands in a fiduciary position towards it." Discuss.
13. Discuss the steps that are to be taken before a company can commence its business.
14. Describe the procedure relating to the formation of companies under the Companies Act, 2013.

Short type questions:

1. 'A memorandum of association is a fundamental document of a company'. Why?
2. Mention two purpose of a memorandum of association?
3. List the various clauses of a memorandum of association.
4. How a company can change its name?

5. Is it necessary for a company to have a registered office?
6. What is the relation of memorandum of association with article of association?
7. What is meant by 'articles of association' of a company?
8. What is the effect of doctrine of indoor management?
9. What is prospectus?
10. State the meaning of 'statement in lieu of prospectus'.
11. What is the important of a prospectus?
12. What constitutes public issue of prospectus?
13. What is the meaning of deemed prospectus?
14. What is meant by minimum subscription?
15. What is a share?
16. Can stock be issued in case of partly paid shares?
17. Distinguish between share and stock?
18. How can a company convert shares into stock?
19. 'A company can issue only two types of share'. What are these?
20. What is preference share?
21. State any two features of preference share.
22. What are participating preference shares?
23. What are redeemable preference shares?
24. Can a new company issue shares at a discount?
25. What is a forged transfer?
26. What is meant by certification of shares?
27. Is the bearer of a share-warrant also a member?
28. Is there any limit as to currency of a 'blank transfer'?
29. Difference between transfer and transmission of shares.

Long type questions:

1. What do you understand by the memorandum of association? What is its purpose?
2. "Memorandum of association is a charter of the company". Comment and explain the clauses which are included in a memorandum of association of a company.
3. Explain the procedure for changing the situation of the registered office of a company from one state in India to another state in India.
4. Define article of association and give the contents thereof. Is it necessary for every company to have articles of association of its own?
5. Distinguish between memorandum and articles of association.
6. What is a prospectus? Is the issue of prospectus compulsory on the part of a company?
7. Explain the meaning and importance of prospectus. What constitutes public issue of prospectus?
8. Explain the legal provisions relating to issue and registration of a prospectus.
9. What is prospectus by implication?
10. State the provisions of companies act, 2013 regarding payment of commission and brokerage on public issues of shares.
11. "A company limited by shares has no power to buy its own shares," comment.
12. (A) Define share. What are the different kinds of shares which a company may issue?
(B) Explain the procedure for the conversion of shares into stock. Distinguish between stock and share.
13. What is preference share capital? When can a company issue redeemable preference shares?
14. What is meant by allotment of shares? Discuss the rules relating to allotment of shares.
15. What is shares warrant? How does it differ from a share certificate? Is the holder of share warrant a member of the company?
16. Briefly explain the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to:
(a) Issue of share certificates (c) Sealing and signing of share certificates
(b) Issue of share warrants
17. Discuss in detail the law and practice regarding the forfeiture of shares and the reissue of forfeited shares.
18. What do you understand by the forfeiture of share? State the liabilities of a shareholder after forfeiture?

19. Distinguish between forfeiture and surrender of shares.
20. "A company limited by shares has no power to buy its own shares," comment.
21. What are the provisions under the Companies Act, 2013, relating to share transfers and their registration?
22. What is forged transfer? Discuss the effect of forgery on transfer of shares.

Short type questions:

1. Who is a director?
2. Who can be appointed as a director?
3. What is meant by share qualification of a director?
4. What are the minimum and the maximum number of director of a private and a public company?
5. Can the central Government appoint directors of a company?
6. What does the term 'managerial remuneration as per the Companies Act included?
7. Write short notes on;
(a) Manager (b) Managing Director (C) Whole time director
8. Define a Company Secretary.
9. How a company secretary appointed?
10. What is the position of a company secretary?
11. Who can use the designation of company secretary?
12. What are the requisites of a valid meeting?
13. What is a notice? What are the requisites of a valid notice?
14. What is meant by quorum?
15. What is meant by an 'agenda'?
16. What is the object of preparing an agenda?
17. Who is the chairman of a meeting?
18. How is the chairman of a meeting appointed?
19. What do you understand by proxy?
20. What is a resolution?
21. Define the term 'minute'.
22. What is an explanatory statement?
23. What is a special resolution?
24. Write a short note on CSR.
25. What are CSR activities?
26. What is CSR reporting?

Long type questions:

1. How the directors appointed? What are the restrictions on appointment of directors?
2. Explain the powers of tribunal to prevent changes in Board of Directors of a Company?
3. What are the statutory restrictions on the powers of director? Can a director hold an office of profit?
4. What is the procedure for removing a director?
(a) By shareholders. (b) By tribunal.
5. "The right of hire or fire rests with shareholders". Discuss.
6. Discuss the liabilities of a director
(i) To the company &
(ii) To outsiders for their acts.
7. What are qualifications of a director? State the qualification also.
8. Define the term "company secretary". State how and who may be appointed as secretary of a company.
9. Discuss duties and responsibilities of a company secretary.
10. Discuss the legal position of a company secretary and state his main function.
11. What are the various kinds of meetings that can be held by a company, and of the nature of business that can be transacted in each meeting?
12. What are the requisites of a valid general meeting?

13. What is a notice of meeting? Mention the requisites of a valid notice.
14. What do you mean by quorum? What are the statutory provisions relating to quorum for different kinds of company meetings?
15. Distinguish between ordinary and special business.
16. Define the term 'minute' and discuss the various provisions regarding the keeping of minutes.
17. What is poll? How is it demanded? Discuss the procedure for conducting poll when it has been granted by the chairman of a meeting.
18. What do you mean by 'proxy'? What are the statutory provisions regarding proxies?
19. Distinguish between a special resolution and a resolution requiring special notice. For what purposes is a special resolution required?
20. Give legal provisions relating to the annual general meeting of a company.
21. State the object of an extraordinary general meeting. What are the duties of a company secretary with regard to the extraordinary meeting?
22. Describe the role of the company secretary of a public limited company in calling, and conducting a board meeting.
23. Briefly explain the committees formed under the Companies Act, 2013.
24. Define CSR. Explain the list of CSR activities.
25. Explain in detail the role and responsibility of BOD's in context to CSR.

Short type questions:

1. What is meant by dividend?
2. Distinguish between dividend and interest.
3. Who determines the rate of dividend?
4. What is a dividend mandate?
5. Who can call an extraordinary general meeting?
Define the term 'winding up' in relation to a company.
6. Mention the different modes of winding of a public company.
7. Distinguish between unclaimed dividend and unpaid dividend.
8. State the responsibilities for keeping the books of account.
9. Mention statistical books.
10. What is statement of affairs?
11. What do you mean by corporate governance?
12. Auditors of government companies.
13. Who is empowered to sign auditor's report?
14. Resignation by an auditor.
15. What is removal of an auditor?
16. Remuneration of auditors.
17. Restriction on number of audits.
18. Casual vacancy in the office of auditor.
19. Write a short note on National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards.
20. What is special audit?
21. What is cost audit?
22. Ceiling on cost audit.
23. Audit of Branch Accounting.
24. Define the term 'winding up' in relation to a company.
25. Mention the different modes of winding of a public company.
26. Distinguish between winding up insolvency in relation to a company.
27. When does compulsory winding up of a company commence?
28. Who is an official liquidator?
29. What is a statement of affairs?
30. Who is a contributory?
31. Mention the two types of voluntary winding up.
32. What is voluntary winding up?

33. What is declaration of solvency?
34. What is the creditor's voluntary winding up?

Long type questions:

1. What do you understand by dividend? State the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, as to the declaration and payment of dividends.
2. What are the provisions under Companies Act, 2013 for payment of dividend and unpaid dividend?
3. Distinguish between:
 - (a) Interim dividend and final dividend;
 - (b) Dividend warrant and dividend mandate.
4. What are the books of account required to be kept by a company and where?
5. What do you mean by 'book and paper' and 'book or paper'? Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding the books of accounts to be kept by a company.
6. Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as regards adoption and authentication of balance sheet and profit & loss account of a company.
7. What documents of a subsidiary company are prescribed to be annexed to balance sheet of its holding company?
8. Explain the provisions of the act with regard to Director's report.
9. State the law relating to appointment and remuneration of auditors.
10. What do you understand by the winding up of a company? What are the various modes of winding up?
11. Discuss the circumstances in which a company may be wound up by tribunal.
12. State the procedure for the members voluntary winding up of a company.
13. Who is the contributory? What is the nature and extent of his liability?
14. Describe the duties and powers of liquidator appointed by the tribunal.
15. Describe the provisions of Companies Act regarding preferential payments that have to be made.
16. Write a brief note on the liquidator's right of disclaimer.
17. Define an unregistered company and point out how and when such a company can be wound up.
18. What do you mean by misfeasance proceeding? Who may apply to the tribunal in connection with such proceedings?
19. Write short notes on the following-
 - (a) Committee of inspection.
 - (b) Public examination.
 - (c) Fraudulent preference.
 - (d) Preferential payments.
 - (e) Dissolution of company.
 - (f) Contributory.

Short type questions:

1. Explain the concept of insider trading.
2. What is whistle blowing?
3. What is a depository?
4. Who is a depository participant?
5. Who can render depository services?
6. What are the four benefits of depository system?
7. What is dematerialization of shares?
8. What do you mean by rematerialisation (remat) of shares?

Long type questions:

1. Explain the legal provisions regarding insider trading.
2. Explain the vigil mechanism established under Companies Act, 2013.
3. Discuss the procedure for transferring the shares under the depository system as envisaged in the Depositories Act, 1996.
4. What is a depository? What are the benefits of depository system?
5. Discuss between dematerialization and rematerialisation of shares.
6. State the merits and demerits of demat account.
7. Discuss the main advantages offered by the depository system to an investor.
8. (a) Can an investor open a single demat account for securities owned in different ownership patterns such as securities owned individually and securities owned along with others jointly?

(b) Can a demat account be opened in the name of partnership firm?

SEMESTER – III

Core – 5: Corporate Accounting

Core – 6: Income Tax Law and Practice

Core – 7: Management Principles & Application

GE – 3: Business Statistics

Sub-CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

CORE- 05

F.M-80

Time- 3 hrs.

1. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer any ten (10×2=20)

- a) What do you mean by authorized share capital?
- b) Explain buy back of shares.
- c) What is ESOS?
- d) What do we mean by goodwill?
- e) Explain right issue.
- f) Explain need for valuation of shares.
- g) What do you mean by sweat equity?
- h) Explain secured debentures.
- i) What do we mean by book building?
- j) Define capital reserve.
- k) What is meant by underwriting of shares and debentures? How is the liability of various underwriters determined?
- l) Why need for valuation of shares arises? What are the methods for the valuation of Shares?
- m) Explain the meaning of Bonus Shares, its advantages and disadvantages
- n) Differences between Shares and Debentures
- o) What is public company?
- p) What is a private company?
- q) When can shares be forfeited?
- r) What is meant by Calls in Arrears?

- s) What do you mean by a listed company?
- t) What are the uses of securities premium?
- u) What is meant by Calls in Advance?
- v) Write a brief note on “Minimum Subscription”.

2. Each question carries 12 marks. Answer Any Five(12×5=60)

- a) Define Prospectus. What are the main contents of the prospectus?
- b) Difference between Vesting Period and Exercise Period.
- c) Distinguish between (i) a debenture and a share, and (ii) debenture and debenture stock.
- d) Discuss the Redemption of Debenture and its important provisions.
- e) Write notes on:
 - a) Buyback of Shares.
 - b) Right Issue.
 - c) Bonus Shares.
- f) Describe any one method of valuing shares with its suitability.
- g) Explain Schedule III of the Indian Companies Act.
- h) The net profit of a business after providing for taxation for the past five years are: Rs.40, 000, 42,500, 46,000, 52,500 and 59,000. The capital employed in the business is Rs.4, 00,000. The normal rate of return of this type of business is 10%. The company will be able to maintain its super profit for the next five years.
Calculate Goodwill on the basis of:
 - (i) Five years’ purchase of super profits
 - (ii) Annuity method, taking the present value of annuity of Rs. 1 for five years at 10% as 3.78.
 - (iii) Capitalisation of super profit method.
- i) Prepare in a summarised form and contents of the Balance Sheet of a company as per Companies Act, 2013 with imaginary figures.

j) Distinguish between Statement of Affairs and Balance Sheet.

k) Pass journal entries in the following cases:

a. Ganesh Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 10 each for non-payment of final call of Rs. 3 per share and re-issued them at Rs. 6 per share fully paid.

b. Harish Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 7 per share called up for non-payment of first call Rs. 2 per share and re-issued them at Rs. 5 per share, Rs. 7 per share called up.

c. Irish Ltd. forfeited 300 shares of Rs. 10 each on which Rs. 1800 was paid. These shares were re issued to one of the directors of the company at Rs. 2400 fully paid.

l) The following balances appeared in the books of Company as on 1st Jan, 2023:

12% Debentures	10, 00,000
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12% debentures Sinking fund	10, 00,360
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12% debentures sinking fund Investment represented by 10% Govt. bonds of the Face value of Rs. 11, 00,000.

