

2011-2012

Group B
Papers - VI - V.V.I. Question
Rural Environment/Co-operation

By - Sir of STV
R.N.C.

- (1) Define agriculture and problems of agriculture?
 - (2) Problems of Small scale for village industries?
 - (3) Problems and Solution of Rural indebtedness?
 - (4) Principles/Functions/credit societies of Co-operative banks?
 - (5) Role of R.B.I.
 - (6) Rural development in NABARD?
- 7.1 Shorter Notes —
- (A.) Village Panchayat programmes
 - (B.) Land development bank.

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Group-C
Part III
Q. 10

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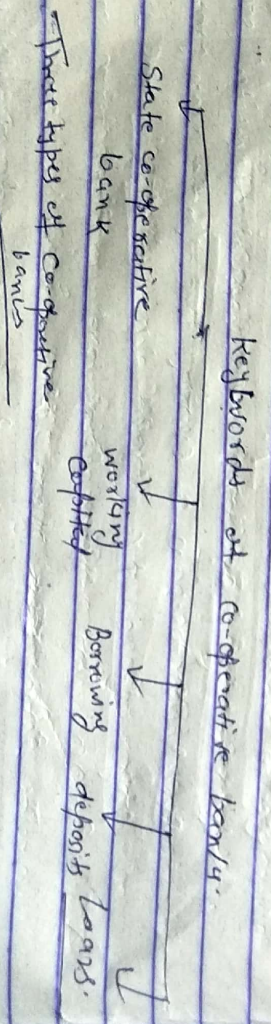
By Subject
P. M. R. 1

Q1 Co-operative banks history, management, characteristics in co-operative societies?

A co-operative bank is a financial body which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Co-operative banks generally offer their members with a broad range of banking and financial services (loans, deposits, banking accounts etc.). Banking system and financial institutions play very significant role in the economy. First and foremost is in the form of catering to the need of credit for all the section of society. An efficient banking system must cater to needs of high end investors by making available high amount of capital sectors. Rural sector in a country like India can grow only if cheaper credit is available to the farmers for their short and medium term needs.

The first phase of co-operative bank development was the formation and regulation of co-operative society. The constitutional reforms which led to the passing of the Government of India Act in 1919 transferred the subject of "co-operation" from government of India to the provincial government. The government of Madras passed the first state co-operative societies Act in 1925 this marked the beginning of the second phase in the history of co-operative credit.

The commercial banks after nationalization entered in rural areas, but the co-operative banks still continue to enjoy an significant place in rural credit circumstances. India has not a well-knit banking system which as many of 1131 banking branch offices as on 31 March, 2015. Currently there is a state co-operative bank branch in Goa, taking into account the population of the country as per 2011 census. In areas of working capital, deposits, reserve, paid up share capital, borrowing loan, demand and overdrafts from 2005-06 to 2014-15.



(A) State co-operative bank → The state co-operative bank is federation of central co-operative bank and acts as a watchdog of the co-operative banking structure in the state. It funds are obtained from share capital deposit, loan and overdrafts from the R.B.I. State co-operative bank in Goa established in 19 May 1964. In this members are 30. Nodal ministry, Ministry of Agriculture welfare.

Management structure of NAFSCOBs

Annual general meeting, General body, Board of directors, Chairman, managing directors.

Main function of state co-operative bank.

- (1) Provide a common forum ^{to} the members banks.
- (2) Promotes and protects the interest of the members banks.
- (3) Co-ordinates and liaison with government of India, Reserve bank of India, National banks and others.

B. Primary credit societies → These institutions are formed at village level or town level. The operations of such banks are limited to a very small area.

(C.) District centred co-operative banks → These banks operate at the district level. They act as a link between primary credit societies and state co-operative banks.

* Credit co-operative societies → A credit co-operative society is an independent group of people belonging to the same class, come together voluntarily to tend to their common economic, social and cultural agendas and requirements through an enterprise which is jointly-owned and controlled democratically by such people. It reflects the willingness of the society to be able to help each other while balancing the principles of social responsibility and mutual help for the benefit of members and profit earning to be able to operate efficiently for the long term.

The co-operative societies act 1912, provides for credit co-operative society registration.

The credit co-operative societies have played a major role in promoting economic welfare and a sense of self-sufficiency among the rural community and the less stable sections of the society.

Credit co-operative society may be categorized according to the primary area in which the unit deals with. Some common types are:-

(A.) Co-operative credit societies:- It accepts deposits from members and provides loans to members

at reasonable interest rates. The objective here is to develop the habit of saving among members and to be able to give members loans when they require at interest rates considerably lower than those of the banks and financial institutions. They are of two types:-

- (i) Agricultural credit societies
- (ii) Non-agricultural credit societies

(B.) Housing co-operatives → These are formed with a common aim of acquiring residential property and to undertake all the processes relating to it example governmental approvals, development of the property etc. The society may even provide houses to non-members; the profits earned are either shared by the members or utilized by the society for its further business.

