

M.com (Semester II) Examination April 2019
COC201 Corporate Accounting (OA-18) NEW

SRN - 15

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks 60

Instructions:-

- i) This paper consists **Nine Questions** Carrying **equal marks**.
- ii) Question No.1 consists of **5 compulsory** questions of **2 marks** each.
- iii) Answer **any 5** questions from question 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9.
- iv) Each question carries **10 Marks**. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.

Q.No	Question	Marks																																																			
1	<p>a) Explain the various list to be attached to statement of affairs.</p> <p>b) Mention any four advantage of Tally ERP.</p> <p>c) Distinguish between Internal Reconstruction and External Reconstruction.</p> <p>d) State the main limitation of Financial Statement.</p> <p>e) Ram Ltd. absorbed by Sita Ltd. agrees to make the following payments:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cash @ Rs. 7 per shares for 10000 shares of Rs 10 each issued by Ram Ltd. b. Issue two shares of Rs10 each for every five share held in Ram Ltd. c. Rs 45000 cash to creditors of Ram Ltd. in the final settlement of their account. d. Discharge of Rs 200000 , 10% Debentures if Ram Ltd. at 10 % premium by issuing 9 % Debentures in Sita Ltd. at par. <p>Determine Purchase consideration.</p>	5x2=10																																																			
2	<p>Following was the Trial Balance of Lalit Trading Co. Ltd. as at 31st March 2019.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Dr(Rs.)</th><th>Cr(Rs.)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inventory on 1st April 2018</td><td>30000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Building</td><td>150000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td><td>100000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sales</td><td></td><td>180000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Return</td><td>5000</td><td>4000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Productive wages</td><td>20000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Carriage Inwards</td><td>1500</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Carriage outwards</td><td>900</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Discount</td><td>1200</td><td>1000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td><td>2600</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent</td><td>1650</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Commission</td><td></td><td>1200</td></tr> <tr> <td>General Expenses (including Insurance)</td><td>5500</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Profit and Loss Balance (1 April 2018)</td><td></td><td>12000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interim Dividend Paid</td><td>9900</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital (2000shares of Rs100 each)</td><td></td><td>200000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)	Inventory on 1st April 2018	30000		Building	150000		Purchase	100000		Sales		180000	Return	5000	4000	Productive wages	20000		Carriage Inwards	1500		Carriage outwards	900		Discount	1200	1000	Salaries	2600		Rent	1650		Commission		1200	General Expenses (including Insurance)	5500		Profit and Loss Balance (1 April 2018)		12000	Interim Dividend Paid	9900		Capital (2000shares of Rs100 each)		200000	10
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Calls in arrears(on 100 shares)	2000	
Trade Receivable and Payables	50000	20300
Plant and Machinery	87750	
Cash in hand	800	
10% Debentures		50000
Interest paid on Debentures	2500	
Debenture Redemption Fund		10000
Shares Issue Expenses	7200	
	478500	478500

Prepare Profit and Loss statement and Balance sheet in proper form, after making the following adjustments.

1. Closing Inventory was valued at Rs. 40000.
2. Trade Receivables includes Rs 1000 as advance for expenses.
3. Provide 5% on Trade Receivables for doubtful Debts. Also 2% for discount on Trade Receivable and Payables.
4. One month's rent @ Rs1800 per annum was due on 31.03.19.
5. Insurance was paid on 1st October 2018 to run for one year Rs2000.
6. Write off 1/3rd of shares issue expenses.
7. The Directors decided to transfer Rs. 5000 to General reserve and recommended a Final Dividend of 10 % on Share Capital .
8. Provide for Corporate Dividend Tax at 10 %.

3. The following are the balance sheet of A Ltd and B Ltd as at 31st March 2019

10

Particulars	A Ltd	B Ltd
I. Equity and Liabilities :		
Shareholder's Fund		
Equity Shares Capital (Rs.10 each)	3000000	800000
11% Preferences Share Capital	-	260000
General Reserve	1200000	300000
Statutory Reserve	120000	35000
Profit & Loss	135000	63000
Non Current Liabilities		
12% Debentures	-	75000
Current Liabilities	355000	215000
	4810000	1748000

II. Assets:		
Fixed Assets	3500000	1028000
Current Assets	1310000	720000
	4810000	1748000

On 1st April 2019 A Ltd. takes over B Ltd. on the following terms:-

- A Ltd. will issue 100000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at par to the equity shareholders of B Ltd.
- A Ltd. will issue 3000 11% preference shares of Rs.100 each at par to the preference shareholders of B Ltd.
- The debentures of B Ltd. will be taken over by A Ltd. and then converted into an equal number of 13% debentures by the same denomination.

