

Total No. of printed pages = 7

4 (Sem-2) MCRI

2017

MICROCREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Paper : 205(F)

(Finance Major)

Full Marks – 80

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Select the most appropriate answer from the multiple choices given against each. $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (a) Which of the following is not a feature of micro-finance ?
 - (i) Borrowers are from the low income group.
 - (ii) Loans are of small amount.
 - (iii) Loans are given to women clients only.
 - (iv) Loans are offered without collateral security.

[Turn over

- (b) For the purpose of extending rural banking and agro-finance, the NABARD :
- (i) Directly lends and monitors the rural borrowers.
 - (ii) Refinances the banks extending rural finance.
 - (iii) Refinances the rural borrowers obtaining credit from bank.
 - (iv) Directly finances the rural borrowers and get finance from government.
- (c) NEDFI was established in the year
- (i) 1993
 - (ii) 1995
 - (iii) 1997
 - (iv) 1999
- (d) The first micro finance institution getting in-principle licence to undertake pure banking activities in India :
- (i) SKS micro-finance
 - (ii) SEWA Bank
 - (iii) Bandhan
 - (iv) Joint Liability Group (JLG)

(e) How many days of guaranteed employment is given in a financial year under MGNREGA?

(i) 200 days

(ii) 180 days

(iii) 150 days

(iv) 100 days

(f) Examine the correctness of the statements by selecting answer from the codes given.

I. SHG, Bank-linkage programme in India was initiated by the NABARD.

II. SHG, Bank-linkage programme in India was initiated by State Bank of India.

Codes :

(i) Statement I is correct

(ii) Statement II is correct

(iii) Both the statements I and II are correct

(iv) Both the statements I and II are incorrect.

(g) Which of the following does not contribute to the success of micro-credits ?

- (i) Dynamic incentives**
- (ii) Peer monitoring**
- (iii) Regular repayment schedules**
- (iv) Collaterals.**

(h) Who is the major stakeholder in regional rural bank ?

- (i) Government of India**
- (ii) Sponsor Bank**
- (iii) Cooperative Bank**
- (iv) State Government**

(i) Which of the following is a problem of rural credit ?

- (i) Insufficient volume of credit**
- (ii) Inadequate institutional coverage**
- (iii) Growing overdues**
- (iv) All of the above**

(j) Which of the following is not true with regard to Kisan Credit Card ?

(i) It meets the credit requirement of the farmers

(ii) Kisan Card is issued by commercial bank

(iii) Kisan Card credit scheme is for long term credit requirement

(iv) Kisan Card is issued by regional rural banks.

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words each : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) State *two* basic features of a micro-finance product.

(b) Mention two basic functions of NEDFI.

(c) State two distinguishing features of RRB from commercial banks.

(d) Name four organisations working in the field of rural development.

(e) Mention two objectives of RGBN.

3. Answer any *four* of the following in about 150 words each : 5×4=20

- (a) Write a short note on micro-finance institution and SHG Bank-linkage programmes.
- (b) Distinguish between micro-finance and micro-credit.
- (c) Write a short note on Assam Gramin Vikash Bank's role in rural development.
- (d) Justify the need of financial inclusion in India.
- (e) State the salient features of PMRY.
- (f) State the need for regulating MF's in India.

4. Answer the following in about 600 words each : 10×4=40

- (a) Explain the features and principles of micro-finance. Also discuss the role of micro-finance in rural development. 6+4=10

Or

Elucidate the role of SHG in delivery of micro-finance. 10

- (b) Discuss the role of RBI in formulating rural credit policy. 10

Or

Explain the credit dispensation mechanism of micro-finance institutions. 10

- (c) Highlight the role of NABARD in dispensing rural credit. 10

Or

Discuss the reforms that has been taken place in respect of RRB's in Assam. 10

- (d) Make a critical assessment in respect of execution of MGNREGA programme. 10

Or

Explain the various rural development approaches prepared by the Government of India with special reference to people's participation in government programmes.

10

2016

COMMERCE

(Accountancy Major)

Paper : 205 (A)

(Management Accounting)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer all questions

1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False : 1×5=5
- (i) Management accounting anticipates future events.
 - (ii) Profit-volume ratio is also known as contribution ratio.
 - (iii) Standard costing and budgetary control are similar in nature.

(iv) A flexible budget is also known as variable budget.

(v) Material usage variance is the same as material quantity variance.

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word(s) : 1×5=5

(i) Management accounting provides all possible information required for _____ purposes.

(ii) Prime cost plus variable overhead is known as _____ cost.

(iii) All functional budgets are integrated to form a _____ budget.

(iv) Idle time variance is always _____.

(v) Budgetary control emphasises on controlling of cost, while standard costing emphasises on achieving of _____.

(c) Write in brief on the following in about 50 words each : 2×5=10

(i) Scope of Management Accounting

(ii) Advantages of Marginal Costing

(iii) Meaning of Budgetary Control

(iv) Limitations of Standard Costing

(v) Two points of distinction between Fixed Budget and Flexible Budget

2. Write short notes on any *four* of the following : 5×4=20

(a) Five points of difference between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting

(b) Cost-volume Profit Analysis

(c) Objectives of Budgetary Control

(d) Distinction between Standard Costing and Budgetary Control

- (e) Components of Labour Cost Variance
- (f) Use of Accounting Information for Management Purpose

3. Describe the tools and techniques of management accounting needed for managerial decisions. 10

Or

"Management accounting is concerned with information which is useful to management."
Explain the above statement highlighting the nature of information referred to. 10

4. The information in respect of sales and profit of a concern are given below :

Year	Sales ₹	Profit ₹
2014	1,00,000	15,000
2015	1,20,000	23,000

You are required to calculate the following :

2×5=10

- (a) P/V ratio
- (b) Fixed cost

- (c) Break-even point
- (d) Profit when sales are ₹ 1,25,000
- (e) Sales required to earn a profit of ₹ 20,000

Or

Describe the managerial application of marginal costing techniques in various decision-making areas.

10

5. X Ltd. uses standard costing and furnished the following information :

Standard material for 700 units
of finished product—1000 kg
Standard price of material—₹ 1 per kg
Actual output produced—210000 units
Opening stock of material—22000 kg
Purchased 300000 kg of materials for ₹ 2,70,000
Closing stock of material—17000 kg

Calculate the following :

- (a) Direct material cost variance
- (b) Direct material price variance
- (c) Direct material usage variance

Give the significance of the above variances. 10

Or

State the meaning of standard costing.
Explain the steps of setting standard cost.

3+7=10

6. The expenses for production of 6000 units and 8000 units at 60% and 80% capacity respectively in a factory are given below :

	<i>Expenses (in ₹)</i>	
	<i>6000 units</i>	<i>8000 units</i>
Material	4,20,000	5,60,000
Labour	1,50,000	2,00,000
Direct expenses	30,000	40,000
Factory overhead	2,20,000	2,60,000
Administrative overhead	50,000	50,000
Selling expenses	83,200	1,06,600
	<u>9,53,200</u>	<u>12,16,600</u>

Administrative overhead, fixed factory overhead and fixed selling expenses are rigid at any level of activity up to 100% capacity. Prepare a Flexible Budget for production of 10000 units at 100% capacity. [Show proper working notes]

10

(7)

Or

State the advantages and limitations of
budgetary control in a business. 5+5=10
