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B.Com SEM V **13-14** **Question Papers**

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2013
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT – I

Duration : 2 Hours

29

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : i) **All** questions are **compulsory**. However, **internal choice** is available.

ii) Answer sub-questions in Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 in not more than **100 words each**.

iii) Answer questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 6 in **not more than 400 words each**.

iv) Figures to the **right** indicate **maximum** marks assigned to the questions.

1. Write short notes on the following (**any four**) : (4×4=16)
- Importance of Industrial Management
 - Principles of Scientific Management (any four)
 - Steps in work measurement
 - Features of Rationalisation
 - Meaning of Industrial Productivity
 - Features of work study.
2. Write in brief on the following (**any four**) : (4×4=16)
- Meaning of TQM
 - Objectives of JIT
 - Phases in CPM
 - Meaning of Industrial Accident
 - Human causes of Industrial Accident
 - Occupational Health.
3. X) Explain in detail the Production and Labour factors influencing industrial productivity. 12
- OR
- Y) Enumerate the steps in method study. 12

SRN - 01



30

4. X) "It is very essential to measure the time element required to complete a given job". Explain in the light of importance of work measurement.

12

OR

Y) Write in detail on the steps initiated by the Government of India on Rationalisation of the industries.

12

5. X) Explain the principles of TQM.

12

OR

Y) Explain the following methods of TQM :

i) Benchmarking

ii) Deming wheel.

12

6. X) Explain the objectives of industrial safety.

12

OR

Y) Describe the Mechanical and Environmental causes of industrial accidents.

12



SRN – 03

8

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2013
BUSINESS ECONOMICS
International Trade and Finance

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Instructions : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**

2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks assigned to the question.**

3) **Answer question number 3 to 6 in approximately 400 words.**

1. Write short notes (in approximately 100 words each) on any four : (4x4=16)

- a) ~~Net barter or commodity terms of trade~~
- b) ~~Multinational companies as factors governing international trade~~
- c) ~~Any two features of foreign exchange market~~
- d) ~~Any two merits or advantages of flexible exchange rates~~
- e) ~~Forward transactions in the foreign exchange market~~
- f) ~~Any two participants in the foreign exchange market.~~

2
4

2. Write short notes (in approximately 100 words each) on any four : (4x4=16)

- a) ~~Import substitution as a measure to correct balance of payment disequilibrium~~
- b) ~~Any two objectives of world trade organisation~~
- c) ~~The concept of balance of trade~~
- d) ~~Tariffs as a protective device~~
- e) ~~Infant industry argument of protection~~
- f) ~~Current account of balance of payment.~~

4

3. a) Describe the factors responsible for unfavourable terms of trade for the developing countries.

12

OR

b) Differentiate between internal and international trade.

P.T.O.

12
4
4
20

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2013
Major 2 : COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
Methods and Techniques of Costing – I

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
 2) Answer **any three** questions from Question 2 to Question 6.
 3) **Total** number of questions is 6.
 4) Figures to the **right** indicate **marks** allotted to the question.

1. A distributor using a single lorry delivers goods to a dealer located 40 kms. away by road. The lorry has a capacity of 10 tons and makes 2 journeys per day – fully loaded on outward journeys and empty on return journeys.

Following information is available for a 4 weekly period in the year 2012 :

Petrol consumption	16 kms. per litre
Petrol cost	Rs. 65 per litre
Oil	Rs. 500 per week
Driver's wages	Rs. 2,000 per week
Repairs	Rs. 500 per week
Garage Rent	Rs. 750 per week
Cost of lorry (excluding tyres)	Rs. 4,50,000
Life of lorry	1,60,000 kms.
Insurance	Rs. 32,500 p.a.
Cost of tyres	Rs. 15,625
Life of tyres	25,000 kms.
Estimated sale value of Lorry at the end of its life	Rs. 50,000
Licence fees	Rs. 6,500 p.a.
Other overhead costs	Rs. 41,600 p.a.

The lorry operates on a five day week.

Prepare a statement showing the operating cost of the lorry per kilometre and per ton kilometre.

25050



2. The following information relates to a contract for the year ended 31st December, 2012. The contract commenced on 1st January, 2012.

Material costing Rs.1,70,000 was sent to site, of which material worth Rs. 6,000 was destroyed by fire. Wages of Rs. 1,80,000 were paid during the year. Plant costing Rs. 50,000 was used on the contract throughout the year, while Plant costing Rs. 2,00,000 was used from 1st January to 30th September, 2012 and then returned to Stores.

