Q.P. Code : 60461

Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Commerce – Finance and Accounting

Paper 2.1 – CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ACCOUNTING

Time : 3 Hours]   *[Max. Marks : 70*

Instructions to Candidates : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** questions out of Ten. Each question carries **2** marks :

                                            (7 × 2 = 14)

   (a) What is environmental reporting?

   (b) What are the objectives of Human Resources Accounting?

   (c) Illustrate defined contribution plan.

   (d) What are the approaches to inflation accounting?

   (e) Define accounting.

   (f) What is Social Audit?

   (g) Who are stake holders? Give examples.

   (h) Mention any two characteristics of financial lease.

   (i) Mention two reasons for interim reporting.

   (j) Outline the importance of financial reporting.

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions out of Six. Each question carries **5** marks :

                                         (4 × 5 = 20)

2. Briefly explain segment reporting.

3. Discuss in brief 'Defined Benefit Plan'.

4. Explain any two methods of 'Brand' Valuation.

5. Discuss the need for adopting inflation accounting.

6. Draw a chart illustrating the details of Corporate Reporting in India.

7. From the following extracts of Balance Sheet of AB Co. Ltd. Compute the net purchasing power gain or loss on monetary items.

Balances on 1.4.2018		Balances on 31.3.2019
1,50,000	Cash & Bank balances	3,10,000
4,25,000	Sundry debtors	8,00,000
3,15,000	Loan	4,75,000
2,85,000	Trade creditors	5,25,000
240	Retail Price Index	370

(Average for 2018 - 19 = 305)

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions out of Five. Each question carries **12** marks :

(3 × 12 = 36)

8. Discuss the latest provisions and schedules regarding Corporate Social Responsibility Accounting as per Companies Act, 2013.

9. Explain in detail different approaches to Human Resources Accounting bringing in their relative merits and limitations.

10. What is balanced score card? Elaborate and illustrate different steps involved in the approach.

11. Describe inflation accounting practices followed in UK, USA and India.

12. ABC Ltd. started a business 1.1.2018 with an initial investment of Rs. 28,00,000 which comprised Rs. 24,00,000 as capital by the owners of the company and Rs. 4,00,000 as loan from the bank at 12% interest.

    On the same day, the company purchased a machine costing Rs. 20,00,000 and the goods worth Rs. 8,00,000. It is decided to depreciate machine at 10%. On 30th June of the same year, one - half of the goods were sold for Rs. 12,00,000.

The movements in the price index numbers during the year was as under :

	1.1.2018	30.6.2018	31.12.2018
Index of General Prices	100	130	142
Index of Specific Prices	100	170	190

Assuming that the movements in the prices of goods and machine were similar. Prepare an income statement and balance sheet of the company according to the following methods.

(a)   Historical cost accounting

(b)   Replacement cost accounting

(c)   General purchasing power accounting (Ignore income tax)

Q.P. Code : 60462

Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Commerce – Finance and Accounting

Paper 2.2 – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** questions out of Ten. Each question carries **2** marks :

                                                                            (7 × 2 = 14)

    (a)   Define Batch Processing.

    (b)   What is MIS?

    (c)   Define GDSS..

    (d)   What is ERP?

    (e)   What is GRC?

    (f)   What is COBIT?

    (g)   What is Cyber Stalking?

    (h)   Define Database.

    (i)   What do you mean by Cell Address?

    (j)   Define Cell in MS- Excel.

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions out of Six. Each question carries **5** marks :

                                                                            (4 × 5 = 20)

2. Explain Transaction processing system and its categories.

3. Explain SDLC and its steps.

4. What is HIPAA? Explain its concepts.

5. How cyber forensics is executed? Explain.

6. Explain 3 structure of database.

7. What are the types of graphs available in MS-Excel? Explain.

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions out of Five. Each question carries **12** marks :

$(3 \times 12 = 36)$

8. Explain MIS block diagram and its reports.

9. Explain manufacturing and production information system with a diagram.

10. Explain few sections and penalties in IT ACT 2008.

11. Explain any 5 financial functions in MS-Excel.

12. Explain any six statistical functions of MS-Excel.

_____

Q.P. Code : 60463

Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Commerce – Finance and Accounting

Paper 2.3 – DIRECT TAXES PLANNING

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** questions out of Ten. Each question carries **2** marks :

   (7 × 2 = 14)

   (a) Differentiate between voluntary return and revised return.