(C.) Consumer's co-operative societies:- It is the most basic form of unit where in the societies help its members for the purchase of household items. It is a regular practice that the society buys such items in bulk and provides the members with the items required at a price lot lesser than those of retail shops.

D Marketing co-operative Societies :- These have the objective of ensuring a steady market for the output of members and are suitable for marketing of agricultural products. It assures a fair pricing for their produce.

E Producers co-operative :- Small-time producers require equipment, tools etc for their regular course of business. Such societies thus buy materials required in bulk which fetches it a far lower price than the market and then provide it with minimum profit to the members.

E Co-operative Farming Societies :- Popularly such groups are formed by farmers with multiple aims. The societies are able to group the farmers together for providing them maximum information regarding the best practices and technology that may be utilized for agriculture. With the welfare of farmers who are members, the society works on the way with the aim of not only helping the farmers but also bringing itself profits to work in a better manner in the future.

Functions of co-operative banks.

- (i) They function with the rule of "one member, one vote" and function on "no profit, no loss".
- (ii) It performs all the main banking functions of deposit mobilization, the supply of credit and provision of remittance facilities.
- (iii) It provides financial assistance to the people with small means to protect them from the clutches of the money lenders.
- (iv) It engaged in tasks of production, processing, marketing, distribution, servicing and banking in Andhra.
- (v) It supervise and guide affiliated societies.
- (vi) Advance loans to the members.
- (vii) Rural financing for farming, cattle-rearing, poultry, personal finance etc.
- (viii) Urban financing for self-employment, industries small scale units, home finance, consumer finance, personal finance.

Principle of Co-operative banks:—

Co-operatives have been around for hundreds of years, since Benjamin Franklin the first mutual insurance company in Philadelphia.

Today's co-operatives trace their origins to England's industrial revolution, when co-operative initiatives were common and offered their working class

members the promise of economic opportunity and democratic control.

The founders of the developed a series of operating principles which ensured their success and the success of hundreds of co-operatives. These are the main principle of co-operative —

(A) Voluntary and open membership → Co-operatives are voluntary organizations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination.

(B) Democratic member control → Co-operatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting policies and making decisions.

(C) Member's Economic Participation → members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their Co-operative. At least part of that capital is held by the common property of the Co-operative.

(D) Autonomy and independence → Co-operatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organizations, including government's, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members.

E Education, Training and information - Co-operative provides education and training of their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they ~~co-operative provide~~ education. Can contribute effectively to the development of their co-operatives. They inform the general public, particularly young people and opinion leaders, about the nature and benefits of co-operations.

(F) Co-operation Among co-operatives :- Co-operatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the co-operative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

(G) Concern for community :- While focusing on members' needs, co-operatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies accepted by their members.

Rural indebtedness
ग्रामीण ऋण

Agriculture is the main stay of Indian population. Agricultural and allied activities sector contribute 17.8 and 17.71% of GDP and is source of employment to 70% of total population. Credit is considered as life line of agriculture. Farmers can obtain credit from institutional and non-institutional sources. Farmers need credit for productive and non-productive sources. He need credit time and now, agriculture is still gamble at monsoon and other natural conditions and his source of income is very less so he time and again take loans which ultimately become debt. Rural indebtedness has deep roots in the country. The mounting burden of rural debt has crippled the rural economy. It has constituted a serious threat to economic, social and political life of rural India. NSSO in its 59th round of survey (January - December 2003) covered indebtedness of farmers. The report say that 48% of households were indebted. Of the total number of indebted farming 61% had operational holdings less than 1 ha. 61% total outstanding amount, 41.6% was taken for purpose other than farm related activities. 57.7% of the outstanding amount was sourced from institutional channels and balance 42.3% from money lenders, traders, relatives and friends.

Ques 3

When are unable to repay a loan and accumulate it gives rise to the problems of rural indebtedness -
Due to lower income or wasteful expenditure when the farmers are unable to pay the loans they are unable to pay off their debts and this accumulate the debt as well as pending interest on the amount.

* Causes of Rural indebtedness :-

- (a) Poverty (b) Unsettled debt (c) Litigation
- (d) Sub division and Fragmentation of holdings
- (e) Increasing cost of modern agriculture inputs
- (f) Extravagance of Farmers (g) High interest rate
- (h) Land revenue and other taxes.