Material worth Rs. 4,000 were at site on 31-12-2012. Miscellaneous expenses charged to the contract are 25% of wages. Plant is to be depreciated at 10% p.a. The contract price is Rs. 6,00,000 and work certified is 80% of contract price. Cash received from the contractee is Rs. 3,00,000. Work not certified was Rs. 15,000.

Prepare Contract Account for the year ended 31st December 2012, clearly showing the portion of the profit transferred to P and L A/c.

3. A factory is currently working at 50% capacity and produces 10,000 units of product 'X', the unit cost of which is Rs. 180 comprising of :

	Rs.
Direct Material	100
Direct wages	30
Factory overheads	30 (40% fixed)
Administrative overheads	20 (50% fixed)
	180
Selling Price	200

If the capacity is increased to 60%, the raw material cost will increase by 2% and the selling price falls by 2%. At 80% capacity, the material cost increases by 5% and the selling price falls by 5%.

You are required to prepare a Flexible Budget for three capacity levels – 50%, 60% and 80% and find the profitability at each of the three levels.

4. a) In the course of manufacturing a product 'A', a by-product 'B' is derived. The by-product is further processed for sale. From the following information, calculate the cost per kg. of the main product 'A' and by-product 'B'.

The common expenses upto the point of separation are Rs. 19,500. Subsequent expenses are – 'A' Rs. 12,500 and 'B' Rs. 3,100. The quantities produced during the period were – 'A' 100 kgs. and 'B' 50 kgs. The selling price of 'B' was Rs. 120 per kg on which the profit earned was 30% on selling price.

- b) From the following budgeted figures, prepare a cash Budget for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 2013 :

Month	Sales	Material	Wages	Overheads
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August	20,000	10,200	3,800	1,900
September	21,000	10,000	3,800	2,100
October	23,000	9,800	4,000	2,300
November	25,000	10,000	4,200	2,400
December	30,000	10,800	4,500	2,500

- 1) 10% sales are on cash basis. Of the credit sales 50% are collected next month and the balance in the following month.
 - 2) Creditors for material – 2 months credit.
 - 3) Delay in payment of wages $\frac{1}{5}$ month and overheads $\frac{1}{2}$ month.
 - 4) Cash balance is expected to be Rs. 8,000 on 1st Oct. 2013.
 - 5) Machinery installed in August for Rs. 1,00,000. Monthly instalment of Rs. 5,000 is payable from September, 2013. 10
5. a) Discuss the role of Management Accountant. What are the limitations of Management Accounting? 10
- b) What are the objectives and functions of Management Accounting? 10
6. Write short notes on **any four** : 20
- a) Escalation clause in contract
 - b) Objectives of operating costing
 - c) Joint products and By-products
 - d) Sales Budget
 - e) Job Costing
 - f) EBQ.
-



SRN – 06

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2013
ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT – I

Duration : 2 Hours

31

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1) **All** questions are **compulsory**, however, **internal choice** is available.
2) Answer sub-questions in Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 in **not** more than **100** words **each**.
3) Answer Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 6 **each** in **not** more than **400** words.
4) Figures to the **right** indicate **maximum** marks allotted to the questions/sub-questions.
5) Paper carries maximum of **80** marks.

1. Answer **any 4** of the following :

16

- a) Origin of entrepreneurship
- ~~b) Intrapreneur~~
- ~~c) Any 4 functions of entrepreneur~~
- d) Economic theory of entrepreneurship
- e) Desk research
- ~~f) Sources of business opportunities~~

2. Answer **any 4** of the following :

16

- a) Project formulation
- b) Importance of project report
- ~~c) Break even analysis~~
- d) Incubation centres
- e) Purposeful innovation
- f) Incongruity as a factor of purposeful innovation.

P.T.O.

SRN - 06



32

3. a) Explain any 6 qualities that an entrepreneur requires to have.

OR

b) Describe the skills of an entrepreneur.

4. a) Discuss the role of entrepreneurs in the economic development of a country.

OR

b) State and explain any six types of entrepreneurs in detail.

5. a) Describe the concept of SWOT analysis.

OR

b) What is Project Report? Describe in detail its contents.

6. a) Highlight the steps involved in identification of business opportunity.

OR

b) Elucidate the principles of purposeful innovation.