   (b) State the procedure for claiming refund of tax.

   (c) Mention any four section 25 companies.

   (d) What do you mean by specified business? Name any two business.

   (e) Differentiate between Real Profit and Notional Profit.

   (f) Name any four donations which qualify for 50% deduction under Section 80 G.

   (g) State the carry forward provisions for loss from speculation business.

   (h) Differentiate between Exemption and Deduction.

   (i) What do you understand by prior tax ruling?

   (j) What do you mean slump sale?

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions out of Six. Each question carries **5** marks :

(4 × 5 = 20)

2. Write a note on Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements entered by India with other countries.

3. Discuss the main ingredients which make tax planning a legitimate exercise.

4. Briefly discuss the provisions regarding set off and carry forward of losses.

5. Compute depreciation allowance from following particulars & WDV on 1st April 2018 and capital gains if any for AY 2018 - 19.

	W.D.V. on 1.4.2017 Amount (Rs.)	Rate of dep.
Building 1	10,80,000	5%
Building 2	8,20,000	10%
Building 3	9,70,000	10%
Furniture of building 1	14,000	10%
Furniture of building 2	24,500	10%
Other furniture's	54,500	10%
Plant and machinery A	12,60,000	30%
Plant and machinery B	6,20,000	15%
Copy rights	3,75,000	Not yet given
Patents	2,50,000	Not yet given

Following assets have been purchase on 5.4.2017 and put to use on the following dates during the previous year.

	Date put to use	Amount ₹	Rate of dep.
Plant C	10.09.2017	5,65,000	15%
Plant D	01.04.2018	6,25,000	15%
Building 4	01.12.2017	4,25,000	10%
Building 5	11.04.2017	3,90,000	5%
Furniture for new buildings	01.12.2017	20,000	10%
Books	06.04.2017	1,50,000	40%

Following assets have been sold during the previous year.

	Date of sale	Sale consideration (Rs.)
Building 2	25.10.2017	12,80,000
Building 3	30.03.2017	9,50,000
Plant A	08.05.2017	10,80,000

₹ 1,90,000 were also spent to renovate and modify Building 1. ₹ 1,20,000 also been spent in June 2017 on machinery B to make it suitable for the new system of production.

6. Srujana Limited is engaged in selling of mobile phones. The following details are extracted from the books of accounts. The net profit for the year is ₹ 9,00,000. It is calculated by adjusting the following :

➤ Income tax provision ₹ 60,000

➤ Depreciation (revaluation depreciation ₹ 50,000) ₹ 1,50,000

➤ Amount transferred to general reserve ₹ 50,000

➤ Long term capital gain liable for STT u/s 111A ₹ 60,000

➤ Amount withdrawn from revaluation reserve ₹ 60,000

➤ Profit from sick industrial unit ₹ 90,000

➤ Provision for Loss of subsidiary company ₹ 30,000

➤ Deferred tax provision ₹ 48,000

➤ Dividend received from domestic company ₹ 46,000

➤ Expenditure incurred to collect the above dividend ₹ 10,000

➤ Income tax paid ₹ 20,000

➤ Reserve for known liability ₹ 32,000

Compute the book profit and tax liability for the AY 2018-19.

7. Compute the advance tax liability payable by East-West Ltd. for the AY 2018-19. The estimated income for the financial year 2017-18 is as follows :

➤ Estimated income from let out commercial property – ₹ 10,00,000

➤ Estimated income from non-speculative business – ₹ 25,00,000

➤ Income from interest on government securities – ₹ 6,50,000

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions out of Five. Each question carries **12** marks :

(3 × 12 = 36)

8. Explain the scope of Tax planning with respect to

    (a) Amalgamation and Mergers

    (b) Capital structure decision

9. The books of accounts of East Coast Mills reveals the following data. You are required to compute total income as per Income tax act and tax liability for the AY 2018-19. The book profit calculated u/s 115 JB is ₹ 14,80,000.

