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(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Functional Areas of Business)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. What function of business is responsible for ensuring that products and services meet high quality standards?

- (a) Finance ()
- (b) Marketing ()
- (c) Operations ()
- (d) None of the above ()

2. Marketing management includes _____ the products and services.

- (a) advertising ()
- (b) branding ()
- (c) placing ()
- (d) All of the above ()

- 3.** _____ is a source of long-term finance.
- (a) Venture funding ()
 - (b) Hire-purchase finance ()
 - (c) Lease finance ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
- 4.** Compensation cannot be used for
- (a) recruiting and retaining qualified employees ()
 - (b) increasing or maintaining morale/satisfaction ()
 - (c) rewarding and encouraging peak performance ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
- 5.** Production process begins with input which does not include
- (a) goods and services ()
 - (b) raw material ()
 - (c) labour ()
 - (d) capital ()
- 6.** HRM functions does not include
- (a) HR planning ()
 - (b) budgeting ()
 - (c) selection ()
 - (d) training ()
- 7.** Controllable locational factors for plant include
- (a) proximity to markets ()
 - (b) supply of raw materials ()
 - (c) labour and wages ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
- 8.** A theory known as dividend irrelevance theory is
- (a) Miller and Modigliani hypothesis ()
 - (b) Gordon's model ()
 - (c) Walter's model ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

9. Overseeing the provisions of services is a role of
- (a) human resource management ()
 - (b) operations management ()
 - (c) marketing management ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
10. Line managers are responsible for
- (a) coaching ()
 - (b) resources ()
 - (c) performance ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. HRM as a functional area of business
2. Dividend decision
3. Compensation
4. Marketing mix
5. Meaning of plant layout

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **five** questions, selecting **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. What do you mean by financial management? Describe the financial decisions to be taken by a finance manager. 3+7=10

2. What is operations management? Discuss the changing roles of production and operations manager. 3+7=10

UNIT—II

3. What are the basic objectives of financial management? Deliberate the importance of efficient financial management in the contemporary business. 4+6=10
4. What do you understand by capital budgeting? Discuss various methods used for evaluation of capital budgeting decisions. 3+7=10

UNIT—III

5. What is meant by recruitment? Enumerate the steps involved in employee selection. 3+7=10
6. Suggest possible factors resulting in grievances of employees in an organization. Reiterate the mechanism for redressal of employee grievances under the Industrial Disputes Act. 4+6=10

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss how vast the scope of marketing management is and elaborate its importance in business. 4+6=10
8. Briefly describe the 4 P's of marketing mix. How are production and pricing interrelated? 4+6=10

UNIT—V

9. Explain how production management is also operations management. Discuss the importance of production function. 5+5=10
10. Describe the importance of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Product design and development
- (b) Location of plant

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2018

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

COMMERCE**(Cost Accounting)**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×5=5

1. The main function of cost accounting is
 - (a) ascertainment of cost ()
 - (b) profit maximization ()
 - (c) internal reporting ()
 - (d) external reporting ()
2. In most of the industries, the most important elements of cost is
 - (a) labour ()
 - (b) materials ()
 - (c) overheads ()
 - (d) capital ()
3. In Rowan Scheme, more benefits goes to
 - (a) employer ()
 - (b) employee ()
 - (c) pensioner ()
 - (d) creditor ()
4. Allotment overheads to cost unit is known as
 - (a) apportionment ()
 - (b) factory overheads ()
 - (c) works cost ()
 - (d) absorption ()
5. Where raw material is to pass certain stages of production before it is converted into finished goods, the method of costing used is
 - (a) contract costing ()
 - (b) job costing ()
 - (c) batch costing ()
 - (d) process costing ()

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

6. Fixed cost per unit remains fixed. (T / F)
7. Bin Card is maintained by the costing clerk. (T / F)
8. When the time saved is 50% of the standard time, both Rowan and Halsey plans pay the same amount of bonus. (T / F)
9. Director's remuneration forms a part of administration overheads. (T / F)
10. In Job Costing, each job is a cost unit to which all costs are assigned. (T / F)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following : 3×5=15

1. Opportunity cost
2. ABC system of stores control
3. Accounting treatment of idle time
4. Functional classification of overheads
5. Economic batch quantity