On 31st Dec. 2023, the balance at the bank was 2, 00,000 after the receipt of interest.

The company sold the investment at Rs. 10, 30,000 and debentures were paid off. You are required to prepare the following accounts for the year 2011.

1) Debenture Account

2) Debenture Sinking Fund Account

3) Debentures sinking fund investment account

) Unique Pictures Limited was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 5, 00,000 divided into 20,000, 5% preference shares of Rs. 10 each and 30,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The company issued 10,000 preference and 15,000 equity shares for public subscription. Calls on shares were made as under

Equity Shares	Preference Shares
---------------	-------------------

(Rs.)	(Rs.)
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Application 2 2

Allotment 3 3

First Call 2.50 2.50

Second and Final Call 2.50 2.50

All these shares were fully subscribed. All the dues were received except the second and final call on 100 equity shares and on 200 preference shares. Record these transactions in the journal. You are also required to prepare the cash book and balance sheet.

m) Honda Limited issued 10,000 equity shares of 100 each payable as follows:

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, Rs. 20 on first call and Rs. 30 on second and final calls 10,000 shares were applied for and allotted. All money due was received with the exception of both calls on 300 shares held by Supriya. These shares were forfeited. Give necessary journal entries.

n) Ajanta Company Limited having a normal capital of Rs.3, 00,000, divided into shares of Rs.10 each offered for public subscription of 20,000 shares payable at Rs.2 on application; Rs.3 on allotment and the balance in two calls of Rs.2.50each. Applications were received by the company for 24,000 shares. Applications for 20,000 shares were accepted in full and the shares allotted. Applications for the remaining shares were rejected and the application money was refunded. All moneys due were received with the exception of the final call on 600 shares which were forfeited after legal formalities were fulfilled. 400 shares of the forfeited shares were reissued at Rs.9 per share.

Record necessary journal entries and prepare the balance sheet.

o) Himalaya Company Limited issued for public subscription of 1, 20,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share payable as under :With Application Rs. 3 per share

On allotment (including premium) Rs. 5 per share

On First call Rs. 2 per share

On Second and Final call Rs. 2 per share

Applications were received for 1, 60,000 shares. Allotment was made on prorata basis. Excess money on application was adjusted against the amount due on allotment. Rohan, whom 4,800 shares were allotted, failed to pay for the two calls. These shares were subsequently forfeited after the second call was made. All the shares forfeited were reissued to Teena as fully paid at Rs. 7 per share.

p) What is meant by the word 'Company'? Describe its characteristics.

q) Explain in brief the main categories in which the share capital of a company is divided.

- r) What do you mean by the term 'share'? Discuss the type of shares, which can be issued under the Companies Act, 2013 as amended to date.
- s) Discuss the process for the allotment of shares of a company in case of over subscription.
- t) Explain the terms 'Over subscription' and 'Under subscription'. How are they dealt with in accounting records?
- u) Describe the purposes for which a company can use the amount of Securities Premium.
- v) State clearly the conditions under which a company can issue shares at a discount.
- w) Explain the term 'Forfeiture of Shares' and give the accounting treatment on forfeiture. Record journal entries and show the transactions relating to share capital in the company's balance sheet.

+3 2nd Year Commerce
INCOME TAX LAW AND PRACTICE
Core – 6

Time: 3 Hours

FM:80

UNIT – I

Write a short note on:

1. Income
2. Person
3. Assessee
4. Previous Year
5. Assessment Year
6. Assessee in default
7. Representative Assessee
8. Total Income
9. Maximum Marginal Rate of Tax
10. Gross Total Income
11. Resident
12. Not Ordinarily Resident
13. Residential Status of a company
14. Total Income of a Resident
15. Total Income of a Non - Resident
16. Income Deemed to be received in India

Long Questions

1. What is Previous Year? Under what circumstances income of a person can be assessed in same year in which it is earned?
2. Define the term 'Previous Year' and 'Assessment Year'. What are the exceptions to the rule that income of a previous year is assessed to tax in the assessment year?
3. Explain the concept of Income and give its features.
4. "The general rule is that the income of previous year alone should be taxed in the immediately following assessment year." Explain the exceptions to this rule.
5. "All assesses are persons but all persons are not assesses." Explain with appropriate examples.
6. How would you determine the residential status of a person?
7. Explain incidence of tax liability.
8. What is the scope of total income of a person under Income Tax Act 1961?
9. Discuss the incomes which are not included in total income nor income tax is payable on them.
10. Give ten examples of incomes which are totally exempt from income tax.
11. Define Agricultural Income. Give 10 examples of Agricultural and Non- Agricultural Income.
12. Define Agricultural Income. Explain with suitable example that how to assess the tax liability when agricultural and non-agricultural income.

UNIT – II

Write short notes on:

1. Define Salaries
2. Statutory Provident Fund
3. Recognised Provident Fund
4. Unrecognised Provident Fund
5. Perquisite
6. Profits in lieu of salary
7. House Rent Allowance
8. Commuted Pension
9. Uncommuted Pension
10. Fair Rental Value

11. Qualifying Amount
12. Standard Deduction
13. Leave Encashment
14. Salary grade / Pay Scale
15. Entertainment Allowance
16. Annual Accretion
17. Gratuity
18. Allowance
19. Annual Value
20. Annual Rental Value
21. New Construction Allowance
22. Unrealised Rent
23. Vacancy Allowance
24. Rental Value
25. Exempted Income from House Property
26. Deemed Owner
27. Annual Charge
28. Fair Rental Value

Long Questions

1. Define Salaries. Explain briefly the characteristics of employees.
2. Distinguish between Statutory Provident fund, recognized provident fund and unrecognized provident fund.
3. Define the term perquisite and how are they treated for income tax purposes.
4. Mr. X, an employee of a Public Limited Company at Cuttack, received the following emoluments for the previous year 2020-21.

Basic Salary @ 30000	360000
DA as per terms of employment 3000 p.m.	36000
Bonus equal to 1 month's salary	33000
Commission	60000
Advance Salary	66000
Employee's contribution in RPF	48000
Employer's contribution in RPF	48000
Special Allowance @ 2000 p.m.	24000
HRA received @ 10000 p.m.	120000
Rent paid by him @ 12000 p.m.	144000
Entertainment Allowance 3000 p.m.	36000

(He spends the whole amount while performing his official duties)

During the year employer has provided him a Honda city car of 1600cc capacity with chauffeur which he uses for his personal purposes. Employer's expenditure of the running and maintenance of the car including salary of the driver is 120000 during the year. Cost of the car is 750000.

Interest credited to his recognized provident fund @ 12% is 30000

Employer company has provided him free club facility which costed the company 24000 and free lunch for 300 days cost being 150 per day.

During the previous year he has been provided an interest free loan of 18000 to purchase a motor cycle. In November 2020 his father fell ill (disease specified under Rule 3A) and he again got interest free loan of 50000 from his employer for the medical treatment of his father.

Find out his salary income for the AY 2021-22.

5. Define Annual Value. How is it determined?
6. What deductions are allowed from the annual value in computing taxable income from house property.
7. Distinguish annual value and annual rental value.

8. Distinguish between let-out and self – occupied residential properties. How would you determine the annual value of the house used by the assessee for his own residence?
9. Discuss tax treatment of interest on housing loan while calculating ‘income under head House Property’.

UNIT – III

Short Questions

1. Depreciation
2. Unabsorbed depreciation
3. Short term capital gain / loss on depreciable assets
4. Depreciation on capital expenditure incurred on buildings taken on lease
5. WDV u/s 43 (6)
6. Transfer
7. Capital Gains exempted from tax
8. Long Term Capital Assets and Gains
9. Short Term Capital Assets and Gains
10. Cost of Acquisition

Long Questions

1. What do you understand by the term ‘business’ and ‘profession’ as used u/s 28 of the Income Tax Act?
2. What are charging provisions u/s 28 under the head “PGBP”?
3. Explain in brief the provisions relating to claim of expenses on scientific research?
4. What are the provisions of law relating to preliminary expenses?
5. Explain the concept of deemed profits u/s 41.
6. What do you mean by the term depreciation? What are the rules regarding the claim of deduction of depreciation?
7. Write in brief the new method of charging depreciation.
8. Explain the provisions of claim of deduction of Tea Development Account and Reserve for shipping business.
9. Discuss the concept of ‘actual cost’ as given u/s 43 (1)
10. Explain the provisions relating to claim of additional depreciation.
11. Explain the provisions relating to claim of Investment allowances
12. Define Capital Gain. Discuss the procedure for computation of capital Gains as prescribed by the Income Tax Act 1961.
13. Distinguish between Capital Gain and Income. Why is it important to make this distinction?
14. Define the term Dividend as given in section 2 (22) of Income Tax Act, 1961. How is the dividend income put to tax under the provisions of this Act?
15. Mention different kinds of incomes specifically mentioned as chargeable to tax under the head ‘Income from other Sources’.
16. Enumerate the items of deductions allowable in computing income from other sources.
17. Explain the tax treatment of Income from undisclosed sources.

UNIT - IV

1. Explain the provisions of Income tax Act, 1961 regarding the carry forward and set – off of losses.
2. What is the procedure for claim of Rebate u/s 86 ?
3. How a person can claim relief u/s 89 (1) ?
4. How a person can claim rebate of STT u/s 88E ?
5. Explain briefly the deductions u/s 80C to 80U from GTI.
6. What is TDS and give its importance ?
7. State briefly the law relating to deduction of tax at source.
8. Explain in brief the provisions of income tax law relating to ‘Advance payment of Tax’.

Sub-MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION

Core-07

Time-3 Hrs

F.M-80

UNIT-I

Short type questions:

1. What do you mean by management?
2. Discuss management as a process.
3. Is management an art?
4. Is management a Social Science?
5. What is management process?
6. Describe the features of management process.
7. Name various functions of management.
8. Explain the significance of staffing.
9. Explain the functions of operative management.
10. What is meant by managerial skill?
11. What are the technical skills of a manager?
12. Discuss the interpersonal role of a manager.
13. Define scientific management.
14. What is meant by work study?
15. State the meaning of Human behavior Approach.
16. Explain social system approach of management.
17. State the features of quantitative school approach.
18. What is Bureaucratic model?
19. What do you understand by Universality of management?
20. Define systems Approach.
21. What is contingency or situational approach.
22. What is replacement of rule of thumb with scientific methods?

23. What do you mean by parity between authority and responsibility?

24. Explain 'Hawthorne Experiments'.

Long type questions:

1. Define Management. Describe its main characteristics.
2. What is management? Is there a difference between management and administration?
3. 'Management is the art of getting things done through people'. Explain.
4. What is meant by management process? Describe various features of management process.
5. Discuss the classification of various managerial functions.
6. Discuss various levels of management in an organization.
7. Explain the concept of managerial roles. What type of functions a manager is required to perform?
8. What type of skills a manager should possess for undertaking his job effectively?
9. Discuss the influences of internal and external environment on the working of a manager.
10. Describe the challenges faced by the modern managers.
11. Discuss briefly the various approaches of schools of management thought.
12. Distinguish between systems approach and contingency approach.
13. What is the contributing of F.W. Taylor to the development of management?
14. Explain the essential features, uses and limitation of the quantitative school of thought.
15. Discuss in detail the contingency theory of management.
16. Briefly point out the essential features of the management process school.
17. Discuss the role of various approaches to management. Which approach do you think adequacy clears the nature of management?
18. Describe the role of a manager prescribed in the analysis of Mintzberg's findings.