Trading and Profit & Loss account for the year ending 31/3/2018

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Opening Stock	2,89,000	By Sales	33,00,000
To Purchases	15,95,000	By Dividend from	
To Advertisement exp.		Domestic company	15,000
(₹ 35,000 given to BJP party)	1,35,000	By Long term capital gain	90,000
To Technical fees paid outside		By Bad debts recovered	
India (TDS is not made)	80,000	disallowed earlier	30,000
To Travelling expenses	1,05,000	By Amount withdrawn from	
To Depreciation	4,25,000	Revaluation reserves	2,00,000
To Income Tax	2,35,000	By Closing stock	6,04,000
To Wealth Tax	1,22,500		
To Dividend distribution tax	75,000		
To Entertainment expenses	25,500		
To Outstanding Sales Tax	22,000		
To Provision for unascertained			
Liability	60,000		
To Income tax proceeding exp.	12,500		
To Salaries and wages	2,80,000		
To Auditor's fees	20,000		
To Provision for loss of			
subsidiary company	37,500		
To Proposed dividend	2,00,000		
To Sundry expenses	1,30,000		
To Net Profit	3,90,000		
	42,39,000		42,39,000

Additional information :

(a) Depreciation allowable u/s 32 is ₹ 6,60,000.

(b) Sundry expenses include an item of ₹ 35,000 paid in cash.

(c) Closing stock was overvalued by ₹ 25,000 and opening stock was overvalued by ₹ 60,000.

(d) Out of the O/s amount of GST ₹ 20,000 was paid before due date of filing of return of income.

(e) The company declared dividend of ₹ 2,00,000 and it has paid ₹ 1,50,000 to its shareholder before filing the return of income.

10. ABC Company Limited needs a component in an assembly operation. It is contemplating the proposal to either make or buy the aforesaid component.

(a) If the company decides to make the product itself, then it would need to buy a new machine for ₹ 32 lakhs which would be used for 5 years. Manufacturing costs in each of the five years would be ₹ 48 lakhs, ₹ 56 lakhs, ₹ 64 lakhs, ₹ 80 lakhs and ₹ 1 crore respectively. The relevant depreciation rate is 15 per cent. The machine will be sold for ₹ 5 lakhs at the beginning of the sixth year.

(b) If the company decides to buy the component from a supplier the component would cost ₹ 72 lakhs, ₹ 80 lakhs, ₹ 88 lakhs ₹ 112 lakhs and ₹ 138 lakhs respectively for each of the five year.

The relevant discounting rate is 10%. Tax rate is as applicable :

Year :	1	2	3	4	5	6
PV factor @ 10% :	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621	0.564

Should ABC Limited 'Make' the component or 'Buy' from the market?

11. Answer both the Parts (A & B)

A. Lehman Limited has is involved in scientific research and has incurred the following expenditures for the financial year 2017-18 :

➢ Contribution made to Mysore University for statistical research ₹ 70,000

➢ Salaries paid to employees working in scientific research ₹ 4,60,000.

➢ Water and electricity of the building ₹ 28,000

➢ Contribution to IIT, Rothak ₹ 98,000

➢ Construction of building ₹ 10,00,000

➢ Acquisition of land ₹ 20,45,000

➢ Purchase of furniture ₹ 2,58,000

> ➤ Purchase of Plant and Machineries ₹ 3,45,000
>
> ➤ Maintenance of machineries ₹ 49,000
>
> ➤ Contribution to ISAAC Limited (National Laboratory) ₹ 68,000
>
> ➤ Contribution to M/s Penna Limited (Approved Research Institute) ₹ 96,000

You are required to compute allowable amount of deduction u/s 35 of Income Tax Act, 1961.