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **one** question from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. "Costing system has become an essential tool in the hands of management." Comment. 10
2. The record of CBM Pvt. Ltd. shows the following details for the year ended 31st March, 2016 :

Production—200 units; Materials—₹ 4,00,000; Direct Labour—₹ 1,80,000;
Direct Charges—₹ 30,000; Factory Overheads—₹ 1,60,000; Office Overheads—
₹ 1,20,000; Selling Overheads—₹ 1,30,000; Profit—₹ 1,44,000

It is seen that 60% of selling overheads fluctuates with sales while 70% of the factory overheads remains fixed, irrespective of production. The firm tries to produce 500 units during 2017–18 financial year where it is

anticipated that fixed factory overheads will increase by ₹ 20,000 while direct labour charges per unit will be reduced by 25%. Office overhead and fixed selling overhead charges are expected to increase by 30%, otherwise, no other changes are expected.

Prepare a Cost Sheet for the projected production of 500 units. 10

UNIT—II

3. What are the duties and responsibilities of a Storekeeper? 10
4. From the following particulars relating to material A, show how the value of issues should be arrived at under FIFO method : 10

01.01.2017	Opening Stock—1000 units at ₹ 5 each
03.01.2017	Purchased—900 units at ₹ 6 each
07.01.2017	Issued to Job No. 137—1200 units vide MR No. 034
11.01.2017	Purchased—800 units at ₹ 6.20 each
13.01.2017	Purchased—300 units at ₹ 6.40 each
15.01.2017	Issued to Job No. 141—400 units vide MR No. 042
17.01.2017	Issued to Job No. 147—600 units vide MR No. 048
19.01.2017	Purchased—200 units at ₹ 6.50 each
25.01.2017	Issued to Job No. 150—600 units vide MR No. 072

UNIT—III

5. Distinguish between the following : 5+5=10

- (a) Direct Labour and Indirect Labour
- (b) Time Keeping and Time Booking

6. (a) The following particulars apply to a particular job :

Standard production per hour—6 units

Normal rate—₹ 1.20 per hour

The workers work for 8 hours a day

Mawia produces—32 units

Sanga produces—42 units

Liana produces—50 units

Calculate the wages of these workers under Merrick Differential Piece Rate System. 5

- (b) In order to finish a task, standard time of 15 hours was determined by time and motion study. Rama took 16 hours to finish the job while Siama took 12 hours. Time rate is ₹ 30 per hour.

Calculate the earnings of the workers, if 50 : 50 Halsey Premium Plan is in operation. 5

UNIT—IV

7. Explain the necessity of classifying overheads into Fixed and Variable. 10
8. Mitashi Co. Ltd. is divided into 4 departments— P_1 , P_2 , P_3 and P_4 (production departments) and S_1 (service department). The actual cost for the year ended 31st December, 2017 are as follows :

	₹		₹
Rent	5,000	Supervision	8,000
Repairs to Plant	4,000	Fire Insurance (Stock)	5,000
Depreciation of Plant	3,000	Power	4,000
Employer's Liability for Insurance	1,200	Light	3,600

The following information is available in respect of the four departments :

Particulars	Departments				
	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	S_1
Area (sq. meters)	280	240	220	180	80
No. of workers	20	25	10	10	5
Total wages (₹)	10,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Value of plant (₹)	20,000	18,000	16,000	10,000	6,000
Value of stock (₹)	15,000	10,000	5,000	2,000	—
Horsepower of plant	20	14	10	8	6

Apportion the costs to the various departments on the most equitable basis. 10

UNIT—V

9. Distinguish between Job Costing and Contract Costing. Describe briefly the procedure of recording costs under Job Costing. 5+5=10
10. A building contractor began to trade on 1st April, 2016. The following was the expenditure on a contract for ₹ 45,00,000 :

	₹
Materials issued to contract	7,65,000
Plant used for contract	2,25,000
Wages	12,15,000
Other expenses	75,000

Cash received on account up to 31st March, 2017 amounted to ₹ 19,20,000, being 80% of the work certified

Of the plant and material charged to the contract, Plant which costs ₹ 45,000 and Materials costing ₹ 37,500 were lost