B.Com. (Semester – V) (Repeat) Examination, April 2014
Major – 3 : Cost and Management Audit
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Instructions : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**

2) **Figures to the right indicate maximum marks allotted to questions/sub-questions.**

3) **Answer sub-questions in question no. 1 and question no. 2 in not more than 100 words each.**

4) **Answer question No. 3 to question no. 6 in not more than 400 words each.**

1. Answer **any four** of the following :

16

- i) Efficiency audit.
- ii) Features of cost audit.
- iii) Rights of Cost Auditor.
- iv) Cost auditor as a servant.
- v) Duties of Cost Auditor.
- vi) Procedure for appointment of cost Auditor.

2. Answer **any four** of the following :

16

- i) Cost Audit Notes.
- ii) Cost Audit Working Papers.
- iii) Cost Accounting Records.
- iv) Internal Check.
- v) Internal Audit.
- vi) Familiarization with the industry.

3. a) Explain the objectives of Cost Audit.

12

OR

b) Distinguish between cost audit and financial audit.

12

P.T.O.

4. a) Explain the responsibilities of cost Auditor.

OR

b) Describe the liabilities of cost Auditor.

5. a) What is Cost Audit Program ? Enumerate the factors to be considered while preparing the Cost Audit Program.

OR

b) Explain the techniques of Cost Audit.

6. a) Define administrative control. State the objectives of administrative control.

OR

b) What is Internal Control ? Describe the objectives of Internal Control.

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
Major 2 : COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
Methods and Techniques of Costing – I

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :** i) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
ii) Answer **any three** questions from Q.No. 2 to Q.No. 6.
iii) **Total** number of questions is **6**.
iv) Figures to the **right** indicate marks allotted to the questions.

1. Sky Construction Ltd., with a share capital of Rs. 30 lakhs, undertook a contract of a College Building. The work commenced on 1st April 2012. The contract price was Rs. 60 lakhs. The cash received on account of the contract up to 31st March 2013 was Rs. 18 lakhs being 90% of the Work Certified. The work uncertified estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

At the end of the 31st March 2013 materials at site was Rs. 30,000, Machinery at site costing Rs. 1,00,000 was returned to the store and wages outstanding were Rs. 4,000. Plant and Machinery should be depreciated at 5% p.a.

Ledger balances (Dr.) or Trial Balances as on 31st March 2013 :

Land and Building	Rs. 13,00,000
Cash at Bank	Rs. 1,33,000
Furniture	Rs. 60,000

Contract Expenses :

Materials	Rs. 12,00,000
Wages	Rs. 4,50,000
Power	Rs. 75,000
Site expenses	Rs. 55,000
Office expenses	Rs. 14,000
Tax paid	Rs. 13,000
Plant and Machinery	Rs. 15,00,000

Prepare :

- i) Contract Account for the year ending 31-03-2013,
ii) Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2013.

2. You are in receipt of following information relating to the production of 10,000 units. The top management is in need of Flexible Budget figures for the production of 6000 units and 8000 units.

Prepare :

	Per unit
i) Flexible Budget showing the production costs of 6000 and 8000 units; and	140
ii) Compute cost per unit only at the end.	
i) Material	50
ii) Labour	40
iii) Variable factory overhead	20
iv) Fixed factory overhead (Rs. 2,00,000)	10
v) Variable expenses (direct)	26
vi) Selling expenses (10% fixed)	14
vii) Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	10
viii) Administrative expenses (fixed Rs. 1,00,000)	310
Total cost of sales per unit	

3. Annu Transport Company is running a fleet of six buses between two towns covering distance 75 k.m. one side. All the buses run on all the days of the month and make one round trip. On an average 80% of the seating capacity (40 passengers) is occupied.

Prepare :

- i) Operating Cost Sheet of the fleet for the month of June and
 ii) Compute cost per passenger k.m. from the following details relating to June month

Depreciation	Rs. 11,000
Insurance and Tax	Rs. 3,400
Interest on capital	Rs. 4,600
Repairs and Maintenance	Rs. 7,000
Salary of office staff	Rs. 4,000
Salaries of drivers and conductors	Rs. 51,000
Diesel and oil at the rate of Rs. 5 per k.m.	

21000
 52500
 157500
 16
 15741

4. a) Two products, A and B are obtained in a crude form and required further processing at a cost of Rs. 20 for A and Rs. 16 for B per unit before sale. With expectation a margin of 25% on cost, their sale prices are fixed at Rs. 55 and Rs. 35 per unit of A and B respectively. During the period the joint cost was Rs. 2,64,000 and the output were A 8000 units and B 6000 units.