B. List out any five incomes on which tax is deducted at sources by the company assessee with percentage of tax deducted.

12. Discuss the income tax provisions for the following :

(a) Deductions in respect of certain undertakings in North-Eastern states .

(b) Donations u/s 80GGB

(c) Deductions in respect of 80JJA

(d) Deductions in respect of 80JJAA

Q.P. Code : 60464

Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019

(CBCS – 2014-15 Scheme)

Commerce – Finance and Accounting

Paper 2.4 – SECURITIES ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** questions. Each question carries **2** marks : **(7 × 2 = 14)**.

    (a) Define investment management.

    (b) What is meant by Warrant?

    (c) Give the meaning of Economic value added.

    (d) What is intrinsic value?

    (e) Define Derivative.

    (f) Distinguish between EPF and PPF.

    (g) Give the formula for calculating current yield.

    (h) What are support and resistance levels in technical analysis?

    (i) What is Efficient frontier?

    (j) Distinguish between Sharpe's and Treynor's performance Index.

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions. Each question carries **5** marks : **(4 × 5 = 20)**

2. "Investment management is a process." – Elucidate.

3. Briefly explain the qualitative factors that affect a company's performance.

4. Write a note on arbitrage pricing theory.

5. XYZ Company declared a dividend of Rs.2 per share. XYZ officially expects that the dividend will grow at a 12% for the next 4 years. At the end of 4 years the dividends growth rate shows declining trend at 6% for the foreseeable future. Determine the value of stock assuming 16% required rate of return.

6. The following parameters apply to stock A and B :

	Stock A	Stock B
Expected return (%)	20	30
Expected variance	16	25
Covariance AB	20	

Is there any advantage to holding a combination of A and B stocks?

7. An investor has two alternative securities P and Q. He requested you to determine which security is more risky.

	Security P	Security Q
Rate of return (%)	15	20
Standard Deviation	10	07

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **12** marks : **(3 × 12 = 36)**

8. Critically analyse any five investment alternatives available for an investor.

9. Explain the various valuation models available for valuation of equity stock.

10. Describe various patterns of charts used by technical analysts in predicting movement of stock price with charts.

11. Consider the following information on two stocks X and Y :

	Return on X (%)	Return on Y (%)
2017	10	12
2018	16	18

You are required to determine :

(a) The expected return on portfolio containing stock X and Y in the proportion of investment 40% and 60% respectively.

(b) The standard deviation of return from each of the two stocks.

(c) The covariance of the returns from the two stocks.

(d) Correlation co-efficient between the returns of the two stocks.

(e) The risk of portfolio containing X and Y in the proportion of 40% and 60%.

12. The following are the information pertaining three portfolios - P1, P2 and P3 :

Portfolio	Average Annual Return (%)	Standard Deviation	Correlation co-efficient market and portfolio
P1	18	27	0.8
P2	14	18	0.6
P3	15	08	0.9
Market	13	12	–

Risk-free rate of interest is 9%

(a) Rank these portfolios using Sharpe's and Treynor's performance evaluation methods.

(b) Compare both the indices and interpret the results.

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Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019

(CBCS – 2014-15 – Semester Scheme)

Commerce – Finance and Accounting

Paper 2.5 – STRATEGIC COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time : 3 Hours]　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** questions. Each question carries **2** marks :　　　(7 × 2 = 14)

   (a)　What is strategic cost?

   (b)　What is standard costing?

   (c)　Differentiate marginal cost and differential cost.

   (d)　Give the meaning of value engineering.

   (e)　Define activity based costing.

   (f)　Give the meaning of pricing strategy.

   (g)　What is penetration pricing policy?

   (h)　What is life cycle costing?

   (i)　List out the types of pricing methods.

   (j)　What is cost of lost opportunity?