UNIT-II

Short type questions:

1. Define planning.
2. 'Planning is an intellectual process' Explain.
3. Name five principles of planning.

4. What are the characteristics of a good plan?
5. What are single use plans?
6. What is meant by multiple plans?
7. State objectives as plans.
8. What is the purpose of policies?
9. What are strategies?
10. Discuss the meaning of procedure.
11. State any two types of policies.
12. What are strategies?
13. Discuss the meaning of procedure.
14. State the characteristics of budgets.
15. Define strategic planning.
16. What do you mean by strategic planning process?
17. Define business forecasting.
18. What is a business barometer?
19. What are the source of information?
20. What are the limitations of business forecasting?
21. Define organization structure.
22. What is free from form organization?
23. Name three traditional forms of organization.
24. Define departmentation.
25. State the process of departmentation.
26. Define span of control.
27. Explain the concept authority.
28. Describe the features of responsibility.
29. What is accountability?
30. Explain the meaning of power.
31. What is meant by delegation?

32. What is centralisation of authority?

Long type questions:

1. Explain the concept of planning. Discuss the nature of planning.
2. 'Planning is the thinking process and managers being men of action, should have no use for it', comment.
3. Why planning is essential in a business? How can it be made effective?
4. Define a policy. Describe the process of policy formulation.
5. What is meant by a budget? Discuss the classification and types of budgets.
6. What is meant by strategic planning? What are the objectives of this planning?
7. What is strategic planning process? Discuss various steps involved in strategic planning process.
8. Discuss the objectives and importance of strategic planning.
9. What are the various methods of business forecasting? Discuss their advantages and disadvantages.
10. Define Business forecasting. What are the various steps involved in the process of forecasting?
11. Discuss the nature and importance of organization.
12. What is line and staff organization? How is it useful for an organization?
13. What are the features of a good organization structure?
14. Describe the meaning and process of departmentation.
15. Discuss the factors influencing departmentation.
16. Describe the meaning of span control. Which factors determine the span of control.
17. Discuss the factors which affect the span of control.
18. What is authority? Describe various sources of authority.
19. Discuss various types of delegation of authority. What are the prerequisites for delegation?
20. How can a balance be created between centralization and decentralization?

UNIT-III

Short type questions:

1. Describe the nature of directing.
2. What are the principles of effective directing?
3. What is need of Direction?
4. What is meant by leadership?
5. State two features of leadership.
6. Who are autocratic leaders?
7. State the trait theory of leadership.
8. What is Management System of Likert?
9. Write three features of leadership.
10. Name various styles of leadership.
11. Define staffing.
12. Describe the nature of staffing.
13. Who is responsible for staffing?
14. What is job analysis?
15. What do you mean by job description?
16. Define manpower planning.

Long type questions:

1. What do you understand by 'Directing'? Explain the elements that are considered essential in the process of directing in management.
2. Define direction. Explain its salient characteristics.
3. Discuss the important features and principles of direction.
4. What do you understand by the term 'Leadership'? Enumerate its important characteristics.
5. Discuss the techniques of directing.
6. Discuss Fiedler's contingency model of leadership.
7. Discuss Likert Management System of leadership.
8. Explain the significance of leadership in management. Describe the nature of autocratic and democratic styles of leadership.

9. Explain the theories of leadership.
10. Write critical note about traits theory of leadership.
11. Discuss House's Path-Goal theory of leadership.
12. What is staffing? Who is responsible for staffing? Why is staffing needed?
13. Explain the process followed in staffing.
14. Explain the concept of staffing and describe the systems approach to it.

UNIT-IV

Short type questions:

1. Define motivation.
2. What do you mean by motivator?
3. Name five characteristics of motivation.
4. What are esteem needs used by Maslow?
5. Name motivational factors in Herzberg's Theory.
6. What is meant by financial incentives?
7. Name various non-financial incentives.
8. What is meant by profit-sharing?
9. Define co-ordination.
10. State the characteristics of co-ordination.
11. What is meant by internal co-ordination?
12. Discuss observations as a method of control.
13. What is Break Even Point?
14. Describe the nature of control.
15. State the limitation of control.

Long type questions:

1. Define motivation. What are its advantages.
2. Discuss the meaning and characteristics of motivation.
3. Explain Maslow's Need Hierarchy theory.
4. Explain Herzberg's Motivation-Hygiene theory.

5. Discuss McGregor's theory X and theory Y.
6. What do you mean by Motivation and also explain financial and non-financial incentives available for motivation.
7. Define motivation. Discuss the features and process of motivation in the context of a business organization.
8. What do you understand by co-ordination? How is it different from co-operation?
9. Discuss various principles of co-operation.
10. Explain various techniques of effective co-ordination.
11. What is the process of co-ordination? In which way can it be well achieved?
12. What do you mean by controlling? What are the pre-requisites of a control system?
13. Discuss the nature of control. Why is it essential for better management?
14. Explain various steps required in controlling process.
15. Discuss the objectives and limitations of control.

Sub- Business Statistics

G.E-03

Time-3 Hrs

Section-A

F.M-80

Short Questions

1. What do you mean arithmetic mean?
2. What is geometric mean?
3. Write the formula of harmonic mean.
4. What do you mean by median?
5. What is Quartile?
6. What do you mean by range? Write the formula of range?
7. What is mode?
8. What do you mean by mean deviation?
9. What is standard deviation?
10. What do you mean by correlation?
11. What is positive and negative correlation?
12. What do you mean by linear correlation?
13. What do you mean by regression analysis?
14. What do you mean by time series data?
15. What is meant by secular trend?
16. What do you mean by index number?
17. What is cost of living index number?

Section-B

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by classification? Explain the classification according to attribute and the classification according to class interval.
2. What do you mean by frequency distribution? Explain the various types of frequency distribution with numerical examples.
3. Explain the objectives of classification.
4. With suitable examples distinguish between:
 - (i) Continuous series and Discrete series.
 - (ii) Exclusive series and Inclusive series.
 - (iii) 'More than' and 'Less than' frequency distribution.
 - (iv) Simple and Bivariate frequency table.

5. Present the following data in a frequency distribution table from. The national income of India for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 at current prices were 25950, 27030 and 28590 corers of rupees respectively, and the per capita income for these years were rs.750, rs.1280 and rs.1355 respectively. The corresponding figures of national income and the per capita income at 2002-03 prices for the above years were 26000, 26500 and 28000 corers of rupees and 750, 1355 and 1240 rupees respectively.
6. In 2003-04 out of a total of 4000 students in a college 3300 were member of girl students was 500 out of which 400 belonged to A.B.V.P. In 2004-05 the number of students belonging to S.F.I. was 3450 of which 3200 were boys. The number of A.B.V.P. students was 760 of which 330 were girls. Present the above data in a frequency distribution from.
7. Present the following data in a frequency distribution table given a suitable title to the same:

Out of 1125 workers in a factory, 720 were Hindus, 628 were males and 440 were skilled ones. The numbers Hindus males was 392 that of skilled male workers were 205 and that of Hindus skilled workers was 262. The number of skilled workers among the Hindus males was 148.
8. Define a central tendency, and discuss the characteristics of an ideal measure of central tendency.
9. How many measures of central tendency are there? Annotate, in brief, the inherent merits and demerits that are common every measure of central tendency.
10. Define geometric mean and discuss its merits and demerits.
11. Define Median, Quartiles, Deciles, Percentiles, and explain the area of their applicability along with the merits and demerits.
12. What do you mean by weighted average? Distinguish it from an unweighted average along with a suitable example.
13. Define measure of dispersion, and bring out the essential characteristics of an ideal measure of dispersion.
14. Explain the various types of measure of dispersion and their uses.
15. Annotate in brief the objectives of measuring the dispersion, and the co-efficient of dispersion.
16. Define Inter-Quartile Range, and discuss its relative merits and demerits.
17. Define correlation and explain the various types of correlation
18. Define Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, and explain the various formula through which Pearson's coefficient of correlation can be obtained.
19. Discuss the various properties of Pearson's coefficient of correlation with suitable examples, where possible.
20. What is meant by regression analysis? Reproduce it's definitions given by some renowned authors and bring out it essential characteristics.
21. Distinguish regression analysis from the correlation analysis.
22. Define an index number, and bring out its essential characteristics.

23. What are the index number? Discuss the various problems that are faced in the construction of an index number.
24. Explain the various types of index numbers.
25. Compare and contrast between Laspeyre's index number and Paasche's index number.
26. What is a time series? Quote some of its definitions and explain its essential characteristics.
27. Explain in brief, the various components of a time series with suitable illustration.
28. Give an outline of the secular trend. Enumerates the different methods of finding a secular trend along with their relative merits and demerits.

PROBLEMS

On Classification and Frequency Distribution

1. From the data given below, from an individual series in ascending order:

Outputs produced by 50 workers during a week:

103	100	55	105	81	85	122	123	150	96	90	95	78	136	101
100	120	124	16	114	134	132	60	130	95	118	120	98	144	76
80	107	121	125	110	140	140	145	62	151	142	71	74	66	142
66	76	128	96	130										

2. From the data given below, construct a discrete series in descending order:

4	6	4	2	13	2	3	5	2	3	1	2	2	4	1
1	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	2	0	6	3	4	2	3
4	3	2	5	1	4	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	0	5
2	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	6	6	4	3	1	2	3	5	4	7	3	4	8	5
3	2	1	4	5	3	6	7	5	4	8	3	1	2	4
5	6	2	4	3	2	1	3	5	6					

3. From the following data relating to the monthly income of 10 persons, find the arithmetic average of income by (1) Direct method (2) Shortcut method and (3) shortest method

Persons:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Income	200	300	250	350	500	450	400	600	550	650
Rs:										

4. From the following data, determine the average marks by the step deviation method.

Marks:	70	50	40	60	30	10	20
No. of student:	6	4	10	8	12	20	15

5. From the following series, find out the arithmetic mean.

Below	10	10 – 30	30 – 40	60 – 100	100 and above
No. of students	7	3	4	6	10

6. Compute the geometric mean for the following data:

35657	6754	431	32.5	4.17	0.897	0.05403	0.00678
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7. Calculate the geometric mean from the following distribution:

Marks:	0 – 9	10 – 19	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 60
No. of students	8	32	22	58	124	84

8. Find the harmonic mean for the following data:

Marks:	0 – 10	10 –	20 –	30 –	40 –	50 –
No. of students:	7	20	30	40	50	60
		11	16	17	25	30

9. Find out the missing frequency of the

following series, if its harmonic mean is 20.08:

Marks:	10	20	30	40	50
F:	20	30	?	15	5

10. Locate the Median, two extreme Quartiles, 9th Decile, and 75th Percentile for the following data relating to the marks secured by 16 students:

Roll No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Marks	24	33	42	38	45	62	50	26	70	15	40	35	20	20	17	31

11. From the following, find the median and the two extreme Quartiles:

Age:	0 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 25	25 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 45
No. of persons:	5	31	41	18	37	24

12. From the following series, trace out the missing frequencies when Median is 50, and number of items is 100,

Income in Rs.	0 – 20	20 – 40	40 – 60	60 – 80	80 – 100
Frequency	14	?	27	?	15

13. Locate the mode for the following series using a suitable method.

Marks:	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	45	50	55	65
No. of students:	4	10	16	18	24	28	28	30	22	26	8

14. From the following data relating to the marks locate the value of mode by a suitable method:

Marks:	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 - 30	30 – 40	40 -50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
No. of students:	4	12	40	41	27	13	9	4

15. From the following data relating to price quotation of Rs.100 shares of company, find out the range and its coefficient.

Days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Prices	120	180	250	350	400	300

16. From the following frequency distribution, ascertain the range and its coefficient:

Group	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	7	3	13	27	18

17. From the following data, find the inter-quartile range, quartile deviation and their co-efficient. Also, determine the percentile range and its coefficient.

