

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

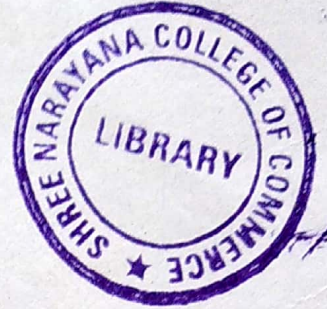
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**DF-110**

December-2018

**M.Com., Sem.-I**

**406 : Accountancy  
(Accounting for Management)**



**Time : 2:30 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

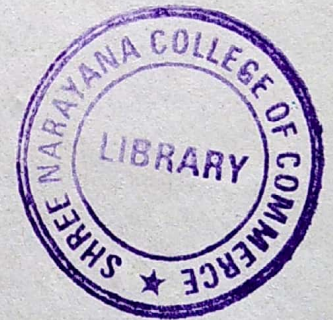
1. (A) Explain the meaning of Corporate Financial Statement. Describe the objectives and features of Corporate Financial Statement. 14

**OR**

- (1) What is Accounting standards ? Explain the objectives of Accounting standards. 7
- (2) Briefly explain the users and uses of Financial Statement and Accounting Informations. 7

- (B) Select appropriate alternative : (Any **three**) 3

- (1) Accounting for borrowing cost is dealt with by
- (a) AS-16 (b) AS-14
- (c) AS-10 (d) None of the above
- (2) AS-14 deals with
- (a) Accounting for Amalgamation
- (b) Accounting of Government Grants
- (c) Accounting for Investments
- (d) Accounting for Fixed Assets
- (3) Accounting standards are issued by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) ICAI (b) ICWAI
- (c) ICSI (d) CLB
- (4) Financial statements as per IFRS are presented at
- (a) Fair value (b) Historical cost
- (c) Market value (d) Replacement value
- (5) Balance sheet of a company must be prepared in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) horizontal form only
- (b) vertical form only
- (c) either in vertical or horizontal form
- (d) either in vertical or horizontal form as per schedule-VI.



2.

(A) The following are the Balance sheets of Harshal Ltd. as on 31-3-17 and 31-3-18 : 14

Liabilities	31-3-17 (₹)	31-3-18 (₹)	Assets	31-3-17 (₹)	31-3-18 (₹)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	24,00,000	42,00,000	Goodwill	6,00,000	5,64,000
General Reserve	16,80,000	10,80,000	Land & Building	24,60,000	16,80,000
Capital Reserve	—	1,20,000	Plant & Machinery	7,20,000	15,60,000
Profit & Loss A/c	7,20,000	9,00,000	Investments	2,40,000	6,00,000
15% Debentures	—	12,00,000	Stock	8,40,000	21,00,000
Creditors	5,40,000	7,20,000	Debtors	9,60,000	18,96,000
Bills Payable	4,80,000	2,06,000	Bill's		
Proposed Dividend	4,20,000	6,00,000	Receivable	1,56,000	5,04,000
Provision for Taxation	4,80,000	5,48,000	Bank & Cash	7,20,000	6,72,000
Staff Pension Fund	60,000	1,20,000	Preliminary Expenses	84,000	60,000
			Debenture Discount	—	72,000
	<b>67,80,000</b>	<b>97,08,000</b>		<b>67,80,000</b>	<b>97,08,000</b>

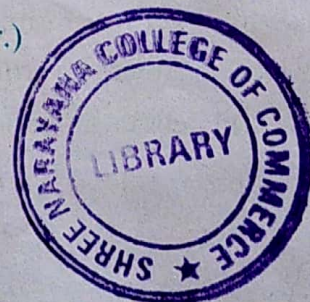
**Additional information :**

- (1) Land & building having original cost of ₹ 8,40,000 and written down value of ₹ 6,00,000 have been sold for ₹ 9,60,000. Out of the profit on sale the capital profit has been transferred to Capital Reserve and the Revenue Profit has been credited to profit & loss account.
- (2) Machinery costing ₹ 10,20,000 was purchased during the year.
- (3) Debentures were issued at 10% discount.
- (4) The company issued bonus shares to the existing shareholders by capitalising required sum from General Reserve in proportion of 5 : 2.
- (5) Paid proposed dividend of the last year and also paid interim dividend of ₹ 1,44,000.
- (6) Paid ₹ 4,32,000 as Tax for the last year.