You are required to pass journal entries and ledger account in the books of B Ltd. and also pass the journal entries in the books of A Ltd. after amalgamation, assuming that, amalgamation in the nature of merger.

4

The following is the Balance Sheet of Janvi Ltd. as at 31st March 2019:

10

Particulars	Note no	Amount
I Equity and Liabilities		
Shareholder's funds		
20000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up		200000
10% Preference shares of Rs 100 each Fully Paid up		50000
Profit & loss		(185000)
Non Current Liabilities		
9% Debentures		100000
Current Liabilities		
Trade payable		330000
creditors for Expenses		20000
		515000
II Assets		
Non -current Assets		
Land and Building		200000
Machinery		130000
Patents		40000
Current Assets		
Inventories		80000
Trade Receivable		55000
Share Issue Expenses		10000
		515000

With a view to reconstruct the company it is proposed:-

- To reduce each Equity shares by Rs9 each.

- 2) Preference shares by Rs 40 each
- 3) Machinery to Rs 80000
- 4) Inventories by Rs 10000
- 5) To provide Rs15000 for bad debts
- 6) To write off all the intangible Assets
- 7) To raise the rate of Preference dividend to 12 % and Debenture interest to 10 %.

Assuming that the aforesaid proposal are duly approved and sanctioned. Pass Journal entries and show the Reconstructed Balance Sheet.

10

- 5 From the following particulars of Goa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. prepare Profit & Loss account for 2018-19:

	Rs
Interest on Loan	69800
interest on Fixed Deposits	73000
Rebate on bill Discounted	9600
Commission Charged on customer	1820
Office Expenses	31000
Discount on Bills discounted	38800
Interest on cash Credit	44800
Balance of Profit and loss Account	2400
Directors Remuneration	840
Interest on saving Deposits Account	13800
Postal Expenses	300
Printing and stationery	780
other expenses	360
Rent and Taxes	3600
Interest on Overdraft	25600

- 6 From the Balance Sheets given below, Prepare Consolidated Balance sheet of X Ltd. and its subsidiary Y Ltd. The interest of minority shareholders in Y Ltd. is to be shown as a separate item in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

10

Balance Sheets of X and Y LTD.

Particulars	Note no	Amount	
		X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
I Equity and Liabilities			
shareholder's funds			
Share Capital	1	2,40,000	60,000
Reserve and Surplus	2	74,000	30,000
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables		30,000	10,000
		2,44,000	100,000
II Assets			
Fixed Assets	3	2,04,000	70,000

Non -Current Investment	4	50,000	
Current assets			
Inventories		36,000	6,000
Trade Receivables		44,000	14,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents		10,000	10,000
		2,44,000	100,000

Notes:-

H Ltd.

S Ltd.

1. Share Capital

Issued Subscribed and Paid up
Equity share of Rs10 each fully paid up 2,40,000 60,000

2. Reserve and Surplus

General Reserve 50,000 12,000
Surplus i.e. credit balance of P&L A/c 24,000 18,000
74,000 30,000

3. Fixed Assets

Building 144,000 -
Leasehold Property - 50,000
Plant & Machinery 60,000 20,000
2,04,000 70,000

4. Non- Current investments

4,000 fully paid equity shares in S Ltd. at cost 50,000

At the date of the date of acquisition by X Ltd., of its holding of 4,000 shares in Y Ltd. the later company had undistributed surplus of Rs.10,000, none of have been distributed since acquisition

7. Nitin Ltd. went into liquidation on 31st December 2018 when their balance sheet read as follows:

10

liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
10,000, 10% Preference share of Rs 100 each fully paid up	2000000	land & Building	1000000
5,000 Equity shares of Rs 100 each, Rs 75 paid	750000	Machinery	2500000
15,000 Equity shares of Rs 100 each, Rs 60 paid	1800000	Patents	400000
15% Debentures secured	1000000	Stock	550000
Interest Outstanding on Debentures	150000	Debtors	1100000
Creditors	1275000	Cash	300000
		Profit & loss	1125000
	6975000		6975000