Month:	January	February	March	April	May	June
Purchases:	90	80	88	95	85	86
Month:	July	August	September	October	November	December
Purchases:	75	70	60	80	85	83

18. Compute the quartile deviation, and its relative measure from the following series:

Marks	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
No. of Students	206	182	144	96	42	34

19. From the following data relating to the marks secured by a batch of students, find the mean deviation from median and its coefficient

Roll no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Marks	41	49	54	59	21	32	38	68	66

20. Compute mean deviation, and its coefficient from the following series using the arithmetic average:

Height in inches	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60
No. Of Children	3	4	10	12	25	29	15	0	2

21. From the following series, find the mean deviation from the mean, and its coefficient.

Mark	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of Students	6	5	8	15	7	6	3

22. Compute the standard deviation and coefficient of variation by the short cut method from the following observations:

X	250	275	260	270	290	250	240	290	260	240
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23. Calculate the standard deviation, coefficient of variation and variance from the following data:

Size of items	12	11	10	9	8	6	7
Frequency	4	5	8	13	9	6	3

24. From the following data, ascertain the mean, and the standard deviation.

No of Outputs	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No. of Workers	3	7	11	14	18	11	13	8	5	4

26. From the following pairs of series, indicate the nature of correlation by means of Scatter diagram:

Height (in inches)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Weight (in Kgs)	32	20	25	35	40	28	38	45

27. From the following pairs of series, indicate the nature of correlation by means of Scatter diagram:

X	60	72	68	57	64	70	65	62	60	70
Y	52	65	50	54	60	61	55	54	68	68

27. From the following data, find out Spearman correlation coefficient and comment upon the results:

Advertisement	39	65	62	90	82	75	25	98	36	78
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cost										
Sales	47	53	58	86	62	68	60	91	51	84

28. Given below are the data relating to age and blood pressure of some women:

Age	56	42	36	47	49	42	69	72	63	55
Blood Pressure	147	125	118	128	145	140	155	164	149	150

From the above data obtain:

- (i) The Least Square Regression equation of blood pressure on age
- (ii) Correlation coefficient and
- (iii) Estimate the blood pressure of an woman whose age is 45 years.

29. Obtain the equations of the two lines of regression from the data given below:

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14	16	15

30. From the data given below, obtain the two regression equations by the method of least square and estimate the likely sales when the purchases equal 100.

Purchases	62	72	98	76	81	56	76	92	88	49
Sales	112	124	131	117	132	96	120	136	97	85

31. From the following price relatives, find the link relatives:

Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Price Relatives	200	220	240	250	280	300

32. Convert the following series of indices to the chain base indices:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Indices (Base 1998)	100	110	125	133	149	139	150	165

33. From the following data construct the index number for the current year given by (I) Laspeyre (ii) Paasche (iii) Fisher

Items	P	Q	R	S	T
p ₁	15	16	12	65	10
q ₁	25	10	1	1	1
p ₀	12	10	15	60	3
q ₀	20	8	2	1	2

34. From the following data, construct the index number with 1994 as base year

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wholesale price of cotton	75	50	65	60	72	70	69	75	84	80

35. Fit a straight-line trend by the straight line method of least square to the following data:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sales in ('000)	7	10	12	14	17	24

36. Fit a second-degree parabola to the following data:

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Sales in ('000)	50	80	60	100	70

SEMESTER – IV

Core – 8: GST and Indirect Taxes

Core – 9: Fundamentals of Data Management

Core – 10: Management Accounting

GE – 4: Principles of Marketing

Sub-GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

CORE-08

F.M-80

Section-A

TIME-3hrs

2. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer Any 10(10×2=20)

- a) What is GST?
- b) What were the different indirect taxes levied prior to GST?
- c) Is GST VAT based?
- d) Explain the limitations of VAT?
- e) Who is liable for registration under GST?
- f) Is a casual taxable person a non-resident taxable person liable for registration?
- g) What is taxable event?
- h) Define goods under GST?
- i) What is GSTN?
- j) Define Interstate supply under GST?
- k) Discuss about the function of GST Council?
- l) Discuss the objectives of GST?
- m) Write a short note on GST Council.
- n) Bring out the salient features of cross utilization of Input Tax Credit (ITC) under the GST law?
- o) List the Central and State levies which have been subsumed in GST in India.

Section -B

2. Each question carries 12 marks. Answer Any Five(12×5=60)

- a. Explain the registration procedure under GST act?
- b. Discuss the provisions for compulsory registration?
- c. Discuss in details GST valuation rules?

d. What are the conditions for acceptance of transaction value?

e. Explain the various forms used for filing returns under GST?

f. Discuss the steps for filing return under GST?

g. Explain the exemptions available under GST in detail?

h. Explain the government related exemptions from GST?

I. Following Intra State Supply made by following persons:

- Transaction 1 – Taxable Supply of Rs. 10000/- made by Mr. A to Mr. B

- Transaction 2– Taxable Supply of Rs. 12000 (after 20 % value addition) made by Mr.B to Mr. C

Calculate total tax paid by various person to respective government and the amount of Input tax credit availed under respective transaction.

j) Following Inter State Supply made by following persons, calculate total amount.

Transaction 1 – Mr. X of “State 1” made taxable supply of Rs. 10000 to Mr. A of “State 1” chargeable @ 18% (CGST & SGST@9% each).

- Transaction 2 – Mr. A of “State 1” made taxable supply of Rs. 12000 (after value addition of @ 20% i.e. Rs. 2000) to Mr. B of “State 2” chargeable @

18% (IGST @18%)

- Transaction 3 – Mr. B of “State 2” made taxable supply of Rs. 14400 (after value addition of @20% i.e. 2400) to Mr. C of “State2”.

k)The following are details of purchases and sales etc., effected in Smart Pvt. Ltd. a registered manufacturer under CGST Act, 2017;

1) Purchased fabric material from Local dealer Rs. 47040 (including GST @ 12%)

2) Purchased textile material from local dealer Rs. 94500 (including GST @ 5%)

3) Purchased machinery for manufacture of taxable goods Rs. 318600 (including GST @ 18%) depreciation @ 15% is charged.

4) Other direct and indirect expenses Rs. 44570

5) Profit margin on total cost @ 10%

6) For the month November, 2017 only 80% production is sold within the state and applicable GST rate being 18%.

Calculate the amount of CGST and SGST payable after utilizing input tax credit for the month of November, 2017 and no opening balance of input tax credit is available.

l) Discuss how GST resolved the double taxation dichotomy under previous indirect tax laws.

M) Write a short note on various Lists provided under Seventh Schedule to the

Constitution of India.

+3 2nd Year Commerce

Sub-Fundamentals of Data Management

Time-3 Hrs

Core-09

F.M-80

Short answer Question

1. What is word processing? Explain its benefits.
2. How the spelling and grammar is checked in MS-WORD?
3. Explain the Ribbon menu in word 2010.
4. What is MS-Power point.
5. Define Presentation.
6. Define spread sheet.
7. Briefly explain worksheet, work book, and cell.
8. Write a note on chart.
9. Explain pivot table and its use.
10. Explain Macro in MS- excel.
11. What are the elements of data base?
12. What is query? Write down its types.
13. What is a form?
14. What is a report?
15. Name some of the file extension for MS-Access.
16. Define SQL.
17. Difference between DML and DDML.
18. What is CSS?
19. Difference between Static and Dynamic web page.
20. What is drop - down list? Which HTML tags are used to create a drop-down list?
21. What is hyperlink? How it helps to link pages of a website?
22. What is tag?
23. Does a hyper link apply to text only?

Long Answer Question

1. What is Word processing? Discuss various features of word processing.
2. What is mail merge? What are the steps involved in mail-merge? Write in detail.
3. What is Macro? How can you create a macro in MS-Word? Explain with the help of suitable example.
4. What are the application areas of power point?

5. How to apply animation effects over different objects in power point presentation?
6. What do you mean by embedded Chart? Write the procedure for creating a chart in Ms – Excel.
7. What is spread sheet? Write down its features.
8. How functions make tasks easy in Excel? Explain different types of mathematical and statistical functions with example.
9. Discuss the basic structure of HTML document.
10. What is form? Discuss various form elements. Explain <FORM> and < INPUT> tags used in HTML Forms with relevant example.
11. What are Database Report? How to create a database report in Ms – access.
12. Define query. Describes various techniques used to create a query.
13. How to create a table in design view?
14. What is hyperlink? Explain absolute and relative hyperlinks.

+3 2nd Year Commerce
Management Accounting
Core : 10

Time : 3 Hours

FM: 80

UNIT - I

Short Notes on:

1. Define Management Accounting
2. Write the names of techniques of Management accounting
3. What is Common-size statement?
4. What is comparative statement?
5. What is Ratio Analysis?
6. What is trend analysis?
7. What is C-V-P Analysis?

Long Questions:

1. What is management accounting? What is the importance management accounting?
2. What is management accounting? What is the role of management accounting?
3. Distinguish between management accounting and financial accounting
4. Explain briefly the techniques of management accounting.

UNIT – II

Write a Short on:

1. Ratio Analysis
2. Uses of accounting ratios
3. Explain the financial ratios: Liquidity Ratios, Activity Ratio, Profitability Ratio
4. Current Ratio
5. Debt – Equity Ratio
6. Operating Ratio
7. Proprietary Ratio
8. Quick Ratio
9. Debt Turnover Ratio
10. Gross Profit Ratio
11. Stock Turnover Ratio
12. Objectives of Ratio Analysis
13. Time Series Analysis
14. Cross Sectional Analysis

Long Questions:

1. What is Ratio Analysis? Discuss its advantages and limitations.
2. What are turnover ratios? Discuss their significance (Any four)
3. What do you mean by profitability? What are the ratios that will reflect profitability?
- 4.

Gross Profit (20% of Sales)	600,000
Shareholders' Equity	500,000
Credit Sales to Total Sales	80%
Total Assets Turnover	3 times
Average Collection Period	18 days
Current Ratio	1.6

Long term debt to Equity	40%
Assume 360 days in a year	
Prepare B/S from the above information.	

5.

Inventory Turnover Ratio	6 times
Gross Profit Ratio	20% on sales
Sales for the year	₹3,00,000
Closing inventory is 10,000 more than the opening inventory	
Open Trade Payables	20,000
Closing Trade Payables	30,000
Trade Receivables at the end	60,000
Net Working Capital	50,000

Find Out:

- Average Inventory
- Purchases
- Payable Turnover Ratio
- Average Payment Period
- Average Collection Period
- Working Capital Turnover Ratio

UNIT – III

Short notes on:

1. What is Cash flow Statement?
2. What are the uses of Cash flow Statement?
3. What are the Limitations of Cash flows Statement?
4. What are the objectives of Cash flow Statement?
5. Distinguish between cash flow statement and cash budget.
6. Cash and cash equivalents
7. Cash flow from operating activities
8. Cash flow from investing activities
9. Cash flow from financing activities
10. Calculate Cash flow from operating activities:

Profit 17,50,000 for the year ended 31.03.2020 after considering the following:		
Depreciation: on Building	130000	
on P&M	40,000	
Goodwill W/O	25000	
Loss on Sale of machinery	9000	
CA & CL	31.03.2019	31.03.2020
Stock	70,000	87000
B/R	67,000	58000
Cash	60,000	75000
Crs	68,000	77,000
O/S Salary	7,000	4000
B/P	43,000	29000

11.