From the above particulars, prepare cash flow statement as per Accounting Standard No. 3 and analyse all activities.

(Show necessary working as a part of answer.)

OR



(A) (1) From the following information prepare Balance Sheet with as much details as possible and analyse calculated ratio :

**Balance Sheet**

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Share capital	?	Fixed Assets	?
Reserve & Surplus	80,000	Liquid Assets	?
		+ Closing Stock	?
		= Current Assets	?
		- Liquid liabilities	?
		- Bank Overdraft	20,000
		= Working capital	1,20,000
	?		?

**Other details :**

- (1) Current ratio 2.5
- (2) Liquid ratio 1.5
- (3) Proprietary ratio  $\left[ \frac{\text{Fixed Assets}}{\text{Proprietary Fund}} \right]$  0.75
- (4) Working capital ₹ 1,20,000
- (5) Reserve & Surplus ₹ 80,000
- (6) Bank Overdraft ₹ 20,000

Note : There is no long term loan or fictitious assets.

(2) Explain the meaning and importance of accounting ratio. 7

(B) Select appropriate alternative : (Any four) 4

(1) From the following details find out cash flow. Opening and Closing balance of tax provision are respectively ₹ 2,000 and ₹ 2,600. Tax provision made during the year ₹ 3,000 -

- (a) ₹ 2,400 outflow
- (b) ₹ 2,400 inflow
- (c) ₹ 3,400 outflow
- (d) None of the above

(2) Cash receipts from issue of Bonds is -

- (a) a financing activity
- (b) an investing activity
- (c) an operating activity
- (d) None of the above

(3) 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 8 paid up and 10% is the interim dividend then the amount of dividend will be -

- (a) ₹ 3,20,000
- (b) ₹ 1,60,000
- (c) ₹ 4,00,000
- (d) ₹ 3,60,000



- (4) Calculate gearing ratio from the following information  
 Equity share capital : 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each  
 12% Debentures : ₹ 6,00,000  
 10% preference share capital : 2,000 shares of ₹ 100 each  
 (a) 2 (b) 1  
 (c) 5 (d) None of the above
- (5) If opening stock is ₹ 10,000 less than the closing stock, purchase is ₹ 1,60,000, closing stock is ₹ 50,000 and sales is ₹ 2,00,000 then gross profit ratio will be  
 (a) 25% (b) 20%  
 (c)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  (d) None of the above
- (6) Current ratio shows  
 (a) Short term financial position (b) Financial stability  
 (c) Collection efficiency (d) Higher profitability

3. (A) The Balance sheet of Deval Ltd. as on 1-4-2017 is as under :

14

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Share capital	7,20,000	Fixed Assets	9,00,000
Reserves	1,80,000	Stock	1,50,000
10% Debentures	2,40,000	Debtors	90,000
Creditors	60,000	Cash and Bank	60,000
	<b>12,00,000</b>		<b>12,00,000</b>

**Other information :**

- During the year 2017-2018 total purchases, sales and operating expenses were ₹ 8,10,000, ₹ 12,00,000 and ₹ 1,02,000 respectively.
- Debenture interest for the year was paid on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 the balances of Stock, Debtors and Creditors were ₹ 1,20,000, ₹ 1,44,000 and ₹ 90,000 respectively.
- Depreciation on fixed-assets is to be provided at 10% per annum.
- Stock is valued as per 'FIFO' method.
- General price indices were as follows :
 

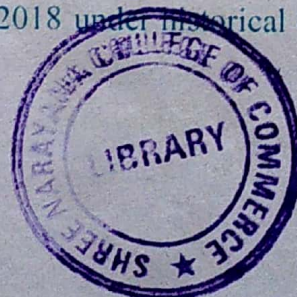
On 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2017	210
On 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018	315
Average for the year	252

Prepare final accounts for the year 2017-2018 under historical cost method and current purchasing power method.