On 31st March, 2017 plant costing ₹ 30,000 was returned to stores, the cost of work done but uncertified was ₹ 15,000 and materials costing ₹ 34,500 were in hand. Charge 15% depreciation on Plant, reserve $\frac{1}{3}$ rd

of profit earned

Prepare Contract A/c from the above particulars. 10

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(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Banking and Insurance)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The origin of bank is traced to a latin word 'Bancus'. (T / F)
2. The RBI commenced its operation from 1st April, 1935. (T / F)
3. The Governor of the RBI at present is Raghuram Rajan. (T / F)
4. The plan by which an individual or concern sets up a private fund out of which to pay losses is termed as self-insurance. (T / F)
5. Life insurance sector was nationalized in 1965. (T / F)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×5=5

- 6.** Overdraft facilities are allowed in
- (a) current account only ()
 - (b) savings account only ()
 - (c) fixed deposit only ()
 - (d) recurring deposit only ()
- 7.** Currency notes of Rupee 1 and its subsidiary coins are issued by the
- (a) Reserve Bank of India ()
 - (b) State Bank of India ()
 - (c) Ministry of Finance, Government of India ()
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India ()
- 8.** Extending credit facilities to farmer and small-scale industrial units is the main purpose of
- (a) development banks ()
 - (b) EXIM bank ()
 - (c) cooperative bank ()
 - (d) commercial bank ()
- 9.** Freight insurance is under
- (a) life insurance ()
 - (b) marine insurance ()
 - (c) fire insurance ()
 - (d) other miscellaneous insurance ()
- 10.** The first Indian bank known as 'The Bank of Hindustan' was set up in
- (a) 1880 ()
 - (b) 1894 ()
 - (c) 1798 ()
 - (d) 1770 ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Development Banks

Or

Private Sector Banks

2. Cash credit

Or

Agriculture advances

3. Credit control policy of RBI

Or

Demand draft

4. Utmost good faith

Or

Insurance contracts

5. Motor insurance

Or

Premium

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **five** questions, selecting **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. Define Banking. Explain briefly the origin and evolution of banking. 2+8=10

2. Write short notes on the following : 5×2=10

(a) EXIM bank

(b) Debit card and credit card

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the different types of Deposit. 10
4. Explain in brief the relationship between Banker and Customer. 10

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the roles and functions of commercial banks in India. 10
6. Describe different types of banking documents. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Define insurance contract. Explain briefly the importance and evolution of insurance. 2+8=10
8. Write notes on the following : 5×2=10
- (a) The IRDA Act, 1999
- (b) Nationalization of Life Insurance

UNIT—V

9. Explain the different endowment policies under life insurance contract. 10
10. Write short notes on the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Procedure regarding settlement of policy claims
- (b) Marine insurance

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(Pre-CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Business Regulatory Framework)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 25*)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks : 10*)

Tick (✓) whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* : 1×5=5

1. Section 124 of the Contract Act defines a contract of indemnity as a contract.

(*T / F*)

2. The law relating to the sale of movable goods contained in the Sale of Goods Act (Act 111 of 1930).

(*T / F*)

3. Partnership is not created by status.

(*T / F*)

4. A promissory note must be stamped according to the Indian Stamp Act.
(T / F)

5. Under the RTI Act, 2005, any person they seek information they need to pay the fee.
(T / F)

Fill in the blanks : 1×5=5

6. _____ is one which is expressed in words spoken or written.
7. Section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act states that a stipulation in a contract of sale with reference to goods may be a _____.
8. According to the provisions of the Partnership Act of 1907, a partnership may be formed in which the liability of all partners (except one) is _____.
9. A bill delivered conditionally is called _____.
10. The RTI Act gives the citizens a right to information at par with the Member of Parliament and _____.