* Effect of Rural indebtedness :- It can be broadly classified into Economic effects, Social and more effect and political effect -

(a) Economic effects :-

- (i) Loss in productive efficiency
- (ii) Transfer of land from cultivators to Non cultivators
- (iii) Transfer of trade moves against the farmers
- (iv) Loss of property

(b) Social and moral effects :-

- (i) Birth of new class of landless proletariat
- (ii) Frustration the minds of cultivators
- (iii) Fall in incentive to work to make
- (iv) Fall personal investment in land and increase in income

(i) Political effects :-

- (i) Leads to horse trading and selling vote
 - (ii) Political freedom of indebted farmers is restricted
- => Solution to the problem of rural indebtedness :-

There are two proposed strategy is needed by rural indebtedness -

- (a) Reduction of old debt -> Perpetual debts on which enough rate of interest has already been paid ~~can~~ should be written off. In this regards different state have passed Debt condonation Act and have established various boards for mutual settlement between farmers and money lenders.
- In 1989 the State party government held within of loans of the small and marginal farmers.
- In 2005-06 the government provided Rs 2959 crore as debt relief to farmers. The various special relief packages have been announced which are as follow.
- (i) Special relief Package of 2005-07 for six debt ridden district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.
- (ii) Relief measure for distressed farmers 2007-08

(B) Check the burden of new debt:-

- (i) Reduction in unproductive loans
- (ii) Encouragement to saving
- (iii) check and control over money lenders
- (iv) New agencies for rural credit including regional rural banks and micro finance.

Q No-4

* Land development bank ->

The first Land development bank was started in Punjab in 1920. Even though the first LDB was started in Punjab, the real progress began when the land development bank was established in Chennai in 1929. without it, land banks, land mortgage banks, agriculture banks, agriculture development banks are now called land development banks in modern word.

A Land development bank abbreviated LDB, is a special kind of bank in India, and is of Quasicommercial type that provide services such as accepting deposits, making business loans, and offering basic investment products. The main objective of the LDB is to promote the development of land, agriculture and increase the agricultural production. The LDB provides long term finance to members directly through its branches.

* Type of LDB -> There are different types of functions of land development banks in world. They also differ from one another in their byelaws or constitutions. Some are organized on a state basis, some on a co-operative basis and some on a private basis, incorporating joint stock principles.

Funds:-

The sources of funds of land development banks are

- (i) Share capital
- (ii) Deposits from members or non-members
- (iii) Issue of debentures
- (iv) Accepting deposits
- (v) Reimbursements of subsidies from the government
- (vi) other funds

* Loans and advances:- Land development bank provides long-term funds for various agriculture related projects besides development of land and business. The borrowing capacity of a member number of shares he holds in the bank. The loans generally granted by land development bank is repayable within 20 to 30 years. Normally, loans are granted upto 50% of the value of the land or up to 30 times the revenue. Loans are granted only after a thorough verification of security title deeds as well as the necessity for the loans. The rates of interest for LT loans are generally low and within the paying capacity of farmers. They are around 11 to 12%.

Q.No - 5

Role of R.B.I.

The R.B.I. is India's central banking institution, which controls the monetary policy of the Indian rupee. The R.B.I. was established on April 1, 1935, in accordance with provisions of the R.B.I. Act 1934. It was initially privately owned and managed but since nationalisation in 1949, the Reserve bank is fully owned by the Government of India. The R.B.I. has four Zonal offices at: Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai. It has 20 regional offices and 11 sub-offices.

1) Role of R.B.I. → Reserve bank of India is India's central bank. It plays multi-facet role by executing multiple functions such as overseeing monetary policy, issuing currency, managing foreign exchange, working as a bank of government and as banker of scheduled commercial banks, among others. It also works for overall economic growth of the country.

2) Key functions of RBI → The Preamble of the reserve bank of India describes its main functions as to regulate the issue of bank notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage.

Different types of R.B.I. Role

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* Q/ Functions of R.B.I. in banking system

- (i) Monetary Authority
- (ii) The issuer of currency
- (iii) The issuer of banking license
- (iv) Banker's Bank
- (v) Banker to the government
- (vi) Lender of last resort
- (vii) Money supply and controller of credit
- (viii) Regulator of Economy etc.

* Q/ R.B.I. Role in current scenario

The role of RBI in Indian economy has changed according to the scenario in the country. In April 2019 the RBI took the monetary policy decision to lower its borrowing rate to 6%. This was the second rate cut for 2019 and is expected to have a positive impact on the borrowing rate across the credit market more substantially. The central bank will also grapple with a slightly volatile inflation rate that is projected at 2.4% in 2019, 2.9% to 3% in the first half of 2020, and 3.5% to 3.8% in the latter half of 2020.

* Q/ R.B.I. Role in Economic development

RBI role in the economy is pivotal as it makes or breaks the economy. Below mentioned are the areas where RBI plays an important role

- (a) Development of banking system
- (b) Development of financial institutions
- (c) Development of backward areas
- (d) Bringing Economic stability
- (e) Facilitating Economic growth
- (f) Preparing proper interest rate structure

* Q/ R.B.I's role in promoting schemes and policies

- Introducing schemes and policies which benefits the public as well as the government is one of the important functions of RBI. Below mentioned are the Sector RBI prioritized for economic development
- (a) Parameter of commercial banking
 - (b) Co-operative
 - (c) Industrial finance
 - (d) Credit guaranteed
 - (e) Export finance
 - (f) Differential rate of interest scheme
 - (g) Credit to weaker sections
 - (h) credit to priority sections including rural & agricultural sector

* Q/ R.B.I. Functions at universal level

- (a) Monetary policy → It refers to the set of regulatory tools under the control of RBI in order to regulate the availability, cost and use of money and credit

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(b) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) → Banks are required to hold a certain proportion of their deposits in the form of cash with RBI. RBI uses CRR either to draw excess liquidity from the economy or to release additional funds needed for the growth of the economy.