OR

10

DF-110



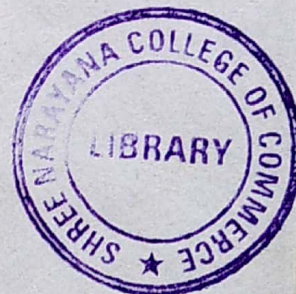
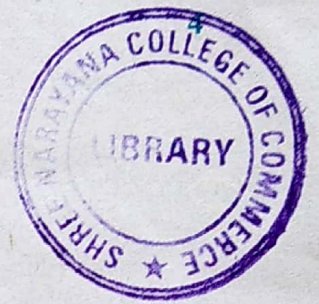
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(A) Answer any **two** of the following :

- (1) Write short note : "Concept of Economic Value Added. (EVA). 7
- (2) Explain the meaning and advantages of Social Accounting. 7
- (3) Explain the meaning and advantages of environmental accounting. 7
- (4) Discuss the role of financial fraud examiner. 7

(B) Select appropriate alternative : (any **four**)

- (1) Human Resources Accounting (HRA) is a process of
  - (a) identifying data
  - (b) measuring data
  - (c) identifying and measuring data
  - (d) None of the above
- (2) Historical cost method is followed for
  - (a) Valuation of movable assets
  - (b) Valuation of intangible assets
  - (c) Valuation of physical assets
  - (d) Valuation of fictitious assets
- (3) Value added shows
  - (a) Employee moral
  - (b) Employee efficiency
  - (c) Employee productivity
  - (d) None of the above
- (4) Social obligation covers
  - (a) Resources
  - (b) Environment
  - (c) Society
  - (d) All of the above
- (5) Environmental Clearance is required for
  - (a) All the old projects
  - (b) All the completed projects
  - (c) All the new projects
  - (d) None of the above
- (6) Audit of Human resources account is compulsory for
  - (a) Sole proprietorship
  - (b) Partnership firm
  - (c) Company
  - (d) None of the above



4. (A) Discuss the main tools and techniques of Cost and Management Accountancy. 14

**OR**

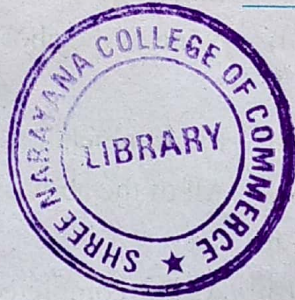
- (1) Discuss the advantages and limitations of Cost Accountancy. 7
- (2) Discuss the advantages and limitations of Management Accountancy. 7

(B) Select appropriate alternatives : (Any **three**) 3

- (1) Which of the following tools and techniques are not used by management accountancy ?
  - (a) Operating costing
  - (b) Standard costing
  - (c) Budgetary control
  - (d) Marginal costing

6

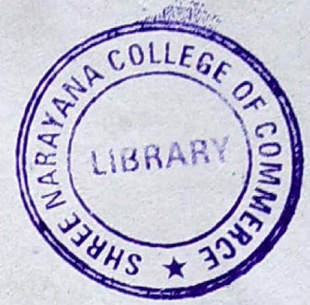
- (2) To whom Management Accountancy is most useful ?
- (a) Managers (b) Investors  
(c) Creditors (d) Shareholder
- (3) The method where predetermined standards of cost are set in advance and actual performance is compared with it is called –
- (a) Standard costing (b) Marginal costing  
(c) Historical costing (d) Contract costing
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is not used in Cost Account.
- (a) Marginal costing (b) Job costing  
(c) Batch costing (d) Contract costing
- (5) Internal audit in management accounting is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Voluntary  
(b) Compulsory once in a year  
(c) Compulsory twice in a year  
(d) Compulsory to be done through Government appointed Auditor.



7

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**DD-112**  
December-2018  
**M.Com., Sem.-I**  
**404 : Statistics**  
**(Business Research Methods)**  
**(New)**



**Time : 2:30 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) The figures on right side indicate the marks.
  - (2) Use of calculator is allowed.
  - (3) Values of statistical tables are given in question.