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following : 3×5=15

1. Free consent
2. Doctrine of caveat emptor
3. Registration of a firm
4. Promissory note
5. The RTI Act, 2005

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **one** question from each Unit

UNIT—1

1. Define contract. State the essential elements of a contract. 2+8=10
2. Explain bailment. What are the rights and liabilities of a finder of goods? 3+7=10

UNIT—2

3. Define goods and state the different types of goods. 2+8=10
4. Who is an unpaid seller of goods and what are his rights against the goods? 3+7=10

UNIT—3

5. Explain the rights and liabilities of partners of a firm. 5+5=10
6. What are the points need to be contain in a partnership deed? 10

UNIT—4

7. What are the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument? 10
8. What is acceptance for honour? How must acceptance for honour be made? 5+5=10

UNIT—5

9. Who are the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and what are their rights? 3+7=10
10. Explain the importance of the RTI in present context. 10

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2018

(Pre-CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

COMMERCE**(Cost and Management Accounting)***Full Marks : 75**Time : 3 hours***(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)***(Marks : 25)**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A***(Marks : 10)*

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×5=5

1. If the current assets and current liabilities are ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively, inventories—₹ 25,000, prepaid expenses—₹ 25,000, share capital—₹ 12,00,000, the quick ratio will be

(a) 6.45 : 1 () (b) 2.25 : 1 ()
 (c) 1.75 : 1 () (d) 2.00 : 1 ()

2. The cost unit used in nursing home is

(a) per patient day ()
 (b) per patient bed ()
 (c) per nursing day care ()
 (d) per day per bed ()

3. Job costing is used in

(a) paper mills ()
 (b) chemical works ()
 (c) printing works ()
 (d) textile mills ()

4. One of the primary differences between marginal costing and absorption costing is regarding the treatment of

- (a) direct material ()
- (b) variable overheads ()
- (c) fixed overheads ()
- (d) prime cost ()

5. Determine stock turnover ratio, if opening stock is ₹ 31,000, closing stock is ₹ 29,000, sales is ₹ 3,20,000 and gross profit ratio is 25% on sales

- (a) 8 times ()
- (b) 11 times ()
- (c) 31 times ()
- (d) 32 times ()

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided :

1×5=5

- 6. Fixed cost per unit remains fixed in the long run. (T / F)
- 7. Bin card is maintained by the storekeeper. (T / F)
- 8. Variable overhead varies with time. (T / F)
- 9. A rise in fixed cost will not affect P/V ratio. (T / F)
- 10. Current ratio helps to measure the liquidity of a firm. (T / F)

SECTION—B
(Marks : 15)

Write notes on the following in not more than 5 sentences each :

3×5=15

- 1. Imputed cost
- 2. Treatment of idle time
- 3. Absorption of overhead
- 4. Composite BEP
- 5. Limitations of accounting ratios

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **five** questions, taking **one** from each Unit

Unit—I

- 1. Define Cost Accounting. Discuss the objectives of Cost Accounting. 3+7=10

2. Calculate Prime Cost, Factory Cost, Cost of Production, Cost of Sales and Profit from the following particulars :

10

	₹
Direct Materials	1,00,000
Direct Wages	30,000
Wages of Foreman	2,500
Electric Power	500
Lighting :	
Factory	1,500
Office	500
Storekeeper's Wages	1,000
Oil and Water	500
Rent :	
Factory	5,000
Office	2,500
Repairs and Renewals :	
Factory Plant	3,500
Office Premises	500
Transfer to Reserves	1,000
Discount on Shares written off	500
Dividend	2,000
Depreciation :	
Factory Plant	500
Office Premises	1,250
Consumable Stores	2,500
Manager's Salary	5,000
Directors' Fees	1,250
Office Stationary	500
Telephone Charges	125
Postage and Telegrams	250
Salesman's Salary	1,250
Travelling Expenses	500
Advertisement	1,250
Warehouse Charges	500
Sales	1,89,500
Carriage Outward	375
Income Tax paid	10,000

Unit—II

3. Discuss the importance of material control in a manufacturing concern. 10
4. From the following particulars relating to material A, show how the value of the issues should be arrived at under FIFO method : 10

01.01.2015	Opening stock 1000 units at the rate of ₹ 5 each
03.01.2015	Purchased 900 units at ₹ 6 each
07.01.2015	Issued to Job No. 137, 1200 units vide MR No. 034
11.01.2015	Purchased 800 units at ₹ 6.20 each
13.01.2015	Purchased 300 units at ₹ 6.40 each
15.01.2015	Issued 400 units to Job No. 141 vide MR No. 042
17.01.2015	Issued 600 units to Job No. 147 vide MR No. 048
19.01.2015	Purchased 200 units at ₹ 6.50 each
25.01.2015	Issued 600 units to Job No. 150 vide MR No. 072