(c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) → SLR is the amount that commercial banks are required to maintain in the form of gold or government approved securities before providing credit to the customers.

(d) Repo Rate → The Rate at which the RBI lends out money to commercial banks is called Repo Rate. Whenever banks face limitation of funds they can borrow from the RBI, against securities. If the RBI increase the Repo Rate, borrowing becomes quite expensive for the banks and vice-versa.

(e) Reverse Repo Rate → The Rate at which the RBI is willing to borrow from the commercial banks is called reverse repo rate. If the RBI increases the reverse repo rate, it means that RBI is willing to offer good interest rate to banks to deposit their money with the RBI.

The Repo rate and Reverse repo rate are important tools with the RBI can control the availability and the supply of money in the economy.

Q. No. 6. What are Agriculture and its products?

Ans

India is primarily an agricultural country and so agriculture occupies a very importance place in Indian economy. It is the main source of livelihood of over 70% of population in the country.

It contributes nearly half of the national income. The importance of agriculture in the Indian economy can be seen by following facts —

(a) Contribution to national income
(b) It is the main source of livelihood

(c) It serves as a base for industrial sector

(d) Agricultural development is essential for economic development

Agriculture describes the practice of growing crops or raising animals. Some one who works on a farm is the agriculture industry. The main need of agriculture is grain, as 'field' plus culture, 'cultivation'. Cultivating a piece of land, as planting and growing food plants on it, is largely what agriculture means. Raising animals for meat or milk also falls under the category of agriculture. In other words, agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to eat and their distribution to markets.

⇒) Some of the major problems and their possible solutions have been discussed as follows.
Problem agriculture is plagued by several problems. Some of them are natural and some others are manmade. —

(A) Instability → Agriculture in India is largely depends on monsoon. As a result, production of food - grains fluctuates year after year. A year of abundant output of cereals is often followed by a year of acute shortage.

(B) Cropping Pattern: — The crops that are grown in India are divided into two broad categories:
Food crops and non-food crops. While the former comprise food - grains, sugarcane and other beverages, the latter includes different kinds of fibres and oilseeds.

(C) Land ownership → Although the ownership of agricultural land in India is fairly widely distributed, there is some degree of concentration of land holding. Inequality in land distribution is also due to the fact that there are frequent changes in small-section of the rich farmers, landlords and money-lenders, while the vast majority of farmers own very little amount of land, or no land at all.

(D) Sub-division and Fragmentation of Holdings: —
Due to the growth of population and breakdown of the joint family system, there has occurred continuous sub-division of agricultural land into smaller and smaller plots. At times small farmers are forced to sell a portion of their land to repay their debt. This creates further sub-division of land.

(E) Land Tenure: — The land tenure system of India is also far from perfect. In the pre-independence period, most tenants suffered from insecurity of tenancy. They could be evicted any time. However, various steps have been taken after independence to provide security of tenancy.

(F) Conditions of Agricultural Labourers: — The conditions of most agricultural labourers in India are far from satisfactory. There is also the problem of surplus labour or disguised unemployment. This pushes the wage rates below the subsistence levels.

- (G) There are various other problems of Indian agriculture —
- (i) The systems and techniques of farming.
 - (ii) The marketing of agricultural products and backwardness of agriculture.
 - (iii) Excessive burden of land revenue and rent.
 - (iv) Defective money lending system.

18) Q.1 What are the village Panchayat programmes in rural development? / function and goals. (10 Marks)

Panchayati Raj institutions, the grass root of local self government have been considered as instruments of socio economic transformation in rural India. Implementation of people at the grass root level is the most important means of bringing about socio economic development. Panchayati Raj is identified as institutional expression of democratic decentralization in greater decentralization of power to the panchayats is seen as a means of empowering people and involving them in decision making process. Local governments being closer to the people can be more responsive to local needs and can make better use of resources. Panchayati Raj is considered as an instrument to secure democracy and socio-economic transformation.

2) Panchayati Raj in Independent India: - The aim of strengthening Panchayati Raj system lies on the Indian government's firm belief in independence. At the time of independence, the country was a collection of villages had to strengthen village panchayats to strengthen democracy. Mahatma Gandhi was strongly believed in giving power to the rural masses.