1. (A) (1) State the meaning of Basic Research and Applied Research. Explain its characteristics and limitations. 7
- (2) What is Research Design ? Explain its types in detail. 7

**OR**

- (1) "Research is a systematic scientific process." Explain with respect to steps of research process.
  - (2) Write the characteristics of good research.
- (B) Attempt any **four** :
- (1) What is Research report writing ?
  - (2) What is formulation of Research proposal ?
  - (3) State the main objective of research design.
  - (4) Define qualitative research.
  - (5) What is operational research ?
  - (6) State the only name of basic principles of experimental research design.



DD-112

13

P.T.O.

2.

- (A) (1) What is primary data ? Explain method of collection of primary data. 7  
 (2) What is Tabulation ? Explain types and uses in detail. 7

OR

- (1) State the differences between sampling errors and non-sampling errors.  
 (2) Write the meaning of non-probability sampling and explain its types.

(B) Attempt any two :

- (1) State the meaning of Data entry and Data processing.  
 (2) State any two research utility of cluster sampling.  
 (3) Define frequency and frequency distribution.



3. (A) (1) The mean of the following frequency distribution is 23.5. Find out the missing frequencies and also find its 50<sup>th</sup> percentile and mode : 7

x	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	Total
f	?	12	17	?	8	60

- (2) The minimum value of the variable of the following frequency distribution is zero. Calculate the co-efficient of variation : 7

Mid-value	50	200	450	700	900
Frequency	5	17	28	12	8

OR

- (1) The information about advertising expenses and sales of a company are given below :

	Advertising Expenses (₹ in lakhs)	Sales (₹ is lakhs)
Mean	20	100
S.D.	5	12

If its co-relation of co-efficient is 0.8, then.

- (i) calculate two regression lines.  
 (ii) find the likely sales when Adv. exp. is ₹ 25 lakhs.  
 (iii) what should be advertisement exp. if the company wants to attain sales target of ₹ 130 lakhs.





- (2) From the following data, find Bowley's co-efficient of skewness and co-efficient of Quartile deviation :

<b>Marks (less than)</b>	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
<b>Cumulative frequency</b>	15	50	110	194	290	417	615	865

(B) Attempt any **three** :

(1)  $\frac{Z - M}{M - \bar{X}} = ?$

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c)  $\frac{2}{3}$

(d) None of these

- (2) From the following observation obtained Harmonic mean :  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ .

- (3) If  $\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = 14.75, \mu_3 = -39.75, \mu_4 = 142.3125$ , then find  $\beta_1$ .

- (4) The multiple regression analysis is obtained with the help of computer software, the value of  $R^2 = 0.36$  interpret it.

- (5) State multiple regression model.

4. (A) (1) 100 Tickets are taken randomly from a box numbered from 0 to 9. Obtained information is given below : (Take  $\chi^2_{\text{tab}} = 16.92$  for d.f. = 9)

<b>Digit</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Observed frequency</b>	11	10	9	10	8	11	11	11	11	8

Can we say that the number of digits are equal in box ?

- (2) The information about obtained scores of intelligence test on two groups of boys and girls is given below :

	Mean	S.D.	No. of Students
<b>Boys</b>	70	12	80
<b>Girls</b>	75	14	120

Is there a significant different in the mean scores obtained by boys and girls ?

$[z_{0.05} = 1.96]$

OR

10

- (1) 11 soldiers was visited 'Rifle-Range' up to two weeks continuously. The recorded scores of them for both week is given below :

1 <sup>st</sup> week scores	32	24	23	3	12	15	3	16	3	17	19
2 <sup>nd</sup> week scores	30	15	25	20	20	29	13	32	13	23	20

Test the hypothesis that there is any significant difference between scores of both weak. [ $t_{0.05} = 2.23$ ]

- (2) The following samples are drawn from two normal population. Test the hypothesis that the population variances are equal.