5

P.T.O

	<p>Preference Dividends were arrears for 2 year and the Creditor included Preferential Creditors of Rs 152,000.</p> <p>The assets realized as follows</p> <p>Land & Building Rs 12,00,000, Machinery & Plant Rs20,00,000, Patents Rs 300,000, Stock Rs 6,00,000, Debtor Rs 8,00,000.</p> <p>The expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs 109000 the liquidator is entitled to a commission of 3% on assets realized except cash. Show the Liquidator's Final Statement of Account.</p>	
8.b	Explain the significance of Environmental Accounting and Forensic Accounting in the present Era.	10
9.a	Explain the various factors responsible for variation in accounting practices in different countries.	05
9.b	Explain the importance of Accounting Standards in harmonizing the uniform Accounting practices.	05

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M.COM. (Semester II) Examination, April 2019

COC 202 : ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR (OA- 18)

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) Question No.1 consists of 5 compulsory questions of 2 marks each.

2) Answer any five (5) questions from 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9

3) Figures to the right indicate marks assigned to the questions.

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| Q1) | Answer the following questions | (5x2=10) |
| a) | What is the meaning of Task Leader and Social Leader? | |
| b) | Distinguish between 'Trauma' and 'Burnout' (any two points) | |
| c) | State any four reasons of Employee frustration. | |
| d) | List out four differences between Constructive and Destructive Conflict. | |
| e) | Explain two characteristics of Counselling. | |
| Q2) | Discuss how understanding of Values and Attitudes is useful for the study of Organisational Behaviour. | 10 |
| Q3) | What is Conflict Resolution? Discuss the strategies for resolving inter-personal Conflict. | 10 |
| Q4) | Explain the potential benefits and problems that Informal Organisations bring to both a work group and the employer. | 10 |
| Q5 a) | Resistance to Change is often viewed negatively. Discuss possible benefits of Resistance to Change to an organisation. | 5 |
| b) | Explain the extreme products of Stress. | 5 |
| Q6 a) | Elaborate the ingredients that contribute to make Effective Teams. | 5 |
| b) | Explain the role of Transformational Leader in implementing Change successfully. | 5 |
| Q7) | What is the meaning of Organisational Behaviour? Elaborate the different Models of Men that contribute to the study of Organisational Behaviour. | 10 |
| Q8) | What is the need for Counselling? Elaborate the Counselling functions. | 10 |
| Q9) | Enumerate the Approaches to Stress Management. | 10 |

M. Com. (Semester II) Examination, April, 2019

COC – 203: MARKETING MANAGEMENT (OA – 18)

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Instructions: 1) This paper consists of nine questions carrying equal marks.

2) Question no. 1 consists of 5 compulsory questions of 2 marks each.

3) Answer any 5 questions from Question No. 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9.

4) Figures to the right indicate marks.

Set III

1. Answer the following questions in brief:

(5x2=10)

a) Meaning of bi variate data analysis.

b) Concept of ' product positioning'.

c) Consumer satisfaction concept.

d) Meaning of Ordinal scaling.

e) Meaning of Ad tracking.

2. Explain the various factors influencing marketing environment. 10

3. Explain the Howard Seth model of consumer behaviour. 10

4. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of international marketing. 10

5. Discuss the different types of marketing research. 10

6. Discuss the concept 'Pricing Research'. 10

7. Differentiate between goods and services marketing. 10

8. Discuss the factors to be considered in channel selection decision. 10

9. Discuss the various methods of sampling. 10

M.com. (Semester –II) Examination, April 2019

COC 204 : SECURITY ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT (OA-18)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : 1) This paper consists of nine questions carrying equal marks.

2) Question No. 1 consist of 5 compulsory questions of 2 marks each.

3) Answer any five questions from Questions No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

4) Each question carries 10 marks. Figures to the right indicate marks.

5) Present value and logarithm tables will be supplied on request.

6) The values given in brackets are negative values.

1. Answer the following in brief:

(5x2=10)

A) Define Relative strength index.

B) Distinguish between constant rupee value plan and constant ratio plan.

C) What are the assumptions of Markowitz model?

D) Explain in brief the Dow Theory.

E) The company XYZ's next year dividend per share is expected to be ₹ 4.50. The dividend in subsequent years is expected to grow at a rate of 12% per year. If the required rate of return is 21% per year, what should be its price?

2. What are the steps involved in the traditional approach to portfolio construction?

10

3. Explain the importance of economic analysis and state the economic factors considered for this analysis.

10

4. What are the advantages of Arbitrage Pricing Theory over CAPM? Explain in detail.

10

5.

A) QP Ltd. for the first 5 years is assumed to grow at a rate of 10% p.a. After 4 years, the dividends are expected to grow at a constant growth rate of 8%. The next year dividend is ₹4 and required rate of return is 16%. Find out the value of stock.