Prepare a statement which shows share in joint cost per unit and total cost before separation :

10

- b) Prepare a Cash Budget and show over draft requirement for the period from April to June 2013 from the following data.

Months	Sales (Rs.)	Purchases (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)
February	3,60,000	2,49,600	24,000
March	3,84,000	2,88,000	28,000
April	2,16,000	4,86,000	22,000
May	3,48,000	4,92,000	20,000
June	2,52,000	5,36,000	30,000

i) 50% of the credit sales are realised in the month following the sales and remaining 50% in the second month following.

ii) Creditors and wages are paid in the following month.

iii) Cash at bank on 1st April 2013 was Rs. 50,000.

10

5. a) What are the objectives and limitations of Management Accounting ?

10

b) Define Management Accounting. Explain the tools techniques of Management Accounting.

10

6. Write short notes on any four of the following :

(5x4=20)

- Master Budget
- Job Order Costing
- Escalation Clause
- Entertainment costing
- Joint Products and By-Products
- Role of Management Accountant.

26/10/2013 - 1874/13

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
Major 1 : COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
Process Costing and Integral Accounting

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :** 1) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
 2) Answer **any three** questions from Question No. 2 to Question No. 6.
 3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. The following information has been taken from the costing records of Boxer Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, 2012 :

20

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Stock of raw materials as on 1 st January, 2012	20,000✓
Stock of raw materials as on 31 st December, 2012	45,000
Raw materials purchased during the year 2012	6,80,000
Direct wages	1,44,000✓
Expenses incurred on purchase of raw materials	5,000✓
Manufacturing expenses (80% variable and 20% fixed)	1,56,000
Office salary	36,000
Office rent	24,000
Selling expenses	78,000
General expenses	18,000
Sales	12,00,000

During the year ending 31st December, 2012 Boxer Ltd., had produced and sold 6,000 units. For the year 2013 the company had estimated the following :

- a) The production and sales will increase by 25% over the previous year's level.
- b) The price per unit of raw material consumed will increase by 10%.
- c) Direct wages during the year will reduce by 10%.
- d) The total fixed manufacturing expenses will reduce by 10% and the variable manufacturing expenses per unit will remain the same as in the previous year.

P.T.O.

- e) The selling expenses per unit will remain unchanged.
- f) Other expenses will remain unaffected by the increase in production.
- g) The profit as a percentage on sales will remain the same as in the year 2012.

Prepare a Cost Sheet for the year 2012 and an Estimated Cost Sheet for the year 2013 showing the total cost and profit as well as per unit cost and profit.

2. A certain product passes through three different processes before it is completed and transferred to finished stock. The output of Process I is transferred to Process II at a profit of 20% on transfer price, the output of Process II is transferred to Process III at a profit of 20% on cost price and the output of Process III is transferred to finished stock at a profit of 20% on cost price. The following data is obtained for the month of June 2014 :

Particulars	Process I	Process II	Process III
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct materials	50,000	40,000	30,000
Direct wages	30,000	20,000	15,000
Stock on 30 th June, 2014,	12,000	10,000	9,000

Finished goods were sold at the end of June 2014 for Rs. 2,50,000. The closing stock of finished goods was Rs. 20,000. Stocks in processes were valued on the basis of prime cost and finished stocks has been valued at the price at which it was received from Process III.

Prepare the following :

- a) Process Accounts
- b) Finished Stock Account and
- c) Compute the cost of closing stock for balance sheet purpose.

3. The product of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion known as Process A, Process B and Process C. From the past experience it is ascertained that normal loss is incurred in each process as follow : Process A - 3%, Process B - 5% and Process C - 8%. In each process the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering the process concerned. The normal loss of each process possesses a scrap value which from Process A was sold at Rs. 0.25 per unit, that of Process B at Rs. 0.60 per unit and that of Process C at Rs. 1 per unit. The output of each process passes immediately to the next process and the finished units are passed from Process C into finished stock.

Following additional data is obtained for the month of June 2014.

Particulars	Process A	Process B	Process C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct materials	14,000	8,000	4,000
Direct wages	16,000	10,000	6,000
Direct expenses	2,000	2,000	3,000
Factory overheads	5,375	3,085	4,108

10,000 units of materials have been introduced into Process A at a cost of Rs. 5 per unit. The output of each process has been as follow : Process A - 9,500 units, Process B - 9,100 units and Process C - 8,100 units. There was no stock of work-in-progress in any process at the beginning as well as at the end of June 2014.