	2019	2020
Share Capital	3,00,000	4,50,000
Debentures	2,00,000	1,50,000
Securities Premium	25,000	40,000
Calculate Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest Paid on Debentures		20,000

Long Questions:

1. What is cash flow statement? State the procedure for preparing cash flow statement.
2. Discuss the advantages and limitations of cash flow statement.
3. What do you mean by cash flow statement? Give a specimen of cash flow statement as per revised AS-3.
4. Prepare cash flow statement from the following information

Equity & Liability	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	Assets	31.03.2017	31.03.2018
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000	11,00,000	Land & Building	8,00,000	8,55,000
Securities Premium Reserve		30,000	Furniture & Fixture	90,000	76500
General Reserve	4,00,000	501000	Stock	5,32,300	5,96,300
Bills Payable	60,000	20,000	Debtors	1,87,300	1,84,200
Creditors	2,07,000	1,57,400	Cash in Hand	18,200	13,400
O/S expenses	30,000	35,000	Cash at bank	1,15,200	1,62,000
Prov for Income Tax	2,52,000	2,68,000	Bills Receivable	30,000	50,000
Dividend Payable	1,00,000	1,10,000	Advance Income Tax Paid	2,55,000	2,70,000
			Preliminary Exp	21,000	14,000
	20,49,000	22,21,400		20,49,000	22,21,400

Liab for IT for the previous accounting year 31.03.2017 was fixed at 2,54,000 and hence refund of 1000 was received out of the advance tax paid for that year.

Furniture sold during the year was 3000

UNIT – IV

Short Questions:

1. What is absorption costing?
2. Write any two feature of absorption costing
3. Why there is need for marginal costing?
4. What is Break even point?
5. What is C-V-P Analysis?
6. What is Contribution and how is related to profit?
7. What is P/V ratio? Enumerate the practical applications of this ratio?
8. What is margin of safety?
9. Why are Margin of safety and P/V ratio calculated?
10. Write the uses of P/V ratio.

11. Write the main assumption/assumptions of break even chart.

Long Questions:

1. Give a comparative description of absorption costing and marginal costing.
2. Define marginal costing. How are variable costs and fixed costs treated in marginal costing?
3. What is BEP? Why should it be calculated?
4. Mention the basic assumptions of BE analysis and examine how far they are valid?
5. What is CVP Analysis ? Give its objectives.
6. Explain uses and limitations of BE chart.
7. What Profit volume graph? Explain how it is drawn? What are its important limitations?
8. The sales turnover and profit during two years were as follows:

Year	Sales (RS)	Profit(RS)
2019	150000	20000
2020	170000	25000

Calculate: (i) P/V ratio and fixed cost (ii) BEP (iii) The sales required to earn a profit of 40,000 (iv) The profit made when sales are 2,50,000 (v) margin of safety at a profit of 50,000. (v) variable costs of the two periods.

UNIT – V

Short notes on :

1. What are the limitations of historical costing?
2. Distinguish between historical costing and standard costing.
3. State the advantages of standard costing.
4. Distinguish between historical costing and standard costing.
5. Distinguish between standard costs and estimated costs.
6. What do you understand by variance Analysis?
7. What is labour efficiency variance ? How is it calculated?
8. What is volume variance ? how is it calculated?
9. Name the two methods of calculating sales variances.
10. What are the limitations of standard costing?
11. “Standard costing and budgetary control are interrelated but not interdependent.” Comment.

Long Questions:

1. In a system of standard costing, explain various variances coming under material, labour and overhead.
2. Explain the term variance and distinguish between controllable and uncontrollable variances.

3. 80 kgs. Of material A at a standard price of rs 2 per kg and 40 kgs of material B at a standard price of rs 5 per kg were to be used to manufacture 100 kgs of a chemical. During a month, 70 kgs of material A priced at rs 2.10 per kg. and 50 kgs of material B priced at rs 4.50 per kg. were actually used and the output of chemicals was 102 kgs. Find the variances.
4. A contract job is scheduled to be completed in 30 weeks with a labour complement of 100 skilled operatives, 40 semi-skilled operatives and 60 unskilled operatives. The standard weekly wages of each type of operatives are – skilled rs60, semi-skilled rs36 and unskilled rs24. The work is actually completed in 32 weeks with a labour force of 80 skilled, 50 semi-skilled and 70 unskilled operatives and the actual weekly wages rates average rs65 for skilled, 40rs for semi-skilled and rs20 for unskilled labour . Analyse the variance in the labour cost due to various reasons.
5. Calculate overhead variances from the following data:

	STANDARD	ACTUAL
Fixed overheads (rs)	8,000	8,500
Variable overheads (rs)	12000	11,200
Output in units	4,000	3,800

Sub-principles of marketing

G.E-4

Time-3 Hrs

F.M-80

UNIT-I

Short type questions:

1. Define marketing.
2. Define marketing in traditional way.
3. Define marketing in modern way.
4. Discuss the nature of marketing.
5. Differentiate selling with marketing.
6. How is marketing important for the society?
7. What is marketing mix?
8. who developed the idea of marketing mix?
9. What are the elements of marketing mix?
10. What do you mean by Four P's?
11. What is Product mix?
12. What is Price mix?
13. What is Place mix?
14. What is Promotion mix?
15. What do you mean by marketing environment?
16. What is the impact of environment on marketing?
17. What is Economic environment?
18. What is Demographic environment?
19. What do you mean by Technological environment?
20. Define Natural environment?
21. What is Socio-Cultural environment?
22. Define Legal environment?

23. What is meant by Consumer behaviour?
24. What is the significance of studying consumer behaviour?
25. What is mass marketing and target marketing?
26. What do you mean by target market?
27. What is market segmentation?
28. What is mass marketing and target marketing?
29. What is known as 'Marketing Positioning'?
30. Explain briefly demographic segmentation.
31. What is Strategic positioning?

Long type questions:

1. What is meant by marketing? Discuss the nature and scope of marketing.
2. Explain the difference between marketing and selling. Discuss the modern concept of marketing.
3. What do you understand by Marketing Mix? Discuss various elements of Marketing Mix.
4. Explain the four 'Ps' model of marketing mix. What way marketing mix concept helps the business firms to be more successful?
5. What is a marketing environment? Explain uncontrollable forces of marketing environment.
6. Define a Marketing Environment. What are its components?
7. Discuss the importance of buyer behaviour study. Explain the factors affecting buyer behaviour.
8. Discuss the importance and difficulties in understanding buyer behaviour. Explain various economic factors which influence the buyer behaviour.
9. Discuss how the demographic and economic environment is relevant to a marketer.
10. What is consumer behaviour? What are the different determinants of consumer behaviour?
11. What do you understand by market segmentation? Discuss the importance of market segmentation.

12. Discuss the approaches for segmentation of consumer markets.
13. Explain the concept of market targeting. Discuss the criteria to assess the attractiveness of a market segments.
14. What is selection of the target marketing? Discuss the various types of segment targeting.
15. What is know as Branding and Positioning? What are the essential elements of successful positioning?
16. Explain in detail various types of brands with examples.

UNIT-II

Short type questions:

1. What are the characteristics of a product?
2. What are the different types of products?
3. What are the factors affecting product mix?
4. What are the different kind of brands?
5. What is product packaging?
6. What are the different kinds of packaging?
7. Write short note on labeling.
8. What is product standardization?
9. What is meant by product diversification?
10. What is a product line?
11. What is product elimination?
12. What is product differentiation?
13. What is meant by product mix?
14. Write short note on Brand strategy.
15. What is Branding?
16. What is brand extension?
17. Discuss Brand Equity.
18. What do you understand by PLC?
19. What are the four stages of Product Life Cycle?

20. Explain the declining stage of PLC.
21. Define the term 'new product'.
22. What is Test Marketing?
23. What is screening of ideas?
24. What do you mean by product development?
25. Explain the Product development stage.

Long type questions:

1. Define product. Discuss its various types.
2. What do you mean by Product? Explain the importance of product.
3. Define Branding? Explain its merits and demerits.
4. What do you understand by 'Product Mix'? What factors effect changes in product mix?
5. Distinguish between product item, product line and product mix. Explain various product line policies and strategies.
6. What do you mean by product mix strategy? How far is it important in marketing success?
7. What do you understand by 'Family branding' and 'Individual branding'? Explain the importance of branding.
8. What are the types of brands? Explain in brief the various brands policies and strategies.
9. What is packaging? Explain the important functions and policies of packaging.
10. What do you mean by Product Modification? Explain various strategies of product modification.
11. What do you mean by Product Diversification? Describe the factors which encourage diversification.
12. What are the different stages of product life cycle? Discuss the utility of product life cycle to a marketing manager.
13. What do you mean by product life cycle? What are the stages in the product life cycle of a product?
14. What do you mean by a new product? Discuss various stages of new product development.

15. Explain the step-by-step process of developing a new product.

UNIT-III

Short type questions:

1. What is pricing?
2. What are the pricing objectives?
3. What are the internal factors affecting pricing?
4. What are the external factors affecting pricing?
5. What is competition-based pricing?
6. Distinguish price skimming and price penetration.
7. What is cost based pricing?
8. What is discount?
9. What is meant by resale price maintenance?
10. What is non-price competition?
11. Explain consumer pricing practices.
12. Explain penetration pricing strategy.
13. What role does a distribution channel play? Explain.
14. Illustrate the meaning of distribution channel.
15. Explain the functions of distribution channel.
16. Who is wholesaler?
17. Who are the middlemen?
18. Who are retailers?
19. What is physical distribution?
20. What is order processing?
21. What is inventory management?
22. What is warehousing?
23. What is transportation?
24. Explain the types of middlemen.
25. Write a note on rail transport.

Long type questions:

1. What is physical distribution? What are its objectives?
2. What is inventory management? What are its aspects?
3. What is transportation? What are the components of transportation mix?
4. Discuss the types of intermediaries in detail.
5. What are the functions of Channels of distribution?
6. What are the different channels of distribution available?
7. What are the factors governing the choice of channel of distribution?
8. Define physical distribution. Explain the component functions of physical distribution.
9. How can physical distribution contribute to the creation of time, place and possession utilities?
10. What is physical distribution? How one can improve efficiency of physical distribution?
11. Explain the concept of inventory control. Discuss its various methods.
12. What do you understand by the term 'Retailing'? What are the various forms of retail organization? Which form is popular in India?
13. Explain different types of channels of distribution. Discuss the various factors that influence channel choice.
14. Explain the factor determining the choice of a suitable channel of distribution.
15. What is the importance of a distribution channel in marketing? On which elements does the selection of channel of distribution depends?

UNIT-IV

Short type questions:

1. What are the objectives of promotion?
2. What is optimum promotion mix?
3. Give importance of promotion in marketing.
4. What do you mean by promotion mix?
5. Advertising is an investment. Explain.
6. Advertising is a waste. Explain.

7. Give Characteristics of an effective advertising.
8. What is mean by pre-approach and approaching in personal selling process?
9. What are the limitations of personal selling?
10. Explain the objectives of personal selling.
11. Explain various forms of publicity.
12. What is publicity? Explain its characteristics.
13. Write a note on Public Relations Department.
14. What do you understand by sales promotion.
15. Explain in brief the term 'Personal Selling'.
16. What is the role of public relations?
17. What do you mean by salesmanship?
18. Distinguish 'Advertising' and 'Personal Selling'.
19. 'Salesmanship is a persuasion'. Comment.
20. Briefly discuss Consumer Sales Promotion Tools.
21. What is integrated marketing?
22. What is Demarketing?
23. What is Remarketing?
24. What is Social-marketing?
25. What is internet marketing?
26. What is green marketing?
27. What is rural marketing?
28. What is services marketing?

Long type questions:

1. What do you mean by promotion mix? Explain the main components of promotion mix.
2. Explain the promotion mix. Discuss those factors which affect the promotion mix.
3. What are objectives of promotion? Explain the various methods of promotion.
4. Explain the concept of advertising. What are the objectives of advertising?
5. What do you understand by personal selling? How are personal selling strategies

formulated?