The first organized effort to tackle the problem of rural India was made through community development programme in 1952 and National extension service in 1955. The programme was based on an integrated approach to the various aspects of rural development. The leader of the Panchayat was generally called the mukhya a position which is elected. Various committees on Panchayat Raj: -

- (i) Balwanth Rai Mehta (1957)
- (ii) V.T. Krishnamachari (1960)
- (iii) Takhatmal Jern Study group (1966)
- (iv) G.V.K. Rao committee (1985)
- (v) Ashok Mehta committee (1977)
- (vi) Sarkaria Commission (1986)
- (vii) D.S.M. Singhi committee (1987)

3) Bihar Panchayat Raj Act (2006) - An act to replace the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1998 as amended up to date. This act may be called the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006.

4) Declaration of Gram Panchayat Areas: -
 (a) Subject to the general or special orders of the government, the district magistrate may by notification in the district gazette declare any local area comprising a village or a group of

contiguous villages or part thereof to be a gram Panchayat area with a population within its territory as nearly as seven thousand.

(6) If the State Election Commission, suo motu or on receipt of a written representation from an aggrieved person, is of the opinion that there is sufficient reason for doing so, may review the legality and propriety of any urban Panchayat.

(c) Every urban Panchayat ~~can~~ shall be a body corporate by the name of its urban Panchayat and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and subject to such restrictions as are imposed by or under this Act or any other enactment.

Programmes of Rural development :-

- (A) Uram Swarozgar Yojana Swarnajayanti (SWSY)
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- (C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (D) Indira Awas Yojana
- (E) NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development)

(A) MGNREGA → It is also known as NREGA to seed more launched by 2nd Feb 2006 as a momentous initiative towards pro-poor growth. For the 1st time, rural communities have been given not just a development programme but also a regime of rights. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to undertake manual work.

(B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana: - Rural Road connectivity is not only a key component of rural development by promoting access to markets and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural income and productive employment opportunities in rural, it is also as a result, a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. The PMGSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Govt. of the centre on high speed diesel is earmarked for this programme.

(C) Indira Awas Yojana: - Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. For a normal citizen owning a house provides significant economic security and status in society.

(Q.1) NABARD → The most important development in the field of rural credit in recent years in setting up of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), on July 12, 1980 by an act of Parliament. It took over from Reserve Bank of India, all the functions that the latter performed in the field of rural credit.

According to the national Bank Act 1981, section 4, the authorized capital for this bank was Rs. 100 crores, the shares of reserve bank and Central bank Government being Rs. 50 crores each. The bank has taken over the functions of Agriculture functions of RBI relating to co-operative banks and RRBs. The functions of NABARD can be described as follows: →

(a) NABARD provides services as a refinancing institution for all kinds of production and investment credit to agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and rural crafts and seed artisans and other allied economic activities with a view to promoting integrated rural development.

(b) It has the responsibility of co-ordinating the activities of Central and State governments, Planning Commission and other All-India and State level institutions entrusted with the development of small scale industries.

(c) It provides short-term, medium term and long-term credit to the State co-operative Banks (SCBs), RRBs, LDBs and other financial institutions approved by RBI.

(d) It gives long term loans (upto 20 years) to state governments to enable them to subscribe the share capital of co-operative credit societies.

(e) It gives long-term loans to any institution approved by the Central Government or contribute to the share capital or invest in securities of any institution concerned with agriculture and rural development.

(f) It has the responsibility to inspect RRBs, state and central co-operative banks and other primary co-operative societies.

(g) It maintains a Research and Development Fund to promote research in agriculture and rural development, formulate and design projects and programmes to suit the requirements of different areas and cover specific activities.

→ NABARD's Assistance for Agricultural Development
NABARD is an apex institution in the field of rural credit. Therefore, it does not deal directly with

farmers and other rural people. It grants assistance to them through the co-operative banks, commercial banks, RRBs etc. In 1982-83 NABARD accepted 4597 plans and provided a credit of Rs. 1268 crores. NABARD has bounded the commercial banks and other financial institutions to provide facilities to the weaker section of society under the new 20 point programme. NABARD is contributing for strengthening to Co-operative credit system. A major part of NABARD short term credit is disbursed for financing seasonal Agricultural operations (SAO). The credit limits sanctioned by NABARD to the state co-operative banks aggregated to Rs. 5979 crores in 1998-99.

Group - C Paper - V (V.V.I.)

T.D.C. Part - III B.com

By, Sujeet Kr. Suman.
R.N.C.

T. D. C. Part - III
Group C

v. v. s. questions

Paper - V

By Subject sig
R. N. C.
Hejipar

- (1) What are the functions and weaknesses of trade unions?
- (2) What are the promotion and Training of industrial workers? or Requirement of workers?
- (3) Define the payment method of workers?
- (4) Causes and effect of industrial disputes (2)
- (5) prevention and settlement?
- (6) Role of Personnel Function in modern times?
- (7) ~~What are the~~ Function and organisation of Personnel department?
- (8)

Group - A - Accounts.

Paper - V - Cost accounting.