Sample A	18	15	19	15	13	-	-
Sample B	21	19	19	21	16	20	17

[For (4, 6) d.f.,  $F_{0.05} = 4.53$  or for (5, 7) d.f.,  $F_{0.05} = 3.97$ ]

- (B) Attempt any **three** :

- (1) What is unbiased estimator ?
- (2) Define Null hypothesis.
- (3) What is type-I error ?
- (4) If  $\bar{x} = 154$  and  $S.E.(\bar{x}) = 4$  then find 95% confidence interval for the population mean.
- (5) If Type-I error = 0.26, Type-II error = 0.4, then obtain the power of test.

3





11

Seat No. : 587

**DC-109**

December-2018

**M.Com., Sem.-I**

**403 : Marketing Management  
(New Syllabus)**

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (A) What is Marketing ? How business and marketing are changing in 21<sup>st</sup> century ? 14

**OR**

(i) What is Marketing ? Differentiate between selling and marketing. 7

(ii) Explain various core concepts of marketing. 7

(B) Select the correct option : (Any 4) 4

(i) Marketers market which of the following entities ?

(a) Products (b) Services

(c) Experiences (d) All of the above

(ii) When consumers dislike a product and are even ready to pay a price to avoid it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Latent demand (b) Non-existent demand

(c) Negative demand (d) Declining demand

(iii) As per the production concept, businesses units concentrate on \_\_\_\_\_

(a) High production efficiency (b) Low costs

(c) Mass distribution (d) All of the above

(iv) Marketing focuses on the need of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) buyer (b) seller

(c) buyer and seller (d) None of the above

(v) \_\_\_\_\_ are wants for specific products based on an ability to pay.

(a) Needs (b) Wants

(c) Demands (d) Status

(vi) \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of Modern Marketing.

(a) Peter Drucker (b) Philip Kotler

(c) Abraham Maslow (d) Lester Wunderman

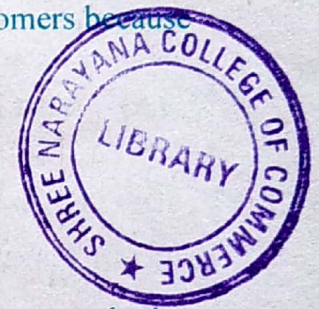
DC-109



2. (A) What is Consumer Behaviour ? Explain factors influencing consumer behaviour. 14

OR

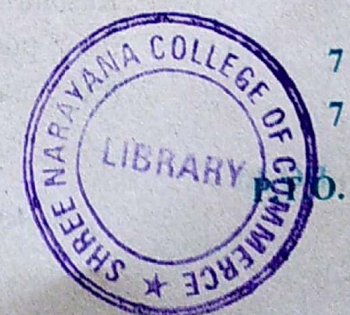
- (i) Explain Marketing Research Process in brief. 7
- (ii) Explain the Consumer Buying process. 7
- (B) Select the correct option. (Any 4) 4
- (i) Which of the following lists the hierarchy of needs in its correct order beginning with the most basic ?
  - (a) Personal, social, physiological, psychological and safety
  - (b) Physiological, safety, social, esteem and self-actualization
  - (c) Safety, physiological, social, esteem and self-actualization
  - (d) Self-actualization, social, esteem, Physiological, safety
- (ii) As per the Value Creation and Distribution Process, the first phase is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) choosing the value (b) providing the value
  - (c) communicating the value (d) None of the above.
- (iii) Many firms are trying to develop relationships with their customers because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) people are naturally brand loyal.
  - (b) new customers are very expensive to attract.
  - (c) doing so makes it easier to retain them.
  - (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.
- (iv) Information/data collected for the first time specifically for a marketing research study is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Experimental Research (b) Primary Data
  - (c) Secondary Data (d) None of the above
- (v) In strategic brand management, focus is on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Brand positioning (b) Brand marketing
  - (c) Brand performance (d) All of the above
- (vi) A product line lengthened by adding more items within the present range, is known as
  - (a) Product line filling (b) Product line stretching
  - (c) Product line modernization (d) all of the above



3. (A) What is New Product ? Explain the New Product Development Process. 14

OR

- (i) Explain the stages in Consumer Adoption Process. 7
- (ii) Explain different types of Pricing Strategies. 7