Prepare Process Accounts and Normal Loss, Abnormal Loss and Abnormal Gain Accounts.

4. i) Pass Journal Entries in the cost books for the following transactions : (Non-integrated accounting system). 14
- Direct materials purchased for cash Rs. 75,000
 - Direct materials purchased on credit for Job No. 15 Rs. 15,000
 - Carriage inward paid on direct materials purchased Rs. 3,000
 - Direct materials returned to suppliers Rs. 1,000
 - Direct materials transferred from Job No. 10 to Job No. 12 Rs. 3,500
 - Productive wages paid Rs. 1,50,000.
 - Unproductive wages paid Rs. 12,000.
- ii) What is works cost ? How do you calculate the cost of goods available for sale while preparing a cost sheet ? 6
5. i) Following transactions are taken from the books of Anil Ltd., for the month of August 2014. Anil Ltd., maintains integrated accounting system. Give journal entries in the books of Anil Ltd. : 14
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 st August, 2014 | Materials purchased on credit for Rs. 2,35,600 |
| 5 th August, 2014 | Materials purchased for repairs on cash Rs. 3,550 |
| 7 th August, 2014 | Direct materials issued to production Rs. 1,85,500 |

- 25th August, 2014 Cash paid to creditors Rs. 2,05,000
27th August, 2014 Cash received from customers Rs. 3,00,000
31st August, 2014 Salaries paid to office staff Rs. 50,000
31st August, 2014 Office expenses not yet paid Rs. 3,000.

ii) On 1st June 2014, 2000 units were introduced into Process I. The normal loss was estimated at 5% of the units introduced. At the end of the month 1400 units had been completed and transferred to the next process and 500 units were uncompleted. It was estimated that the uncompleted units had reached a stage of production as follows :

Direct materials 75% completed, Direct wages 60% completed and production overheads 50% completed. The other details were as follows :

The cost of 2000 units introduced into Process I was Rs. 5,800. Direct materials purchased during the process amounted to Rs. 3,175. Direct wages paid amounted to Rs. 5,100. Production overheads incurred were Rs. 3,300. The normal loss realized Rs. 1 per unit for materials only.

Prepare a Statement of Equivalent Production and a Statement of Cost.

6. i) What are Control Accounts ? State any seven advantages of maintaining a Cost Ledger.
ii) Explain any five features of Integral Accounting System.
-

(3)

DIP – 20

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
Major-3 : Cost and Management Accounting
COST AND MANAGEMENT AUDIT

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Instructions : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**

2) Figures to the **right** indicate maximum marks allotted to questions/sub-questions.

3) Answer sub-questions in Question No. 1 and Question No. 2 in **not more than 100 words each.**

4) Answer Question No. 3 to Question No. 6 in **not more than 400 words each.**

1. Answer **any four** of the following : 16
- i) Propriety Audit
 - ii) Efficiency Audit
 - iii) Cost auditor as a servant
 - iv) Disqualification of cost auditor
 - v) Removal of cost auditor
 - vi) Criminal liabilities of cost auditor.

2. Answer **any four** of the following : 16
- i) Cost Accounting Records
 - ii) Cost audit notes
 - iii) Manufacturing process
 - iv) Advantages of cost audit programme
 - v) Objectives of internal control
 - vi) Administrative control.

3. a) What is cost audit ? State the characteristics of cost audit. 12

OR

- b) Explain the scope of cost audit. 12

P.T.O.

DIP - 20

4. a) Explain the responsibilities of cost auditor.

OR

b) Discuss the rights and duties of cost auditor. ✓

5. a) What is cost audit programme? State the types of cost audit programme.

OR

b) Explain the techniques of cost audit. ✓

6. a) What is internal audit? State its objectives.

OR

b) What is internal check? Enumerate its objectives. ✓

(21)

DIP – 03

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
BUSINESS ECONOMICS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- i) **All questions are compulsory.** However internal choice is available.
 - ii) Answer sub questions in question 1 and question 2 in **not more than 100 words each.**
 - iii) Answer question 3 to question 6 in **not more than 400 words each.**
 - iv) Figures to the **right** indicate **maximum** marks assigned to the question.

Answer **any four** of the following questions :

1.

i) Explain any four features of international trade. (4×4=16)

ii) Write a brief note on 'Gains from international trade'.

iii) Explain any two determinants of terms of trade.

iv) Explain any four features of the foreign exchange market.

v) Briefly explain the concept of managed floating exchange rates.

vi) Explain the 'Transfer' function performed by the foreign exchange market.