- (1.) Define cost accounting. Through light on its importance in the present age.
- (2.) What do you understand by production account? Difference between cost sheet and production account.
- (3.) Explain the difference between Reconciliation statement and memorandum Reconciliation account.
- (4.) What points will you take into consideration in submitting quotation?
- (5.) In a company works overhead are 60% of wages and office overheads are 20% of work ~~at~~ cost. Following total expenditure were incurred :-

material	Rs. 1,00,000
wage	Rs. 75000
work expense	Rs. 49000
office expenses	Rs. 10000

(10% of the cost of output is in the stock. Total sales was Rs. 2,55,000. Stock is valued in financial book at work ~~at~~ cost.)

(1)

From the following particulars prepare profit account and abnormal efficiencies account:-

Material used	5000 units
Cost of material used	₹ 10,000
Other expenses	₹ 500
Wages	₹ 10,000
Normal waste	5%
Sale of normal waste	₹ 500
Actual production	2000 units

(2)

From the following information:-
1) Suggest the profit to be credited to profit & loss account in a contract which is 95% completed.

2) Compare it with the profit which would have been had the contract had been nearly in the stage of completion.

Total cost of contract	₹ 4,00,000
Estimated additional expenses	20,000
Contract price	4,50,000
Work certified	₹ 1,50,000
Cost of work certified	₹ 10,000
Cash received	₹ 95,000

(3)

Prepare job cost production of cost of taking information showing share in cost per ton of each department and cost per ton per product:-

R. N. C. (2)

	A. Working Stock	B. Working Stock	C. Working Stock
Cost	₹ 1,200	2,15,000	3,000
Core	35,800	1,90,700	20,000
Time share	15,500	50,800	15,000
1000 units	10,500	1,86,900	95,000
Standard	10,000	1,81,000	90,000

Total fig given and broken for job cost. Sale of residue materials is 10,500. Normal waste 40,000. Abnormal waste 10,000 and waste 10,000.

Pages - 5

Management account

- 1) Discuss the significance and limitations of job cost.
- 2) What is Standard costing & explain its main objects.
- 3) What is management accounting? discuss its scope and importance in modern age. (worker's cost)
- 4) Describe the requisites of inventory control.
- 5) Short notes:-
 (a) Utility of Break-even analysis
 (b) Cash Flow Statement

(6)

Following are the balance sheets on 31st December 2019. Cash flow statement according to AS-3 (Revised):-

R. N. C. (3)

Balance sheet.

	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	Particulars	31.03.2017	31.03.2018
Particulars	RS.				
Capital	3,00,000	4,22,000	Fixed assets	3,00,000	2,50,000
Share premium	1,10,000	1,31,000	Stock	80,000	60,000
Reserves		16,000	Debtors	40,000	32,000
Bank overdraft	10,000		Bill receivable		10,000
			Bank		15,000
	4,20,000	3,67,000		4,20,000	3,67,000

Other information:

- There was neither any drawing nor any Capital addition during the year.
- There was neither any purchase or sale of fixed assets during the year.

Given:

Current ratio	2.8
Fixed	1.5
Working Capital	1,62,000
Final A/c:	

- Current assets
- Current liability
- Fixed assets

Calculate from the following information:

(a) P/V Ratio	(b) B.E.P.	(c) Marginal safety
2015 (Rs)	2016 (Rs)	
Sales	1,20,000	1,80,000
Less Variable costs	66,000	1,08,000
Contribution	54,000	72,000
Less Fixed costs	29,000	30,000
Profit	30,000	42,000

5

Paper - III Group - A Taxation Laws Accounts

(11) What do you understand by income tax? What are the objects of charging Income-tax?

(12) What do you mean by 'Provident Fund'? Discuss the different types of Provident fund at which a salaried employee may be a member.

(13) Discuss the powers of Commissioner of Income-tax? What do you mean by 'Income from other sources'? Describe the various items coming this head.

(14) Form the following information compute tax liability of Suman for the assessment year (2018-19)

Business income	Rs.
Interest from Government securities	2,80,000
Income from house property	20,000
Long-term Capital gains	14,000
Prize winning (gross)	14,000
	7,000

He has paid life Insurance Premium amounting to Rs 5000.

(15) Nomenclature Question for previous

Year, 2017, 2018
ST Part - 2

Business Statistics & Elementary Maths

- (1.) Define the scope of statistics and point out its limitations?
- (2.) What do you know by a questionnaire? What are characters of good questionnaire?
- (3.) What are the merits and demerits of a random survey and a complete census?
- (4.) What is meant by dispersion? What are the methods of computing dispersion?
- (5.) Calculate the standard deviation of earner's weekly earnings: -

Week:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Earnings:	54	63	63	65	68	71	73	78	82	84

- (6.) (a.) If $7Pr = 42$ find the value of r if $7Pr = 42$
- (b.) $(2x + 3y)^5$ Find fifth term in the expansion

(7.) A mixture of 140 liters of wine and water contains 10% water. How much water must be added to make the water 12.5% of resulting mixture.