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions. Each question carries **5** marks :　　　(4 × 5 = 20)

2. How cost accounting is useful in strategic planning?

3. Describe the different elements of cost.

4. Write a note on Kaplan and Cooper's approach to ABC.

5. Division Z is a profit center which produces four products A, B, C and D. Each product is sold in the external market also. Data for the period is :

	A	B	C	D
Market price per unit (Rs.) :	150	146	140	130
Variable cost of production per unit (Rs.) :	130	100	90	85
Labour hours required per unit :	3	4	2	3

Product D can be transferred to Division Y, but the maximum quantity that may be required for transfer is 2,500 units of D.

The maximum sales in the external market are :

A   2,800 units

B   2,500 units

C   2,300 units

D   1,600 units

Division Y can purchase the same product at a price of Rs. 125 per unit from outside instead of receiving transfer of product D from Division Z.

Required :

What should be the transfer price for each unit for 2,500 units of D, if the total labour hours available in Division Z are 20,000 hours?

6. Discuss the concept of BPR.

7. Discuss the stages in product life cycle and its pricing strategies.

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **12** marks :   **(3 × 12 = 36)**

8. Write a note on :

   (a)   JIT and its applicability in manufacturing sectors in India.

   (b)   Total quality management

9. Green Piston Ltd. produces 60,000 pistons/Annam for its parent company, Environment Motors Ltd. The pistons are sold to Environment Motors at Rs.200/unit. The variable cost/piston is Rs.180. The annual fixed cost of Environment Piston Ltd., is Rs.15 lakhs and it is currently operating at 60% capacity. The company desires to respond to an export enquiry for 30,000 pistons of the type it is currently manufacturing. The company's aim is to improve capacity utilization and avoid loss.

You have to take note of the following benefits that will accrue to the export transaction. While determining the FOB price to be quoted :

(a) Export incentive by way of cash assistance at 10% of FOB value of export.

(b) Reimbursement of excise duty on manufacturing inputs by way of 5% draw backs of duty on FOB value of exports.

(c) Entitlement of import license to the extent of 10% on FOB value of exports. The import license can either be sold at a premium of 100% or it can be utilized to improve certain critical auto components that will yield a 30% profit on cost.

Recommend the bare minimum price that the company should quote, in order to break even, assuming :

♦ It sells the import license in the market.

♦ It imports components against the license and sell them for profit.

10. Why techniques of cost management to be implemented in the business organisation? Explain.

11. Briefly discuss the concept of business process re-engineering with a suitable example.

12. The Best Manufacturers Ltd. manufactures four products, namely M, N, O and P using the same plant and process. The following information relates to a production period :

Product	M	N	O	P
Output (units)	720	600	480	504
Cost per unit :				
Direct material (Rs.)	42	45	40	48
Direct labour (Rs.)	10	9	7	8
Machine hours per unit (hours)	4	3	2	1

The four products are similar and are usually produced in production runs of 24 units and sold in batches of 12 units. Using machine hour rate currently absorbs the production overheads. The total overheads incurred by the company for the period is as follows :

	Rs.
Machine operation and maintenance cost	63,000
Set up cost	20,000
Store receiving cost	15,000
Inspection	10,000
Material handling and dispatch	2,592

3/4

During the period the following cost drivers are to be used for the overhead cost :

Cost	Cost driver
Set-up cost	- No. of production runs
Store receiving	- Requisition raised
Inspection	- No. of production runs
Material handling and dispatch	- Order executed

It is also determined that :

- Machine operation and maintenance cost should be apportioned between set-up cost, store receiving and inspection activity in $4 : 3 : 2$.

- Number of requisitions raised on store is 50 for each product and the number of orders executed is 192, each order being for a batch of 12 of a product.

Required :

(a) Calculate the total cost of each product, if all overhead costs are absorbed on machine hour rate basis.

(b) Calculate the total cost of each product using activity base costing.

(c) Comment briefly on differences disclosed between overheads traced by present system and those traced by activity base costing.

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Q.P. Code : 60466

Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019

(CBCS – 2014-15 Scheme)

Finance and Accounting

Paper 2.6 – ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT IN BANKS

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** of the following. Each question carries **2** marks : **(7 × 2 = 14)**

   (a)   Define the "time value" of money.