6. What do you understand by 'Personal Selling'? What is its importance in business?
7. What is publicity? Explain its characteristics and various forms.
8. Define sales promotion. Explain the importance and objectives of sales promotion.
9. Define sales promotion. What techniques of sales promotion are used by a manufacturer to motivate the retailers?
10. Write a detailed note on the methods of sales promotion.
11. What is online marketing? Describe online marketing channels?
12. Define online marketing. What is your opinion on the scope for online marketing in India?
13. What do you understand by rural marketing? What are the characteristics of a rural market?
14. Discuss the growing importance of rural marketing in the Indian economy.
15. Define retailing. Discuss the store and non-store format of retailing.
16. Explain the meaning of personal selling. What are its features?
17. What do you mean by salesmanship? Explain its features.
18. What do you understand by the term 'Advertising'? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

SEMESTER – V

Core – 11: Computerized Accounting & E – filling of Tax Returns

Core – 12: Fundamentals of Financial Management

DSE – 1: Financial Markets, Institutions and Services

DSE -2: Financial Statement Analysis and Reporting

Sub-Computerised Accounting & E-filing of Tax Returns

CORE – 11

Section-A

TIMES – 3 Hrs

F.M-80

A- Short answer type Question

1. What do you mean by computerised accounting?
2. Difference between Computerised and Manual Accounting?
3. What are the features of computerised accounting?
4. What do you mean by bank reconciliation?
5. Explain the process of creating a voucher.
6. How could you modify the company registration details?
7. What do you mean by cost centre or profit centre ?
8. What is reversing journal ?
9. What is scenario management in Tally Prime?
10. What are the steps for memorandum voucher in tally prime?
11. How can you display the total go down and its stock item?
12. How to record inter go down stock transfer?
13. What are steps for viewing budgets variation for group in Tally prime?
14. What are the features of payroll in Tally Prime?
15. Define the concept of TDS .
16. What are the ledgers required for TDS Transaction records?
17. What is credit note?
18. What are the steps for recording TDS payment voucher?
19. Discuss the steps for creating State GST.
20. What is data path?
21. How do you restore company data in Tally prime?
22. Discuss various formats for exporting data from Tally Prime.
23. What is object – oriented DBMS?
24. Differentiate between bound form and unbound form with examples.
25. Write the steps to run a query?
26. What is Balance sheet?
27. Describe different types of ledger with examples.
28. Who are required to file ITR 1 form?
29. How would you verify e-filing using DSC?
30. What is form 26 AS?
31. Discuss the steps for viewing form 26AS from TRACES website.
32. What are the various types of tax that can be calculated with the help of tax calculator?
33. What is e payment? What are the benefits of e-payment?
34. What are the different challans used for payment of income tax?
35. Who can claim relief under section 80(1)?
36. What are the conditions to be satisfied to claim relief under section 89(1)?
37. What is formula for calculating Net pay?

Section-B

B- Long answer type questions.

- I. Write a note on features and limitations of computerised accounting.
- II. Distinguish between computerised accounting and manual accounting system.
- III. Explain the steps to create a company in Tally prime.
- IV. Discuss various features available under F11 of Tally prime.
- V. Explain the steps to create a company in Tally prime.
- VI. Discuss various features available under F11 of Tally prime.
- VII. Narrate the steps to record inter go downs stock transfer under different situations in Tally Prime.
- VIII. Describe the process of generating Pay Slips in Tally Prime?
- IX. Explain the steps to record a payroll transaction.
- X. What are the ledgers required for TDS transaction record?
- XI. Discuss the details process of creating a party from whom TDS will be applicable.
- XII. Discuss the steps for creating various GST ledgers in Tally Prime.
- XIII. Explain the steps for backup and restore of data in Tally Prime.
- XIV. Discuss the steps for exporting reports in Tally Prime.
- XV. Discuss various format for exporting data from Tally Prime
- XVI. Discuss different types of reports available in DBMS.
- XVII. Discuss features of DBMS with explanations.
- XVIII. Write down different steps to create a Form in DBMS.
- XIX. Write down different steps to create a Trial Balance in Ms-Access.
- XX. Write down the different steps for creating a payroll system using Microsoft Access for generating monthly salaries.
- XXI. Discuss various steps in filing income tax return though online mode.
- XXII. What are the features of form 26AS? Discuss various modes and the steps for viewing form 26AS.

Sub-Fundamental of Financial Management

CORE-12

F.M-80 Marks

Time- 3 hrs.

A. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer any Ten(10×2=20)

1. Discuss the objectives of the firm .Which of these goals is superior and why?
2. What are the major types of financial management decision that business firm stake? Discuss in brief.
3. Write short note on functions of a financial manager.
4. Differentiate between finance and accounting.
5. Explain the concept of wealth in the context of wealth maximization objective.
6. Write short note on agency problem.
7. Discuss how agency problem can be resolved.
8. Differentiate between annuity and perpetuity.
9. Distinguish between present value and future value.
10. Discuss relevance of time value of money in financial decision making?
11. Describe three broad areas of financial decision making?
12. Explain briefly effective rates of discount?
13. Write short note on DuPont analysis.
14. Explain the concept of Time Value of Money
15. What do you mean by analysis of financial statements? What are the tools for analysis of financial statements? Explain any two of them.
16. Define break even analysis and outline its uses and applications
17. Discuss the use of financial ratios.
18. Write a note on Financial Forecasting.
19. Why should a company concentrate primarily on wealth maximization instead of profit maximization?
20. State the decisions involved in financial management.
21. How does 'Interest coverage ratio' affects the capital structure?

B) Each question carries 12 marks. Answer Any five(12×5=60)

1. Explain the appropriate goal of the firm and why alternative goals are inappropriate.
2. "It has been traditionally argued that the objective of a firm is to earn profit, hence the objective of financial management is also profit making." Comment.
3. Explain how the typical corporate firm is organized as it relates to the financial management function.
4. What are primary objectives of corporate management in India

5. Two companies have the same amount of working capital. The current debt paying ability of one company is much weaker than that of other. Explain how it could occur.
6. Critically evaluate the goal of maximization of profit and maximization of return on equity.
7. Discuss the importance of Ratio Analysis as a tool for analysis and interpretation of financial statements. What are its limitations?
8. What are the Basic Financial Decisions? How do they involve risk return trade-off?
9. Two companies have the same amount of working capital. The current debt paying ability of one company is much weaker than the other. Explain how this could occur.
10. "The finance manager's primary task is to plan for the acquisition and use of funds so as to maximize the value of the firm." Do you agree with the statement? Comment.
11. The ABC bank pays 5.60%, compounded daily (based on 360 days), on a 9-month certificate of deposit. If you deposit Rs.20, 000 you would expect to earn around in interest.
12. With continuous compounding at 8 percent for 20 years, what is the approximate future value of an Rs.20, 000 initial investment?
13. What is the present value of a Rs.1, 000 ordinary annuity that earns 8% annually for an infinite number of periods?
14. PQR has an 8 percent return on total assets of Rs.300, 000 and a net profit margin of 5 percent. What are its sales?
15. A potential investor is considering the purchase of a bond that has the following characteristics: the bond pays 8% per year on its Rs. 1,000 principal, or face value. The bond will mature in 20 years. At maturity, the bondholder will receive interest for year 20 plus the Rs. 1,000 face value. What is the maximum purchase price that should be paid for this bond if the investor requires a 10% rate of return?

Sub-Financial Market Institutes and Service

DSE-1

TIME- 3 Hrs

F.M-80

1. What is the financial market?
2. What is the financial institution?
3. What are the financial intermediaries?
4. What is the flow of funds matrix?
5. Define Money market.
6. Define Financial instrument
7. Define Capital market
8. Define Debt market
9. What is the equity market?
10. What is the primary market?
11. Define Secondary market
12. Define Stock exchange
13. Define Commercial bank
14. Define Working capital
15. Define Life insurance
16. Define Non-life insurance
17. Define Mutual fund
18. Define Non-banking financial company
19. Define Merchant financing
20. Define Under writing
21. Define Leasing
22. Define Hire purchase
23. Define Consumer or housing finance
24. Define Venture capital
25. Define Factoring services
26. Define Credit rating
27. Define Financial counselling
28. Define Bank guaranty

Long question

Section-B

1. What is financial system? What is the components?
Or
What is financial system? describe Indian financial system on overview?
Or
What is the financial system? Describe economic development of financial system?
2. What is the money market? Describe money market functions, organization and instruments?
Or
What is the money market? What are rates of central bank in money market?
Or
What is money market? What are the function organisation and instruments?
Or

Difference between primary and secondary market
3. What is commercial bank what are its role in profit finance and working capital financé ?
Or
What is the development financial institution ? Describe on overview and role in Indian economy .?
Or
What is mutual fund ? What is role in capital market development ?
Or
What is insurance ? Describe of different kind of insurance.
4. What you mean by financial services ? Explain the characteristics of importance of such services .
Or
Define financial services. What are various kinds of financial services provided by bank and financial institution?
Or
What is merchant banking ? Explain details this function of merchant banking ?

Write in brief some of the important pre issue and post issue obligation of merchant services ?
Or
What is the under writing ? What are various forms of underwriting?
5. What do you understanding by leasing ? States its advantages and limitations .?
Or
Discuss this various kinds of leasing .?
Or
What is the consumer finance ? What are the sources of consumer finance ?
Or
What is credit rating ? What are the advantages and disadvantages of credit rating.?

+3 3rd Year Commerce
Sub-Financial Statement Analysis and Reporting

DSE – 2

Time: 3 Hours

FM:80

UNIT – I

Write a short note on:

1. What are the basic financial statements?
2. What is the nature of financial statements?
3. What are the objectives of financial statements?
4. What is cash flow statement?
5. What is owner's equity?
6. What is meant by statement of retained earnings?
7. What is Fund?

Long Questions:

1. "Financial statements are the end products of Accounting System." Elucidate the Statement. Discuss the objectives of Financial Statements.
2. Define Financial Statements. What are the limitations of financial statements?
3. Who are the users of financial statements? Discuss how financial statements are useful to them?
4. What are the basic financial statements? Prepare the specimen of basic financial statements.

UNIT – II

Short notes:

1. What is Financial Statements Analysis ?
2. What are the types of financial analysis?
3. What is internal analysis?
4. What is external analysis?
5. What is vertical analysis?
6. What is horizontal analysis?
7. What is comparative statement?
8. What is common-size statement?
9. What is trend percentage?
10. Write four objectives of Financial Statement Analysis
11. Give a Specimen of: Common-size Balance sheet
12. Give a Specimen of: Common-size Income Statement
13. Give a Specimen of: Comparative Balance sheet
14. Give a Specimen of: Comparative Income Statement

Long Questions:

1. What do you mean by Comparative Statements? How do you prepare it ? (Use Imaginary figures)
2. What do you mean by Common-size Statement? How do you prepare it? (Use Imaginary figures)
3. What do you mean by Trend Percentage? How do you prepare it? (Use Imaginary figures)
4. Distinguish between the traditional approach and modern approach to financial statement analysis.
5. Explain briefly the techniques of financial statement analysis.
6. Discuss the problems encountered in financial statement and analysis.

7. Discuss the different ways of classifying the financial statement analysis.
8. Prepare the Comparative Income Statement and also interpret the result.

Particulars	2019	2020
Net Sales	969140	715900
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	615460	435640
Gross Profit	353680	280260
Less: Operating Expenses		
Administrative and General Expenses	70700	53215
Selling Expenses	178250	162440
Operating Profit	104730	64605
Less: Interest	17215	21600
Profit before Tax	87515	43005
Less: Tax	32100	16000
Profit after Tax	55415	27005

9. Prepare the Common-size Income Statement and also interpret the result.

Income Statement

Particulars	B	S
Net Sales	7,85,000	9,00,000
Cost of Goods Sold	4,50,000	5,00,000
Operating Expenses		
General &		
Administrative expenses	70,000	72,000
Selling Expenses	80,000	90,000
Non-operating expenses		
Interest paid	25,000	30,000
Income-Tax	70,000	80,000

10. Prepare the Common-size Balance Sheet and also interpret the result.

	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
Assets		
Land and Buildings	80000	120000
Plant and Machinery	300000	625000
Long Term Investments	100000	200000
Stock	150000	200000
Debtors	100000	120000
Cash and Bank Balances	70000	135000
	800000	1400000
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity Share Capital	400000	550000
Reserve and Surpl	100000	120000
12% Debentures	100000	200000

Creditors	200000	530000
	800000	1400000

11. Prepare the Comparative Balance Sheet and interpret the result thereof.

Balance Sheet		
	2018	2019
Equity Capital	4,00,000	4,00,000
6% Preference Share Capital	3,00,000	3,00,000
Reserves	2,00,000	2,45,000
6% Debentures	1,00,000	1,50,000
Bills Payable	50,000	75,000
Creditors	1,50,000	2,00,000
Tax Payable	1,00,000	1,50,000
	13,00,000	15,20,000
Land	1,00,000	1,00,000
Buildings	3,00,000	2,70,000
Plant	3,00,000	2,70,000
Furniture	1,00,000	1,40,000
Stock	2,00,000	3,00,000
Cash	3,00,000	4,40,000
	13,00,000	15,20,000

UNIT – III

Write a Short on:

15. Ratio Analysis
16. Uses of accounting ratios
17. Explain the financial ratios: Liquidity Ratios, Activity Ratio, Profitability Ratio
18. Current Ratio
19. Debt – Equity Ratio
20. Operating Ratio
21. Proprietary Ratio
22. Quick Ratio
23. Debt Turnover Ratio
24. Gross Profit Ratio
25. Stock Turnover Ratio
26. Objectives of Ratio Analysis
27. Time Series Analysis
28. Cross Sectional Analysis

Long Questions:

5. What is Ratio Analysis? Discuss its advantages and limitations.
6. What are turnover ratios? Discuss their significance (Any four)
7. What do you mean by profitability? What are the ratios that will reflect profitability?
- 8.