13

(B) Select the correct option : (Any 3)

3

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ tend to be opinion leaders and helpful in advertising the new product to other potential buyers.
  - (a) Innovators
  - (b) Early Adopters
  - (c) Early Majority
  - (d) Laggards
- (ii) The use of e-mail, fax, internet or telephone to communicate with specific prospects and customers is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Sales promotion
  - (b) Direct marketing
  - (c) Personal selling
  - (d) Advertising
- (iii) The marketer uses \_\_\_\_\_ to display, sell, or distribute the physical product or service to the Customer or Consumer.
  - (a) Communication channel (Management)
  - (b) Distribution channel
  - (c) Service Channel (Management)
  - (d) None of the above
- (iv) Person's own living or interaction and acting pattern is classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) lifestyle
  - (b) personality and self-concept
  - (c) social class
  - (d) None of the above

4. (A) What is Advertising ? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Advertising. 14

OR

- (i) What kind of pricing problems a multinational company faces when selling abroad ? 7
- (ii) What is Service Marketing ? Discribe distinctive characteristics of services. 7

(B) Select the correct option : (Any 3)

3

- (i) Sales promotion tools used to stimulate purchase, motivate salespeople and generate business leads are classified in category of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) event promotion
  - (b) off deal promotion
  - (c) trade promotions
  - (d) business promotions
- (ii) Any paid form of non-personal presentation and promotion of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) sales promotion
  - (b) direct marketing
  - (c) advertising
  - (d) personal selling
- (iii) Tactical marketing plan focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) promotion
  - (b) merchandising
  - (c) sales channel (distribution)
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) Services marketing becomes difficult because of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) intangibility
  - (b) no demand
  - (c) more complex market
  - (d) difficult to enter the market
- (v) Restaurants are an example of \_\_\_\_\_ service.
  - (a) pure
  - (b) hybrid
  - (c) major
  - (d) tangible



Seat No. :                     

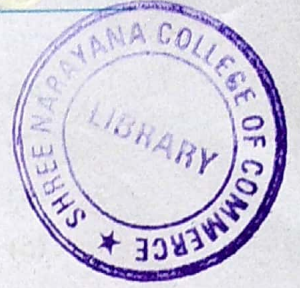
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**DB-109**

December-2018

M.Com., Sem.-I

**402 : Business Management**



**Time : 2:30 Hours]**

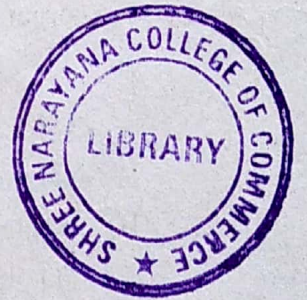
**[Max. Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) All Questions are compulsory.
  - (2) Figures to the right indicate marks of the questions.
  - (3) Do not change the sequence (A-B) of the questions.
  - (4) Draw figures wherever necessary.

1. (A) Define term Management. Discuss various approaches to Management and explain in detail Principles of Scientific Management. 14

**OR**

- (1) Explain terms Ethics and state factors affecting Ethical Business Behaviour. 7
  - (2) Explain term Multiculturalism and discuss determinants and dimensions of Organizational Culture. 7
- (B) Explain the following terms in **one** or **two** lines : (Any **four**) 4
- (1) Quality Certification
  - (2) Time and Motion Study
  - (3) Six Sigma
  - (4) Empirical Approach
  - (5) Artifacts
  - (6) PDCA



2. (A) Explain the Concept of Organizational Change and reasons to resist organizational change. State techniques to overcome resistance to change. 14

**OR**

- (1) Define term Strategic Management. Explain relationship of Strategy Formulation and Strategy Implementation. 7
- (2) Explain Delegation Process and Principles of Effective Delegation. 7

DB-109

3

P.T.O.

15

(B) Explain the following terms in **one** or **two lines** : (Any **four**)

4

- (1) Programmed Decisions
- (2) Monte Carlo Method
- (3) SBU
- (4) Scalar Principle
- (5) Matrix Organization
- (6) Corporate Governance



3. (A) Define term Motivation. State Classification of Motivation theories and explain Comparative evaluation of Maslow's and Herzberg's theory.