2. Answer **any four** of the following questions :

2.

a) What is the difference between balance of payment and balance of trade ? (4×4=16)

b) What are the sub-accounts of the current account of balance of payment ?

c) Explain any two causes of disequilibrium in balance of payment.

d) Write a brief note on anti-dumping levies.

e) Explain the 'Infant Industry' argument in the context of a developing country.

f) Briefly explain the effectiveness of an import quota as a tool of protection.

3. a) Explain the factors influencing international trade. 12

OR

b) What are terms of trade ? Explain the concepts of terms of trade. 12

P.T.O.



DIP - 03

4. a) What are flexible exchange rates? Explain any five arguments in favour of a flexible exchange rate system.

OR

b) Define 'Exchange Rates' and explain any five factors that influence exchange rate determination.

5. a) Explain the different types of disequilibrium in BOP. ✓

OR

b) Explain the concept of 'Balance of Payment deficit' and elaborate on the non-monetary measures used to correct the deficit in BOP.

6. a) What is the primary difference between a free trade policy and a protectionist trade policy? Explain any five arguments against a free trade policy.

OR

b) Write a brief note on the formation of the WTO and highlight its objectives.

5

B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2014
ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT – I

DIP – 06

Duration : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- All questions are **compulsory**, however internal choice is available.
 - Answer sub-questions in Question 1 and Question 2 in not more than **100** words **each**.
 - Answer Question 3 to Question 6 **each** in not more than **400** words **each**.
 - Figures to the **right** indicate maximum marks to the question/ sub question.
 - Paper carries maximum of **80** marks.

Attempt **any four** of the following :

16

- 1) Explain any four qualities of an entrepreneur.
- 2) Psychological theory of entrepreneurship.
- 3) Intrapreneur v/s entrepreneur.
- 4) Integrated theory of entrepreneurship.
- 5) Socio-cultural factors influencing entrepreneurship.
- 6) Techniques of market survey.

Attempt **any four** of the following :

16

- 1) Explain any four factor of purposeful innovation.
- 2) Incubation centres.
- 3) Sources of business ideas.
- 4) Importance of a project report.
- 5) Technical analysis.
- 6) Financial analysis.

3. a) Define entrepreneurship and explain the various skills required for success in entrepreneurship.

12

OR

- b) Explain the various functions of an entrepreneur.

12

P.T.O.

DIP - 06

4. a) Explain the contribution of an entrepreneur in economic development.

OR

- b) State and explain any six types of entrepreneurs.

5. a) State and explain the various steps involved in the identification of a business opportunity.

OR

- b) Explain the usefulness of SWOT as a technique for identifying and analyzing a business opportunity by an entrepreneur.

6. a) What is a project report? Explain general contents of a project report.

OR

- b) State and explain the principles of purposeful innovation suggested by Peter Drucker.

(6)

20
3
2

DIP - 01

B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2014
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT - I

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions:**
- i) All questions are **compulsory**. However, internal choice is **available**.
 - ii) Answer sub-question in Q. 1 and Q. 2 in **not more than 100 words each**.
 - iii) Answer Q. No. 3 to 6 in **not more than 400 words each**.
 - iv) Figures to the **right** indicate **maximum** marks to the question.

1. Write short notes on the following (any four) : (4×4=16)
- a) Importance of Industrial Management.
 - b) Input elements in the Industrial Management Process.
 - c) Role of Government to facilitate rationalisation of Indian Industries.
 - d) Features of Rationalisation.
 - e) Concept of Industrial Productivity Council.
 - f) Work Sampling.

2. Write in brief on the following (any four) : (4×4=16)
- a) Objectives of Just in Time
 - b) Quality circles
 - c) ISO : 14000
 - d) Occupational health
 - e) Human causes of accidents
 - f) Occupational hazards.

3. a) Describe the Technological and Human aspects of rationalisation. 12

OR

- b) Explain the role of National Productivity Council. 12

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- 4. a) Explain method study as a technique of Work Study. 12
OR
b) What are the suggestions for productivity improvement? Explain in detail. 12
- 5. a) Explain Bench Marking and Deming Wheel methods of Total Quality Management. 12
OR
b) Describe the Critical Path Method and Failure Mode and Effect Analysis Methods of Total Quality Management. 12
- 6. a) Explain the code of practices in industries to prevent accidents. 12
OR
b) Describe the Mechanical and Environment causes of Industrial Accidents. 12