Gross Profit (20% of Sales)	600,000
Shareholders' Equity	500,000
Credit Sales to Total Sales	80%
Total Assets Turnover	3 times
Average Collection Period	18 days

Current Ratio	1.6
Long term debt to Equity	40%
Assume 360 days in a year	
Prepare B/S from the above information.	

9.

Inventory Turnover Ratio	6 times
	20% on
Gross Profit Ratio	Sales
Sales for the year	₹3,00,000
Closing inventory is 10,000 more than the opening inventory	
Open Trade Payables	20,000
Closing Trade Payables	30,000
Trade Receivables at the end	60,000
Net Working Capital	50,000
Find Out:	
Average Inventory	
Purchases	
Payable Turnover Ratio	
Average Payment Period	
Average Collection Period	
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	

UNIT – IV

Short notes on:

11. What is Cash flow Statement?
12. What are the uses of Cash flow Statement?
13. What are the Limitations of Cash flows Statement?
14. What are the objectives of Cash flow Statement?
15. Distinguish between cash flow statement and cash budget.
16. Cash and cash equivalents
17. Cash flow from operating activities
18. Cash flow from investing activities
19. Cash flow from financing activities
20. Cash flow from operating activities:

Profit 17,50,000 for the year ended 31.03.2020 after considering the following:

Depreciation: on Building	130000	
on P & M	40,000	
Goodwill W/O	25000	
Loss on Sale of machinery	9000	
CA & CL	31.03.2019	31.03.2020
Stock	70,000	87000
B/R	67,000	58000
Cash	60,000	75000
Crs	68,000	77,000
O/S Salary	7,000	4000
B/P	43,000	29000

11.

	2019	2020
Share Capital	3,00,000	4,50,000
Debentures	2,00,000	1,50,000
Securities Premium	25,000	40,000
Calculate Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Int Paid on Debentures 20,000		

Long Questions:

- What is cash flow statement? State the procedure for preparing cash flow statement.
- Discuss the advantages and limitations of cash flow statement.
- What do you mean by cash flow statement? Give a specimen of cash flow statement as per revised AS-3.
- Prepare cash flow statement from the following information

Equity & Liab	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	Assets	31.03.2017	31.03.2018
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000	11,00,000	Land & Building	8,00,000	8,55,000
Securities Premium Reserve		30,000	Furniture & Fixture	90,000	76,500
General Reserve	4,00,000	5,01,000	Stock	5,32,300	5,96,300
Bills Payable	60,000	20,000	Debtors	1,87,300	1,84,200
Creditors	2,07,000	1,57,400	Cash in Hand	18,200	13,400
O/S expenses	30,000	35,000	Cash at bank	1,15,200	1,62,000
Prov for Income Tax	2,52,000	2,68,000	Bills Receivable	30,000	50,000
Dividend Payable	1,00,000	1,10,000	Advance Income Tax Paid	2,55,000	2,70,000
			Preliminary Exp	21,000	14,000
	20,49,000	22,21,400		20,49,000	22,21,400

Liability for IT for the previous accounting year 31.03.2017 was fixed at 2,54,000 and hence refund of 1000 was received out of the advance tax paid for that year.

Furniture sold during the year was 3000

UNIT – V

Write Short notes on:

- What is corporate reporting ?
- What do you mean by statutory reporting?
- What do you mean by non-statutory reporting?
- Name any five statutory reports prepared by corporates in India.
- Name any five non - statutory reports prepared by corporates in India.
- What is Auditors' Report?
- What is Directors' Report
- What is Corporate Governance Report ?
- What is Annual return ?
- What do you mean by notes to accounts?
- What do you mean by CSR Reporting?
- What are annual financial statements?
- What do you mean by consolidated financial statement?
- What do you mean by integrated reporting?
- What do you mean by integrated reporting?

Long Questions

- Define Statutory Reports. Discuss briefly different statutory reports prepared by Indian corporates.

2. What do you mean by Non - Statutory Reports. Discuss briefly different non - statutory reports prepared by Indian corporates.
3. Distinguish between Statutory Reports and non – statutory reports. Discuss briefly the contents of directors report of the company prepared by Indian corporates.

SEMESTER – VI

Core – 13: Auditing and Corporate Governance

Core – 14 : Business Mathematics

DSE – 3: Fundamentals of Corporate Tax Planning

DSE – 4: Business Research Methods

Subject- Auditing and Corporate Governance

Time: 3 Hours

Core-13

FM-80

Section-A

- 1(i) Define auditing ?
- (ii) What are the principal aspects covered in auditing?
- (iii) What are the objectives of auditing?
- (iv) Identify the basic principles of auditing?
- (v) What are the different audit techniques?
- (vi) Write a note on standards applicable for auditing practice?
- (vii) Who is an Auditor?
- (viii) What is Investigation?
- (ix) Why private is voluntary audit?
- (x) What is Interim audit?
- (xi) What do you mean by cost audit?
- (xii) What do you mean by Internal audit?
- (xiii) What is Continuous audit?
- (xiv) What is Final audit?
- (xv) What is Balance audit?
- (xvi) What do you mean by annual audit?
- (xvii) What is external audit?
- (xviii) What do you mean Statutory audit?
- (xix) What is Government audit?
- (xx) What do you mean by Cash audit?
- (xxi) What is Tax audit?
- (xxii) What is audit planning?
- (xxiii) What do you mean by Internal control?
- (xxiv) What is Internal check?
- (xxv) What is Internal procedure?
- (xxvi) What is Vouching?
- (xxvii) What is Verification?
- (xxviii) Write a note on appointment of first auditors?
- (xxix) Write a note on Subsequent auditors?
- (xxx) How is the remuneration of auditors set?
- (xxxi) How is the Rotation of auditor?
- (xxxii) How is Removal of auditors?
- (xxxiii) How is Resignation of auditors?
- (xxxiv) What is audit Report?
- (xxxv) How is the Modified audit report?
- (xxxvi) What is Cost Audit?
- (xxxvii) What is management Audit?
- (xxxviii) Who can act as tax Auditor?
- (xxxix) How tom auditors are appointed?
- (xxxx) Explain the tax audit process?
- (xxxxi) What is EDP auditing system?

- (xxxxii)What is full form of EDP?
- (xxxxiii)What is full form of CAAT?
- (xxxxiv)What is computerized A/C system?
- (xxxxv)What is electronic data interchange systems?
- (xxxxvi)Write a note on internal control in on EDP environment?
- (xxxxvii)What do you mean by audit Software?
- (xxxxviii)What are the uses of a CAAT?
- (xxxxix)Explain with Reference to SA 220

or

Explain with Reference to SA 230

- (xxxxx)What is Corporate Governance?
- (xxxxxi)What are the benefits Corporate Governance?
- (xxxxxii)Write a note on Constituents of good C.G?
- (xxxxxiii)What is Corporate failures?
- (xxxxxiv)What is corporate Governance codes and standards?
- (xxxxxv)What is corporate social Responsibility?
- (xxxxxvi)What are different from of CSR?
- (xxxxxvii)What is corporate Philanthropy?
- (xxxxxviii)What is corporate sustainability?
- (xxxxxix)What is Business Ethics?
- (xxxxxx)What is Environmental aspects of CSR?

Section-B

Long questions

1. What is auditing? What are the objectives of auditing?

Or

What are basic principles of auditing?

Or

What are the different audit techniques?

Or

What are the advantages and disadvantages of auditing?

Or

What is audit? What are the different types of audit?

Or

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Internal control?

Or

Define internal check what are the objectives of internal check?

Or

What are the principles or techniques of vouching?

Or

What are the importance and objective of vouching?

Or

Differentiate between vouching and verification?

2. What are the powers, right, duties, of auditor?

Or

Who is an auditor? Explain eligibility, qualification and disqualifications of an auditor?

Or

What do you mean by auditor's reports? What are the different types of audit report and basic elements of auditors report?

Or

Explain in detail the objectives of cost Audit?

Or

Explain in detail the types of cost Audit, advantage and disadvantages of cost audit?

Or

Explain the principles of cost Audit?

Or

Difference between Financial Audit, Cost Audit, Management Audit and Tax Audit?

Or

Define management audit. Explain the objectives of mgt. audit?

Or

Explain Advantages and disadvantages of audit?

Or

Define mgt. Audit. Explain of scope of mgt. audit?

Or

What is tax Audit? What are the objective of tax audit?

Or

What is tax Audit? Explain procedures and Requirements of Tax Audit?

Or

What are the characteristics of on EDP environment?

Or

What are Benefits and Demerits faced in the EDP audit?

Or

Explain Recent Development in Reporting Brought changes in auditing?

Or

State the significant difficulties encountered during audit with Reference to SA 260?

Or

With reference to SA250 give some examples or matters indicating to the auditor about non-compliance of laws & regulation by mgt.?

Or

3. What is Corporate Governance? Explain benefits and disadvantages of Corporate Governance?

Or

What are characteristics and importance of Corporate Governance?

Or

Describe important issues in Corporate Governance and Factors influencing Corporate Governance?

Or

Do you think that governance problems are responsible for corporate failures? Explain.

Or

4. Briefly Identify the nature of scams happened in Harshad Mehta scam and CRB scam?

Or

Briefly Identify the nature of scams happened in Ketan Parikh scam & Xerox corporation scam?

Or

Briefly Identify the nature of scams happened in Tyco scam & Enron scam?

Or

Discuss the different principles of Corporate Governance?

Or

Discuss the key features of Corporate Governance as per the companies Act 2013 ?

Or

What are the major recommendations of Kumar Manglam Birla committee report?

Or

Elaborate the legal frame work Corporate Governance in India?

Or

What are the advantages & disadvantages of CSR?

Or

Explain internal & external dimension of CSR?

Or

Critically evaluate the environmental aspects of CSR?

Or

What are the different theories of CSR? Explain them briefly?

Or

Explain Triple Bottom line approach of CSR?

UNIT – I: Determinant and Matrix

Short Questions

- Construct 3×2 matrix A, whose elements are $a_{ij} = 3i - 2j + 5$
- If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 10 & 2 \\ 9 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 & 15 \\ 18 & 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$; find $6A + B - 9C$
- What is Identity matrix?
- What is skew symmetric matrix? Give an example of it.
- What is orthogonal matrix?
- What is Symmetric matrix? Give an example of it.
- Given $\begin{vmatrix} 12x & x \\ 3x & \frac{x}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 48$, find the value of x
- What is non singular matrix? Give an example of it.
- Explain diagonal matrix with an example.
- Find the adjoint of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

Long Questions:

- Solve the following:

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

- If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ find $(AB)^{-1}$
- Using Cramer's Rule solve the following equations:

$$\frac{5}{x} + \frac{8}{y} = 3; \quad \frac{20}{x} - \frac{12}{y} = 1$$

- If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, show that $(AB)' = B' A'$
- The cost per unit of product 'A' and 'B' are respectively Rs.60 and Rs.75 and the total cost incurred for both the products is Rs.75,000. The business earns profit of 20% on cost of product A and 30% on cost of product B and the total profit for the firm is Rs.19,500. Find the number of units of each product sold using Cramer's Rule.