5

B) A five year bond with a 5% coupon rate and maturity value of ₹ 1000 is currently selling at ₹960.

i) What is its yield to maturity?

ii) Can investor buy it?

5

6.

A) Mr Sam is considering investing in following securities. Based on the following details, determine the securities that are overpriced and those that are underpriced in terms of the SML.

5

Security	Actual return	Beta (β)
G	9	1.4
H	13	1.2
I	11	0.7
J	21	1.8
Market	10	1.0
Risk Free Rate	7	0

B) Mr. Shyam is having units in a mutual fund for the past four years. He wants to evaluate its performance by comparing it to the market.

	Fund	Market
Return	25	12
Standard deviation (σ)	14	6
Risk free rate	5	5
Beta (β)	1.2	-

You are required to find out the Sharpe and Treynor Indices. Comment.

5

7.

A) Stocks A and B present the following expected risk and return for the coming year.

Stock	Expected Return (%)	Standard Deviation (%)
A	14	4
B	16	5

The portfolio risk (standard deviation) for a portfolio of 50% investment in each asset is 4%.

i) Determine the correlation coefficient that will be necessary to reduce the level of portfolio risk by 75%?

ii) What is the expected return of the equally weighted portfolio?

5

B) Assume the CAPM with risk free lending but no risk free borrowing. The return on the market portfolio is 12%, and the risk free rate of return is 7%. The market standard deviation is 25%.

Stock	Expected Return (%)	Standard Deviation	Beta	Residual Variance
L	16	-	-	4.75
M	18	-	-	8.55

You are required to calculate standard deviation and beta of Stock L and M.

5

8. Consider the following information relating to alpha, beta and residual variance of two stocks.

Stock	Alpha (%)	Beta	Residual Variance (%)
Blue	7	1.2	20
Green	5	0.9	12

The market has an expected return and variance of 18% and 22% respectively.

You are required to:

- Calculate the risk and return for Stock Blue and Stock Green.
- If investor invests equally in both stocks, what will be his risk and return?

10

9. Given below is some key information pertaining to five mutual funds:

Funds	Excess Average Return	Beta
A	4.5	1.04
B	5.8	0.80
C	10.5	1.20
D	8.5	1.06
E	6.5	0.60
Market	4	1.00

Based on the above information, you are required to:

- Calculate the Jensen Index for each fund.
- Rank the funds according to the predictive ability of the fund manager.

10

M.Com. (Semester – II) Examination, April 2019 (Repeat)
COC205 Business Statistics & Econometrics for Managers

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

- 1) This paper consists of nine (9) questions carrying equal marks.
 - 2) Question No. 1 consist of 5 compulsory questions of 2 marks each.
 - 3) Answer any five (5) questions from 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
 - 4) Required statistical tables will be provided on request.
-

Q.1. Answer the following questions.

(5×2=10)

- a. What are Seasonal Variations?
- b. What is the significance of T-Test in research?
- c. Explain difference between “Variable” and “Attribute” with a suitable example.
- d. What is Factor Analysis?
- e. What is BLUE in regression analysis?

Q.2. Elaborate the methodology of Econometrics with suitable examples. 10

Q.3. Explain the methods used in measurement of Trend with suitable examples. 10

Q.4. Explain Multiple Regression Analysis with an hypothetical example. 10

Q.5. What is Heteroscedasticity? Explain how Heteroscedasticity is detected and suggest remedial measures to deal this problem in research. 10

Q.6. The sales of a company in millions of rupees for the years 1994-2001 are given below:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sales	550	560	555	585	540	525	545	585

- a) Find the linear trend equation.
- b) Estimate the sales for the year 2010.
- c) Find the slope of the straight line trend.
- d) Do the figures show a rising trend or a falling trend? 10

Q.7. following are the responses to the question “How many hours do you study before a Econometrics Test?”

6	5	1	2	2	5	7	5	3	7	4	7
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Use the Sign Test to test the hypothesis at the 0.05 level of significance that the median number of hours a student studies before a Econometrics Test is 3. 10

Q.8. From the information given to students' at large number of different schools, the mean Marks were 74.5 and standard deviation was 8. At one particular school, where 200 students to the exam, the mean Marks were 75.9

a) Test whether there is any significant difference exists between the particular school and the population.

b) Test whether average weight of the particular school is more than the population. **10**

Q.9. Write an interpretation of the following correlation and regression output. **10**

	LE	WG	SL
LE	1		
WG	0.91	1	
SL	0.75	0.95	1

Where LE refers to Labour Efficiency and is the Regressand. The regressors are WG which is the wages and SL which is the salaries.