- (8.) (a.) In a mile race X beats Y ¹⁰⁰ yards, Y beats Z by 176 Yards, by how many yards can X beat Z?
- (b.) The 7th term of G.P. is 8 times of the 4th term. Find the series if its 5th term is 48.

Numerical Question for previous years.
2015-18

JULY 2018
Subject
A.N.C.

Paper - VIII → B. com. - III

04

शुक्रवादि 1053-120
शुक्रवादि 1053-120
(Wednesday)

Q.1) What do you know by a questionnaire? what are characters of good questionnaire?

A questionnaire consists of a list of questions directly or indirectly connected with the work of the investigation and contains (or does not contain) blank space for writing the answers, but answers are written on another paper is called a questionnaire.

A list of questions that is sent to the person concerned the answer questions and returned by him is called a questionnaire.

* Good questionnaire : - A good questionnaire is one which help directly achieve the research objectives, provides complete and accurate information, is easy for both interviewers and respondents to complete, is so designed as to make sound analysis and interpretation possible and is brief.

Questionnaire is a list of questions pertaining to a particular enquiry in hand. The framing of questions and overall drafting of a questionnaire have strong bearing upon the quality of the questionnaire. Preparing a questionnaire is a technical job and requires a great deal of skill, expertise and practice.

2018						
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29	30	31				

9 The following general principles should be followed while designing or drafting the questionnaire

11 (a) Covering letter → The person conducting the survey must introduce himself and also state the objectives of the investigation. The covering letter should state in a few words as possible the purpose of survey.

12 (b) Number of questions should be small → The number of questions to be included in a questionnaire depends upon the object and scope of enquiry.

13 (c) Questions should be simple and short → Questions should be very simple and as clear as possible. Questions of uncertain nature should be avoided.

14 (d) Questions should be logically arranged → The questions must be arranged logically so that a natural and spontaneous reply to each is induced. They should not skip back and forth one topic to another.

15 (e) Cross-check → If possible, one or more cross-check should be incorporated into the questionnaire to determine whether the respondent answering at least the important questions correctly.

9 (g) Pre-testing the questionnaire → Once the draft questionnaire is ready, it should be put to test on a selected number of informant/enumerators.

11 (h) Questionnaire should look attractive → A questionnaire should be made to look as attractive as possible. The printing and the paper used.

12 (i) Method of tabulation → The method to be used for tabulating the results should be determined before the final draft of the questionnaire is made. If the results of the questionnaire are to be computerised.

13 (j) Open questions → There are questions which is expected to be answered by the informant in his own words. The aim of such questions is to seek the personal opinion of the informants on certain matters.

14 (k) Question requiring calculations should be avoided

15 (l) Personal and sensitive questions should be avoided

16 (m) Question should be framed with alternative answers

17 These are the main provisions of drafting and essential of good questionnaire or qualities of good questionnaire.

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Characteristics of good questionnaire :-

- 1 Common and inexpensive research tool used by private companies, government departments, individuals, groups, NGOs etc to get feedback, research, collect data from consumer, customers or from general public depending on the need. There are several characteristics of good questionnaire, -

(i) Need to know what need to be measured -> Having a clear picture and understanding of what data needs to be collected contributes to the quality of data collection.

(ii) Should know how to word/frame question and words should be neutral and should not be leading: -

Whatever your opinion may be reflected in the questions. This is done both intentionally and unintentionally but should be taken care of

(iii) Emphasis on right word/phrase should be kept in mind -

The language should be clear so that the required data can be received. This also makes the question and the requirement of survey easy to understand and this helps in getting a better response and answer.

(iv) Define and qualify terms: - This is Monday

essential when a technical survey or a field specific survey is being done. If you think that the audience being surveyed might not know about some terms than they must be defined to get out proper response.

(v) Multiple questions in question should be avoided ->

One question should have one answer. If more than one question needs to be asked than it should be made a separate question to improve clarity of questions.

(vi) word reusing emphasis should be emphasized -

at helps in making a point and question clear.

(vii) Options like good/bad/better/worse should be quantified through photographs or other means -

These are very vague terms and interpretations of these varies from person to person.

(viii) Unwanted assumptions should be avoided -

A survey is about getting factual data and a survey should be avoided.

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Q5) What are the merits and demerits of a random survey and a complete census?

Ans

1. Random Survey/Sampling → Random sampling is the scientific technique of drawing samples from the population according to some laws of chance (i.e. Probability) in which each unit in the population has some definite pre-assigned probability of being selected in the sample.
 - 2. Property of the sampling procedure and not the sample itself. Random sampling is also called probability sampling.
 - 3. Merits
 - a) Scientific Technique:- It provides a scientific technique of selecting the sample from a universe in which each unit of the universe has the equal chance of being included in the sample.
 - b) Less chance of Bias:- There is little chance of bias and prejudices of investigator to play and influence the selection of the sample.
 - c) Evaluation of Relative Efficiency:- It is a possible way to evaluate the relative efficiency of various sample designs when compared under this method.