14

OR

- (1) Explain terms Groups and Teams. Discuss types of Teams. 7
- (2) Explain term Communication. Discuss Communication process and Barriers to effective communication. 7

(B) Explain the following terms in **one** or **two lines** : (Any **three**)

3

- (1) Self-Actualization need.
- (2) Complementary Skills.
- (3) Self-Managing Teams
- (4) Unclearified Assumption
- (5) Hygienic Factors

4. (A) Define term Control. Discuss Guiding Principles for effective control in organizations.

14

OR

- (1) State various types of Operational Plans. 7
- (2) Define term MIS. Discuss types of Information Systems. 7

(B) Explain the following terms in **one** or **two lines** : (Any **three**)

3

- (1) MIS
- (2) TPS
- (3) System Design
- (4) Expert Systems
- (5) EIS





Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

16

**DA-109**

December-2018

**M.Com., Sem.-I**

**401 : Business Economics**

**Time : 2:30 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

**Instruction : All questions are compulsory.**

1. (A) Explain in detail Role of Price Mechanism in the capitalist economy, socialist economy and mixed economy. 14

**OR**

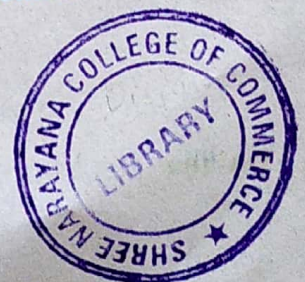
- (i) Explain in brief the Components of GDP. 7  
(ii) Explain the term Business Economics. Describe the scope of Business Economics. 7

(B) Attempt any **four** from the following : 4

- (1) Economic problems arise because of  
(a) Unlimited wants of the people  
(b) Alternative uses of resources  
(c) Scarcity of resources  
(d) All of the above
- (2) Business Economics is  
(a) Micro in nature (b) Positive in nature  
(c) Macro in nature (d) None of the above
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ argued that under socialism there cannot be true market prices of factors of production.  
(a) Henry Fayol (b) Marshall  
(c) Pigou (d) Mises
- (4) Who suggested the 'trial and error' method to solve the problem ?  
(a) Mises (b) Lange  
(c) Taylor (d) Hayek
- (5) Explain the term Normative Economic theory.
- (6) The economist who propounded scarcity definition of Economics  
(a) Marshall (b) Robbins  
(c) Samuelson (d) Adam smith

DA-109

4





17

2. (A) What is Money? Explain the functions and types of Money.

14

OR

- (i) Explain in detail the modern version of Quantity theory of Money by Friedman. 7
- (ii) Define the term inflation? Explain the interrelationship between inflation interest rates and Money supply. 7

(B) Attempt any **four** from the following :

- (1) Narrow Money means
- (a) M1 (b) M2
- (c) M3 (d) M4
- (2) Quantity theory of Money is given by
- (a) Irving Fisher (b) Pigou
- (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
- (3) Which of the following is the type of inflation ?
- (a) Creeping (b) walking
- (c) galloping (d) All of the above
- (4) What is stagflation ?
- (5) Explain the term NNP.
- (6) Which of the following is not the side of the national income ?
- (a) Product method (b) income method
- (c) expenditure method (d) Costing method



3. (A) Write a detailed note on the meaning, limitations and usefulness of the concept of consumer surplus.

14

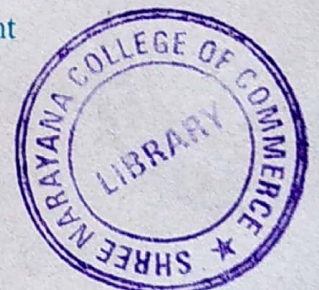
OR

- (i) Explain the nature of consumer equilibrium in terms of indifference curve analysis. 7
- (ii) Compare and contrast between cardinal utility analysis and ordinal utility analysis. 7

(B) Attempt any **three** from the following :

3

- (1) Law of demand is
- (a) a social law (b) a psychological law
- (c) a conditional law (d) a commandment
- (2) Who found the revealed preference theory of demand ?
- (a) Allen (b) Hicks
- (c) Marshall (d) Samuelson
- (3) What is the law of variable proportion ?
- (4) Who developed the concept of consumer's surplus ?
- (a) Allen (b) Henry Fayol
- (c) Hicks (d) None of the above
- (5) What is Law of Diminishing Marginal utility ?