The regression equation is: **LE = 0.2556 + 0.856WG + 0.689SL**

It is known that the R-Squared is 0.66, Durbin Watson Statistic is 3.89 and P-values of Serial Correlation LM Test and Heteroscedsticity Test:ARCH are 0.225 and 0.365 respectively.

Frame necessary hypothesis and interpret the correlation and regression output.

M.Com (Semester – II) Examination, April 2019**COC211: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT****Duration: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 60****Instructions:** 1) This paper consist of **nine** questions carrying **equal** marks.2) Question No: 1 consist of **5 Compulsory** questions of **2** marks **each**.3) Answer **any 5** questions from question **2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8** and **9**.4) Each question carries **10 marks**. Figure to the right indicate marks.

1. Answer the Following :

(5X2 =10)

- Differentiate between International Financial Management And Domestic Financial Management.(any 4)
 - Explain the Concept of Cross rates.
 - Write a short note on Parallel Loan.
 - Explain Financial Strategy as a hedging mechanism tool for real operating exposure.
 - Calculate the 3 month forward rate, if the spot rate is Rs.60/US\$; the interest rate in India and the USA is 8% and 6%, respectively.
- Write a note on Fixed Parity system of exchange rate. What were the factors responsible for its collapse by early 1970's? **10**
 - Explain the Concept of Capital Budgeting and Its Different Methods. **10**
 - Explain different factors that influence the Exchange rate. **10**
 - "Fluctuations in the exchange rate have an influence on the value of those firms that are involved in international transactions."Explain different types of foreign exchange exposures face by the international firms. **10**
 - Currently the spot Exchange rate is \$1.50 /£ and the 6 – month forward exchange rate is \$1.60/£. The interest rate is 8%p.a in the US and 6% p.a. in the UK. **10**
 - Determine whether the interest rate parity is currently holding.
 - If IRP is not holding, how would you carry out Covered Interest Arbitrage? Show all the steps and determine the arbitrage profit.
 - A. Calculate the forward premium or Discount for following quotes provided by a leading Indian Bank. **08**

Exchange Rate	Spot	1 month Forward Rate	3 month forward Rate	6 month Forward rate
Rs./US\$	47.65– 47.95	47.70 – 47.86	47.95 – 48.00	48.10 – 48.50
Rs./€	77.95 – 80.00	77.75 – 77.85	78.10 - 78.20	78.15 – 80.30

B. From the following rates determine Rupee per Canadian Dollar exchange rate:

02

Rs/US\$: 47.75 – 47.96 Canadian \$ / US\$: 1.51 – 1.54

P.T.O

8. Find out the translation loss or gain on the basis of the following data supplied by the Indian Subsidiary to its parent Unit in the USA and also suggest the translation method the parent firm should follow.

10

		(Amt, ₹ million)	
Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Share Capital	2000	Cash	400
Bonds payable	800	Marketable Securities	300
Short term loans	400	Accounts Receivable	500
Accounts payable	600	Inventory (Market Value)	600
Retained Earning	400	Land and Building	1000
		Plant & Machinery	800
		Equipments	600
	4200		4200

Assume that Historic Rate = ₹60/US\$; Current Rate = ₹65/US\$

9. An Indian Importer imports goods worth of US\$ 20000 from America and has to make payment after 90 days. The current Spot Exchange Rate is ₹68/US\$. The forward exchange rate for 90 days is ₹65/US\$. Spot rate on 90th day is ₹66.50/US\$. The annual interest rate in India is 7% and that in America is 8% on borrowing. Whereas as the annual interest rate on investment in India is 6.5% and in the US it is 6%. Determine the following:
- What is the Rupee value payable in case the importer does not hedge the exchange rate exposure?
 - What is the Rupee value payable using Forward Contract to hedge?
 - Construct an appropriate money market hedge for the Indian Importer.