Unit—III

- 5.** What do you mean by underabsorption and overabsorption of overheads? Briefly explain the treatment of underabsorption and overabsorption of overheads. 4+6=10
- 6.** A machine costing ₹ 20,000 is expected to run for 10 years at the end of which its scrap value is estimated to be ₹ 2,000. Installation charges are ₹ 200. Repairs for 10 years' life is estimated to be ₹ 1,800 and the machine is expected to run for 2190 hours in a year. Its power consumption would be 15 units per hour at ₹ 5 for per 100 units. The machine occupies one-fourth of the area of the department and has two points out of total ten for lighting. The foreman has to devote about one-third of his time to this machine. The rent for the department is ₹ 300 per month and charges for lighting ₹ 80 per month. The foreman is paid a salary of ₹ 960 per month. Find out the hourly rate, assuming insurance is @ 1% p.a. and expenses on oil etc. are ₹ 9 per month. 10

Unit—IV

- 7.** How does cost-volume-profit analysis help control of cost? 10
- 8.** You are given the following data for the year 2017 of a company :

	₹	
Variable Costs	6,00,000	60%
Fixed Costs	3,00,000	30%
Net Profit	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>10%</u>
Sales	<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Find out BEP, P/V Ratio and Margin of Safety. 10

Unit—V

- 9.** Write short notes on the following : 5×2=10
 (a) Working Capital Turnover Ratio
 (b) Debtors' Turnover Ratio
- 10.** From the following information, calculate (a) Debtors' Turnover Ratio; (b) Debt Collection Period Ratio : 10

	₹
Total Sales	1,00,000
Cash Sales	25,000
Sales Return	5,000
Opening Accounts Receivable	10,000
Closing Accounts Receivable	15,000

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(Pre-CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

COMMERCE

(Principles and Practice of Banking)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* : 1×5=5

1. Deposits constitute a major source of bank's funds. (T / F)
2. Non-banking assets and non-performing assets are synonymous terms. (T / F)
3. Every banking company has to have a whole-time chairman. (T / F)
4. A certificate of deposit is a bearer document. (T / F)
5. Banker has a right of general lien in respect of the amount due to it by the customer. (T / F)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×5=5

6. RRB's is set up by the Government of India under the Regional Rural Banks Act of

(a) 1974 ()

(b) 1975 ()

(c) 1976 ()

(d) 1977 ()

7. The Central Bank of India was established under the Reserve Bank of India Act

(a) 1933 ()

(b) 1934 ()

(c) 1935 ()

(d) 1936 ()

8. _____ is the most favoured method for availing credit in India.

(a) Cash credit ()

(b) Bills discounting ()

(c) Personal advances ()

(d) Bank overdraft ()

9. _____ is the provision of services by a bank to the general public rather than to companies, corporate and other bank.

(a) Internet Banking ()

(b) Mobile Banking ()

(c) Online Banking ()

(d) Retail Banking ()

10. The general relationship between banker and customer is that of

- (a) creditor and debtor ()
- (b) debtor and creditor ()
- (c) debtor and debtor ()
- (d) creditor and creditor ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Cooperative banks
2. Housing loan
3. Passbook
4. Garnishee order
5. Term deposit

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Explain briefly the origin and evolution of banking in India. 10

OR

2. Write short notes on the following : 5+5=10

- (a) Regional rural banks
- (b) Public sector banks

3. Explain in detail different functions of RBI as a Central Bank. 10

OR

4. What are the primary and subsidiary functions of commercial banks? 5+5=10

5. Discuss different types of deposits and explain in brief (a) savings account and (b) current account. 5+5=10

OR

6. Write notes on the following : 5+5=10

(a) Bank overdraft

(b) Short-, medium- and long-term advances

7. Explain the concepts of credit and debit cards. Distinguish between debit and credit cards. 8+2=10

OR

8. Write short notes on the following : 5+5=10

(a) Internet banking

(b) Mobile banking

9. Explain in brief about the relationship between a banker and a customer. 10

OR

10. Write notes on the following : 5+5=10

(a) Right to close account by the banker

(b) Obligation to maintain secrecy by the banks

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