4. (A) Discuss the main forms of collusive oligopoly, also critically explain kinked demand curve model of oligopoly. 14

**OR**

- (i) Write a short note on decision making under different market structures. 7
- (ii) Compare and contrast between Monopolistic competition and Perfect competition. 7

(B) Attempt any **three** from the following : 3

- (1) Who presented duopoly model of pricing ?
  - (a) C.J. Hitch (b) Hall
  - (c) Sweezy (d) Cournot
- (2) Under monopoly :
  - (a)  $MR=AR$  (b)  $MR>AR$
  - (c)  $MR<AR$  (d)  $MR\neq AR$
- (3) What is Monopsony ?
- (4) Under monopolistic competition :
  - (a)  $MR=AR$  (b)  $MR>AR$
  - (c)  $MR<AR$  (d)  $MR\neq AR$
- (5) What is multi product pricing ?



Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**DA-109**

December-2018

M.Com., Sem.-I

**401 : Economics of Developing Countries-01**

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (a) Explain the meaning of economic growth and economic development. Discuss the indicators of economic development. 14

**OR**

Explain the differences between economic growth and economic development. Write about the concept of P.Q.L.I, in context to economic development.

- (b) Answer the following questions as true or false : 4
- (1) Economic development includes economic growth.
  - (2) Economic growth is a phenomenon more relevant to developed countries.
  - (3) Economic growth is a quantitative term.
  - (4) Economic development is a multidimensional process.

2. (a) Explain balanced growth strategy in detail. 14

**OR**

Discuss the criticisms of unbalanced growth strategy. Compare balanced growth strategy with unbalanced growth strategy.

- (b) Answer the following questions : 4

- (1) The investment in industry is deemed as that belonging to \_\_\_\_\_. (Direct Productive Activity / Social Overhead Capital)
- (2) The linkages effect is part of balanced growth strategy or unbalanced growth strategy.
- (3) The big push theory was presented by
  - (a) Rodan
  - (b) Hirschman
  - (c) Lewis
  - (d) None of above
- (4) Unbalanced growth generates externalities. It was explained by
  - (a) Nurkse
  - (b) Hirschman
  - (c) Lewis
  - (d) None of above

3. (a) What is meant by Human development ? Discuss the indicators of human development. 14

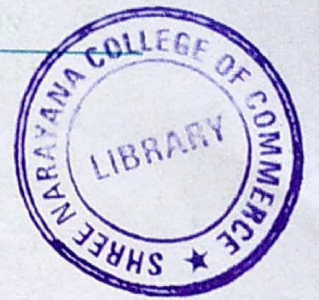
**OR**

Discuss the concept of human development. Write about Human Poverty Index in context to it.

DA-109

9

P.T.O.



20

3

(b) Answer the following questions :

- (1) Who contributed in development of Human Development Index ?
  - (a) Morris D. Morris
  - (b) Keynes
  - (c) Nurkse
  - (d) None of above
- (2) Human Development Index is published by
  - (a) I.M.F.
  - (b) U.N.D.P.
  - (c) World bank
  - (d) None of above
- (3) Is Gender related development index a part of human development ?  
Answer in yes or no.

4. (a) Discuss the concept of transparency and accountability in context to administration.

14

**OR**

What is meant by administration ? Discuss the differences between administration and management.

(b) Answer the following questions :

3

- (1) Effective communication is one of the important characteristic of administrator. Answer in Yes or No.
- (2) Administration is concerned with ?
  - (a) Policy formulation
  - (b) Marketing
  - (c) Financing
  - (d) None of above
- (3) Management department works under administration department. Answer in Yes or No.