10

M.Com. (Semester – II) Examination, April 2019
COC212 Management of Financial Services

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

- 1) This paper consists of nine (9) questions carrying equal marks.
 - 2) Question No. 1 consist of 5 compulsory questions of 2 marks each.
 - 3) Answer any five (5) questions from 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
-

- Q.1. Answer the following. (5×2=10)
- a) What are the differences between Equity Assessment and Equity Rating?
 - b) What is the role of Conduits in the process of Securitization?
 - c) What is the significance of DPM in Depositories?
 - d) Explain ISIN with an example.
 - e) Explain Section 9 of Depositories Act, 1996.
- Q.2. Elaborate the various issues in management of financial services in India. 10
- Q.3. Why rating is essential for companies? Elaborate the various benefits of credit rating to rated companies. 10
- Q.4. What is the significance of Securitization? Explain in detail various assets which can be securitized with suitable examples. 10
- Q.5. What is the relevance of SARFAESI Act, 2002. Explain in detail methods of recovery under SARFAESI Act, 2002. 10
- Q.6. Why Depositories are essential in a Financial Market? Elaborate the features of depository system in India. 10
- Q.7. Elaborate the concept of Depository Participants. Also explain in detail the eligibility criteria prescribed by SEBI for Depository Participants. 10
- Q.8. Elucidate the various types of accounts which investors can open with a Depository Participant. 10
- Q.9. Explain in detail various steps involved in unilateral closure of pledge with the help of a suitable flowchart. 10

M.com (Semester II) Examination April 2019
COC214 Research Methodology

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks 60

Instructions:-

- i) This paper consists **Nine Questions** Carrying **equal marks**.
- ii) Question No.1 consists of **5 compulsory** questions of **2 marks** each.
- iii) Answer **any 5** questions from question 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9.
- iv) Each question carries **10 Marks**. Figures to the **right** indicate marks.

Q.No	Question	Marks																						
1	<p>a) Define Univariate statistical Analysis.</p> <p>b) Define Dependent Variable and Independent Variable</p> <p>c) Distinguish between Deduction and Induction research</p> <p>d) What do you mean by Unrestricted sampling</p> <p>e) What do you understand by research gap in research?</p>	5 x2=10																						
2	Explain in detail the steps in social-science research process. Also explain the importance of research question in the research.	10																						
3.	What is the difference between a sample and a census, and why is sampling so important for researcher?	10																						
4a.	What are the major sources of gathering the secondary data? Explain your answer in the light of classification of secondary data.	05																						
4.b	What do you understand by hypothesis testing ?	05																						
5.a	What is Ethics in Research & Why is it Important?	05																						
5.b	What is survey method of data collection and when it is used in research?	05																						
6	<p>In the frequency distribution of 100 families given below, the number of families corresponding to expenditure groups 20-40 and 60-80 are missing from the table. However, the median is known to be 50. Find the missing frequencies. And also calculate the mean.</p> <table><tr><td>Expenditure :</td><td>0-20</td><td>20-40</td><td>40-60</td><td>60-80</td><td>80-100</td></tr><tr><td>No of families :</td><td>14</td><td>?</td><td>27</td><td>?</td><td>15</td></tr></table>	Expenditure :	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	No of families :	14	?	27	?	15	10										
Expenditure :	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100																			
No of families :	14	?	27	?	15																			
7.	<p>Compute Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between X and Y from the following observations.</p> <table><tr><td>X</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>16</td><td>25</td><td>36</td></tr></table> <p>Is the correlation coefficient equal to unity? If not, why not?</p>	X	1	2	3	4	5	6	Y	1	4	9	16	25	36	(10)								
X	1	2	3	4	5	6																		
Y	1	4	9	16	25	36																		
8.	<p>From the following data, obtain the two regression equations:</p> <table><tr><td>English</td><td>43</td><td>46</td><td>49</td><td>41</td><td>36</td><td>32</td><td>31</td><td>30</td><td>33</td><td>39</td></tr><tr><td>Hindi</td><td>25</td><td>28</td><td>35</td><td>32</td><td>31</td><td>36</td><td>29</td><td>38</td><td>34</td><td>32</td></tr></table>	English	43	46	49	41	36	32	31	30	33	39	Hindi	25	28	35	32	31	36	29	38	34	32	10
English	43	46	49	41	36	32	31	30	33	39														
Hindi	25	28	35	32	31	36	29	38	34	32														
9	<p>Fit the linear trend to the following data by the least squares method. Verify that $\sum(y - y_e) = 0$, where y_e is the corresponding trend value of y</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>1990</td><td>1992</td><td>1994</td><td>1996</td><td>1998</td></tr><tr><td>Production (in'000'units)</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>23</td><td>27</td><td>16</td></tr></table> <p>Also estimate the production for the year 1999.</p>	Year	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	Production (in'000'units)	18	21	23	27	16	10										
Year	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998																			
Production (in'000'units)	18	21	23	27	16																			