   (b)   Money deposited in a bank is doubled in 5 years. Find out the interest rate.

   (c)   Define the principle of "profitability".

   (d)   Prove that $G = P(1+i)^t$.

   (e)   What are "shoulders" in a graph?

   (f)   How do you identify "flags"?

   (g)   Enlist any four types of risk.

   (h)   Define the term "liability".

   (i)   Prove that $G = P(e)^{rt}$.

   (j)   How do you compute continuous compounding rate of return?

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions. Each question carries **5** marks :   **(4 × 5 = 20)**

2. Write a note on contemporary scenario of interest rates in India.

3. Distinguish between systematic and unsystematic risk with examples.

4. Enlist liquidity ratios and enumerate few advantages of it.

5. How do you measure the behaviour of investors? Explain.

6. What is exchange rate mechanism? Enumerate the role exchange rates for banking industry.

7. Examine the legal framework of Indian Banking Industry.

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **12** marks :   **(3 × 12 = 36)**

8. Explain the methods of managing pure risk.

9. Explain the role of internal risk reduction in loss control.

10. What is the expected value of property and liability losses for a firm which is having the following distribution?

Property Losses ₹	Probability	Liability Losses ₹	Probability
22,00,000	0.001	55,00,000	0.002
12,00,000	0.005	25,00,000	0.006
2,00,000	0.010	5,00,000	0.009
0	0.984	0	0.983

11. Critically examine the ALM guidelines prevailing in Indian banks.

12. Explain the various macro economic factors influencing the fluctuating interest rates in India.

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Q.P. Code : 60467

Second Semester M.Com.(FA) Degree Examination, July 2019
(CBCS – 2014-15 Scheme)
Finance and Accounting
Paper 2.7 (Soft Core) – BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer any **SEVEN** questions out of Ten. Each question carries **2** marks :

                                                                                    (7 × 2 = 14)

   (a)   Define business research.

   (b)   What is a research design?

   (c)   State the nature of exploratory research.

   (d)   Give the meaning of a research problem.

   (e)   What is stratified random sampling?

   (f)   What is a pilot-study?

   (g)   State any two tools of collecting primary data.

   (h)   Define hypothesis.

   (i)   What is a Z-test?

   (j)   State any two essentials of an ideal research report.

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions out of Six. Each question carries **5** marks :

                                                                                    (4 × 5 = 20)

2. Describe the scope of business research.

3. Explain the process of selecting research problem.

4. Distinguish between Type-I and Type-II errors.

5. Complete the following table :

Grade on Business Research Methods Exam	Frequency	Relative Frequency
A : 90-100	?	.08
B : 80-89	36	?
C : 65-79	90	?
D : 50-64	30	?
E : Below 50	28	?
Total	200	1.00

1/2

6. Assume a population of size four : 18, 20, 22 and 24. If all the possible samples of size two each are drawn with replacement, compute :

   (a) the mean of each sample

   (b) sample variance

   (c) modified sample variance

7. The shopping bills of customers of a departmental store are known to follows the normal distribution with mean as Rs. 2,000 and variance as Rs. 2,50,000. One day, the first 100 customers' bills are found to have on average of Rs. 2,200.

   Can the first 100 customers be regarded as a truly representative or random sample of the population of all customers?

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions out of Five. Each question carries **12** marks :

(3 × 12 = 36)

8. Explain the steps involved in testing a hypothesis.

9. Describe the tools of data processing.

10. Give an outline of a research report.

11. In a business institute, the A+, A and B grades allocated to the students in their final examination, were as follows :

Specialisation	Grades		
	A+	A	B
Finance	20	25	10
Marketing	15	20	8
Accounting and Tax	5	15	7

Using 5% level of significance, determine whether the grading scale is independent of the specialisation.

12. In a departmental store, 380 customers out of a random sample of 800 customers were found to be the users of Visa credit cards.

   Test whether this information supports the view that the majority of the customers of the stores are using other cards other than visa credit cards.