Q6) Less dependence on detailed information: It does not depend very much upon the existence of detailed information about the universe for its effective ness.

Q7) Sampling error:- It random sampling method is used, we can calculate the sampling error and can be sure about the limits under which the inferences are dependable.

Q8) Probability:- Random Sampling is practically based on the theory of probability.

Demerits:-

(a) Complete list:- This method requires complete list of units of the universe and it's many cases it is not possible or practicable.

(b) Costly:- In case of field surveys sometime the sample units selected tend to be too widely scattered geographically that it needs more cost, time and labour to cover the whole field of enquiry.

(c) Interdependence:- All the units in the population must be interdependent it this method is to be used.

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Thursday

10 Size of population: — If the scope and size of population is small, the selection of representative sample is not possible.

11 (e) Heterogeneous: — If the universe has units or diverse characteristics this method cannot select a representative sample.

12 Census method → Census method is the method of statistical enumeration where all members of the population are studied. A population refers to the set of all observation under concern. For example, if you want to carry out a survey to find out student's feedback about the facilities of your school, all the students of your school should form a part of the 'population' for your study.

2 A country wants to maintain information and records about all households. It can collect this information by surveying all households in the country using the census method.

3 In our country, the government conducts the census of India every ten years. The census appreciates information from households

regarding their incomes, the ~~good~~ ^{good} members ~~members~~ ^{members} of the family etc.

10 The main provision of sampling and census method in statistics is for data collection.

* Difference between census and sample survey

Parameter	Census	Sample survey
1 Definition	A statistical method that studies all the units or members of a population.	A statistical method that studies only a representative group of the population and not all its members.
2 Calculation	Total / complete	Partial
3 Time involved	It is a time-consuming process	It is a quicker process
4 Cost involved	It is a costly process	It is a relatively inexpensive method
5 Accuracy	The results obtained are accurate as each and every unit is surveyed. So there is negligible error.	The results are relatively inaccurate due to leaving out of some from the sample. The resulting error is large.
6 Reliability	Highly reliable	Low reliability
7 Summary	Not present	The smaller the sample size, the more accurate the data.

8 This method is suited for heterogeneous data.

9 This method is suited for homogeneous data.

JULY	2018
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①

B.com (2017-2020)

Paper → VIII - Business statistics 3 Elementary prob.

Q No-1. → A mixture of 140 Liters of wine and water contains 10% water. How much water must be added to make the water $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ as the resulting mixture.

$$\Rightarrow 140 \text{ Liters quantity in water} = 140 \times \frac{10}{100} = 14 \text{ Liters}$$

$$\therefore 140 \text{ Liters quantity in wine} = 140 - 14 = 126 \text{ Litter}$$

Let us x liters water reaction $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ and wine ratio

$$100 - 12\frac{1}{2}\% = 87.5\%. \text{ Therefore mixture of wine } 126 \text{ Li}$$

Quantity in new mixture quantity is 87.5%.

Let us, New mixture = Y Liters

$$\therefore Y = 87.5\% = 126$$

$$\therefore Y = \frac{126 \times 100}{87.5}$$

$$= 144 \text{ Li}$$

\therefore mixture resulting water quantity

$$= 144 - 140$$

$$= 4 \text{ Litter Ans}$$

Q No-2. → An equal numbers of males, females and boys gets Rs. 225 in 10 days. If each male, female and boys get daily 42P, 30P and 18P respectively, find the numbers of males.

10 days in total income = 225 Rs.

$$1 \text{ days } \dots \dots \dots = 225 \div 10 = 22.50 \text{ Rs.}$$

male, female and boys income ratio = 42:30:18

$$\therefore \text{Total Ratio} = 90$$

$$\therefore \text{Total income in male} = \frac{22.50 \times 42}{90} = 10.50 \text{ Rs.}$$

Ans

2017-2020

Paper - VIII

B.COM

3. (a.) यदि ${}^7P_r = 42$ हो तो r

Find the value of r if ${}^7P_r = 42$

\Rightarrow given, ${}^7P_r = 42$

To Find the value of $r = ?$

We know that, ${}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

$$\Rightarrow (7-r)! \cancel{2!} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{4 \times 3 \times 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (7-r)! = 5!$$

$$\Rightarrow 7-r = 5$$

$$\therefore r = 7-5 = 2 \text{ Ans}$$

(b.) In a mile race X beats Y 100 Yards, Y beats Z 176 Yards by how many Yards can beat Z ?

\Rightarrow X beat Y 100 Yards

Y beats Z 176 Yards

By no. of Yards Z can be beat

$$= 100 + 176$$

$$= 276 \text{ Yards Ans}$$