UNIT : II Calculus

Short Questions:

- Find derivative of $(x + \sqrt{x})$ w.r.t. x
- Write the product rule of differentiation.
- Evaluate $\int 5e^{5x} dx$.
- Evaluate $\int x(x - 5)^2 dx$
- Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}$
- If $y = (3x^2 - 7)^{1/2}$ find dy/dx
- Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$
- If $y = e^{\log x + x^2}$, find dy/dx

Long Questions:

- Evaluate $\int 3x^2(x^3 - 5)^5 dx$
- If $x^2 + y^2 = 4xy$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

3. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $x^2y^2+3xy+y=0$
4. If $y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ show that $(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} + y=0$
5. If $x^m y^n = (x+y)^{m+n}$ prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$
6. Total cost of producing 20 items of a commodity is Rs. 205, while total cost of producing 10 items is Rs. 135. Assuming that the cost function is a linear function, find the cost function and marginal cost function.
7. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$
8. Evaluate $\int x^2 e^{ax} dx$
9. If $y = (6x^5 - 7x^3 + 9)^{-1/3}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
10. Integrate w.r.t x, $(4x+5)^6$
11. The daily cost of producing a product of x units by a firm is given by,

$$C(x) = 2,50,000 + 0.08x + \frac{20,00,00,00}{x}$$
How many units per day should the firm produce in order to minimize production costs?
12. Find the derivative of $(x^3 + 12x - 9)^6$ w.r.t. x.

UNIT : III Mathematics of Finance

Short Questions:

1. A Sum of money amount to Rs. 2600 in 3 years and to Rs. 2900 in 4.5 years at simple interest. Find the sum and rate of interest.
2. What is the present value of `10,000 due in 2 years at 5% p.a. compound interest?
3. In how many years will a sum of money double at 5% p.a. compound interest?
4. If $P=1,000$, $n = 4$ years, $R= 5\%$ p.a then what is C. I.?
5. What is annuity?
6. What is perpetual annuity?
7. A person desires to create a fund to be invested at 10% CI per annum to provide for a prize of 30,000 every year. Find the amount to be put in the fund.
8. On what sum will the compound interest at 5% per annum for two years compounded annually be ` 1,640?

Long Questions

1. Johnson left ` 1,00,000 with the direction that it should be divided in such a way that his minor sons Tom, Dick and Harry aged 9, 12 and 15 years should each receive equally after attaining the age 25 years. The rate of interest being 3.5%, how much each son receive after getting 25 years old?
2. A machine depreciates at 10% of its value at the beginning of a year. The cost and scrap value realized at the time of sale being ` 23,240 and ` 9,000 respectively. For how many years the machine was put to use?
3. A sinking fund is created for redeeming debentures worth ` 5 lakhs at the end of 25 years. How much provision needs to be made out of profits each year provided sinking fund investments can earn interest at 4% p.a.?
4. A machine costs ` 5,20,000 with an estimated life of 25 years. A sinking fund is created to replace it by an ewmodel at 25% higher cost after 25 years with a scrap value realization of ` 25000. What amount should be set aside every year if the sinking fund investments accumulate at 3.5% compound

interest p.a.?

5. Appu retires at 60 years receiving a pension of ₹ 14,400 a year paid in half yearly installments for rest of his life after reckoning his life expectation to be 13 years and that interest at 4% p.a. is payable half-yearly. What single sum is equivalent to his pension?
6. The difference between simple and compound interest on a sum put out for 5 years at 3% was ₹ 46.80. Find the sum.

UNIT: IV Linear Programming

Long Question

A drug manufacturing company proposed to prepare a production plan for medicines X and Y. There are sufficient ingredients available to make 20000 bottles of the medicine X and 40000 bottles of the medicine Y but there are only 45000 bottles into which either of the medicines can be filled in. It takes 3 hours to prepare sufficient material to fill 1000 bottles of medicines X and one hour to prepare enough materials to fill 1000 bottles the medicine Y and there are only 66 hours available for this operation. The profit is ₹ 8 per bottle for the medicine X and ₹ 7 per bottle for the medicine Y.

From the above

- (a) Formulate the problem as a LPP and
- (b) Determine how the company would schedule its productions in order to maximize its profit.

Sub-Fundamentals of corporate tax planning

DSE-3

Time-3 Hrs

Section-A

F.M-80

Short type questions:

1. What do you understand from the concept of tax planning?
2. Define corporate tax.
3. What is Indian company as per section -2 (26)?
4. What is widely -company?
5. Define dividend as per section-2 (22).
6. Write any two differences between LLP and company.
7. Define self-assessment.
8. Under what circumstances MAT are applicable.
9. When does the liability for advance payment of tax arise?
10. What is tax management?
11. What is tax evasion?
12. What is tax avoidance?
13. Define MAT.
14. What is Depreciation?
15. What do you understand by Double taxation Relief?

Section-B

Long type questions:

1. Explain the terms tax evasion, tax avoidance and tax planning. Distinguish between tax evasion and tax evasion.
2. Explain the need, meaning and limitations of tax planning.
3. Discuss the various requisites of successful tax planning.
4. Tax management is a road that leads to tax planning. Do you agree? If yes, then explain
5. with examples.
6. Write short notes on:
 - (i) Tax
 - (ii) Income tax
 - (iii) Business transactions and tax planning
 - (iv) Tax planning as a source of working capital
7. Discuss the various implications of tax planning.
8. "Tax planning is a deliberate creation of tax laws". Do you agree? Explain the statement in context to income tax planning.
9. 'Plan your tax to avoid tax on your plans'. Explain the statement and discuss whether you agree to it or not?
10. What are the salient features of assessment of Joint Stock Companies?
11. Explain in brief the various deductions u/s 80 which can be claimed by a company?
12. Explain the provisions of law regarding companies in which public are substantially interested.

13. Write notes on
 - (i) Company
 - (ii) Indian company
 - (iii) Residence of a company
 - (iv) Corporate tax
14. Discuss in detail the provisions of section 80IC.
15. Discuss in detail the provisions of section 80ID.
16. The total income of XYZ Ltd., a domestic company (tax rate 30%), computed under the normal provisions of Income Tax Act is Rs. 5,00,000. However, the Book profits of the company (calculated as per section 115JB) amount of Rs. 14,50,000. Calculate the tax liability of company for Assessment year 2021-22. What is the amount of tax credit available to company?
17. The total income of Hexa Ltd., a foreign company, computed under the normal provisions of income tax act 1961, is Rs. 12,00,000. Which includes long term capital gain of Rs. 2,00,000. However, the book profits of the company (calculated as per section 115JB) amount to Rs. 25,00,000. Calculate the tax liability of company for assessment year 2021-22 and tax credit.
18. Explain the comparative features of various forms of organization from tax point of view.
19. What incentives have to be kept in mind while selecting location business?
20. What incentives have to be kept in mind while selecting nature of business?
21. What incentives have to be kept in mind while selecting location of business?
22. Discuss the various tax provisions related to company form of business.
23. 'If you carry business as H.U.F., it is as if you are in tax heaven'. Do you agree? If yes then illustrate your point with examples.
24. Which form of organization should be selected by person who wants to carry business on very small scale? Substantiate your answer with arguments.
25. Discuss the tax effects of owned capital and borrowed capital.
26. 'The capital structure of a company should be decided keeping into account the income tax' do you agree? Give example to illustrate your point.
27. Explain in detail the concept of 'Deemed Dividend' u/s 2(22) with appropriate examples.
28. Discuss the tax treatment of dividends in the hands of shareholders.
29. Discuss the impact of corporate taxation on corporate financing with suitable examples.
30. Explain the various tax considerations relating to dividend policy.
31. What do you mean by 'Bond washing transactions'? Explain the anti-bond washing transaction provisions contained in income tax act, 1961.
32. Explain the provision of tax implications of transfer of assets of scientific research.
33. As a tax expert, analyze the tax aspects of own or lease decision.
34. Explain the tax effects of leasing for lessor and lessee.
35. Explain the various tax considerations involved in make or buy decision.
36. Discuss the provisions related to carry forward and set off of past business losses and unabsorbed depreciation.
37. What do you mean by residential status? Discuss the determination of residential status for different persons.
38. Discuss the scope of total income with reference to residential status.
39. Explain the various cases in which income is deemed to accrue or arise in India.
40. Explain various taxation provisions for computing certain special incomes of non-

residents.

41. Discuss various tax planning hints for non-residents.
42. Discuss the provisions of law relating to double taxation relief when an agreement with foreign country exists?
43. Can a person claim Double Taxation Relief if he has income from a country with which no agreement exists?
44. Discuss the provisions relating to transfer pricing under income tax act, 1961.
45. Explain the following”
 - (i) Transfer pricing
 - (ii) Associated Enterprises
 - (iii) Arm’s length price
 - (iv) International transaction
 - (v) Specified domestic transactions
46. Explain advance pricing agreement under income tax act, 1961.
47. State the provisions relating to double taxation relief when an agreement with foreign country exists?
48. Explain the provisions of normal depreciation, additional depreciation and depreciation allowance or investment allowance as per IT act.

Sub-Business Research Methods
DSE-4

TIME: 2 HRS

FM: 50

UNIT-1

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Define Research.
2. What are the objectives of research?
3. Explain the characteristic of research.
4. Bring out the criteria of good research.
5. Define Hypothesis?
6. What are the Characteristics of Hypothesis?
7. Describe the types of hypothesis.
8. What are the sources of hypothesis?
9. What are the characteristic of a good hypothesis?
10. Explain Research Design.
11. What are the characteristics of the Research Design?
12. State the significance of research design
13. What is meant by Descriptive Analytical Research.?
14. What is meant by Quantitative VS Qualitative Research?

LONG QUESTIONS

1. What is business research? Explain the importance of business research in Managerial decision making.
2. Explain the following ones
A) Concept B) Construct C) Variables
3. What is information? Discuss the type of information need to run the Business
4. Explain
A) Construct B) Definition C) Proposition D) Hypothesis E) Theory
5. Define the term 'Research', Enumerate the characteristics of research. Give a Comprehensive definition of research.
6. What do you mean by scientific investigation and explain them in detail
7. "Research is much concerned with proper fact finding, analysis and evaluation." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.

UNIT -II

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Define Experimental Research design
2. Define Experimental Research design
3. Explain Internal Validity
4. What do you understand by measurement?
5. Describe the Characteristics of Sound Measurement.

6. What is Scaling?
7. Define Likert Scale.
8. What is scalogram?
9. What is Multidimensional scaling?
10. Explain Factor Scales?

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Indicate the sources of research process. Enumerate the steps of the research process.
2. Give the sources of research problem. How a problem is identified? Enumerate the criteria for the selection of a problem.
3. How is a problem stated? Describe the various ways of defining a problem.
4. Discuss characteristics of good problem and criteria for evaluating a problem.
5. Explain the nature and functions of a hypothesis in a research process.
6. Discuss in detail the procedure of hypothesis testing with example of one and two tailed test.

UNIT-III

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. State the advantages of sampling
2. What is Primary Data?
3. Define Secondary data.
4. State the Sources of secondary data?
5. Explain the Characteristics of Secondary Data.
6. Define Warranty Card
7. What is Consumer Panel?
8. Define Observation.
9. Explain Focused Interview.
10. State Pilot Study.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by 'Sample Design'? What points should be taken into consideration by a Researcher in developing a sample design for this research project.
2. How would you differentiate between simple random sampling and complex random sampling Designs? Explain clearly giving examples.
3. Why probability sampling is generally preferred in comparison to non-probability sampling? Explain the procedure of selecting a simple random sample.
4. Under what circumstances would you recommend?
(a) A probability sample (b) A non-probability sample (c) A stratified sample (d) A cluster sample
5. Describe the various steps which are used in designing a questionnaire. Indicate its advantages and limitations.

6. Differentiate between questionnaire and schedule. Indicate problems in which these tools are required.
7. Discuss any three methods of primary data collection with advantages and disadvantages.

