

Mahatma Education Society's
Pillai College of Arts, Commerce & Science (Autonomous)
Affiliated to University of Mumbai

'NAAC Accredited 'A' grade (3 cycles)
'Best College Award' by University of Mumbai
ISO 9001:2015 Certified



SYLLABUS

Program: Master of Commerce

M.Com Part I

PCACS/MCOM/SYL/2024-25/PI

**As per National Education Policy
Choice Based Credit & Grading System**

Academic Year 2024-25



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PCACS/BCM/DP/2023-24/T2

Department of B.Com.

Attendance sheet of Board of Studies of Bachelors of Commerce of meeting

Sr.No.	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Dr. Arvind Dhond	Vice Chancellor Nominee University of Mumbai	
2	Dr. Shital Mandhare	External Subject Expert	
3	Dr. Babita Shukla	External Subject Expert	
4	Mr. Biren Shah	Industry Representative	
5	Mr. Navneet Kumar	Alumni Representative	
6	Dr. Gajanan Wader	Principal	
7	Dr. Kiran Deshmukh	Chairperson	

8	Dr. .Monali Ray	Member	<i>M. Ray</i>
9	Dr. Seema Somani	Member	<i>Somsomani</i>
10	Dr. Rinkoo Shantnu	Member	<i>R. Shantnu</i>
11	Dr. Smitha Jayaram	Member	<i>Smitha</i>
12	Dr. Shardul Buva	Member	<i>S. Buva</i>
13	Dr. Farhat Shaikh	Member	<i>Farhat</i>
14	Ms. Pradnya Kadam	Member	<i>P. Kadam</i>
15	Ms. Tapasya Patil	Member	<i>Tapil</i>
16	Poonam Gupta	Member	<i>P. Gupta</i>

Deshmukh

Coordinator B.Com
Dr. Kiran Deshmukh

Introduction

The program aims to provide learners with a broad and in-depth knowledge of accounting and finance, including financial reporting, auditing, taxation, management, costing and corporate finance.

The program emphasizes ethical considerations in accounting and finance, instilling a strong sense of professional responsibility and integrity in students.

It encourages critical thinking and problem-solving skills, enabling students to address complex financial challenges in real-world scenarios.

The program aims to provide students with a global perspective on financial issues, considering international accounting standards and practices.

To foster a culture of continuous learning and professional development, encouraging graduates to pursue advanced degrees or professional certifications in accounting and finance.

Programme Outcomes

PO No	Programme Outcome
PO1	Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of core accounting, finance, cost and management concepts, principles, and practices and critically analyze financial statements of various entities.
PO2	Analyze the provisions of of the taxation laws, regulations, and policies in India, including direct and indirect taxes, and international taxation.
PO3	Examine the importance of integrity, transparency, and ethical responsibility in financial reporting.
PO4	Demonstrate the ability to break down complex financial challenges into component parts and prepare its statement/ reports for stakeholders.
PO5	Compare international accounting standards and practices, including IFRS and GAAP and analyze its differences.
PO6	Analyze the problems in the society related to their subject and find out solution by research-oriented approach
PO7	Interface the different investment avenues and learn to analyze based on risk & return
PO8	Discover the area of their interest and build the career in specific field of accounting, taxation, and investment

Programme Specific Outcomes

PSO1	Advanced Financial Reporting Proficiency: Graduates will demonstrate the ability to prepare and analyze complex financial statements in compliance with relevant accounting standards, utilizing advanced techniques in financial reporting and disclosure
PSO2	Expertise in Cost and Managerial Accounting Techniques: Graduates will possess advanced skills in cost accounting methodologies, enabling them to effectively analyze, interpret, and control costs
PSO3	Comprehensive Understanding of Securities Analysis and Portfolio Management: Graduates will demonstrate competence in evaluating securities and constructing diversified investment portfolios, utilizing fundamental
PSO4	Proficiency in Computerized Accounting Systems and Research Methodology: Graduates will be proficient in utilizing computerized accounting software to process financial data efficiently and accurately, as well as in conducting rigorous academic research using appropriate methodologies, including quantitative and qualitative techniques, to address contemporary issues in accounting and finance.

Course Structure

Semester I						
Course Code	Course Type	Course Title	Theory/ Practical	Marks	Credits	Lecture / week
PMCCM101	Major	Advanced Financial Accounting I	Theory	100	4	4
PMCCM102	Major	Direct & Indirect Tax I (Income Tax)	Theory	100	4	4
PMCCM103	Major	Advanced Cost and Management Accounting I	Theory	100	4	4
PMCCM104	Major Elective	Mutual Fund and Wealth Management	Theory	100	4	4
		Personal Financial Management				
		Fundamental Analysis for Corporate				
PMCCM105P	Major Practical	Advanced Trends in Accounting I	Practical	50	2	3
PMCCM106	RM	Research Methodology	Theory	50	2	2
PMCCM107P	RM	R tool	Practical	50	2	2
Total				550	22	22
All Subjects having Field Project as part of Continuous Assessment-2						

Abbreviations:

RM: Research Methodology

Semester II						
Course Code	Course Type	Course Title	Theory/ Practical	Marks	Credits	Lecture / week
PMCCM201	Major	Advanced Cost and Management Accounting II	Theory	100	4	4
PMCCM202	Major	Corporate Finance	Theory	100	4	4
PMCCM203	Major	Direct & Indirect Tax II (Goods & Service Tax)	Theory	100	4	4
PMCCM204	Major Elective	CSR Fund and Statutory regulations	Theory	100	4	4
		Risk Management				
		Accounting of Housing Society and Charitable Trust				
PMCCM205P	Major Practical	Advanced Trends in Accounting II	Practical	50	2	2
PMCCM206	OJT/FP	Internship	Practical	100	4	60 hrs.
			Total	550	22	18
All Subjects having Field Project as part of Continuous Assessment-2						

Abbreviations:

OJT : On Job Training: Internship/ Apprenticeship

FP : Field Projects

Evaluation Pattern

Evaluation Pattern A (Subject with 100 marks & 4 credits)

Sr No	Nature of Examination	Bifurcation of Marks				Total Marks
I	Continuous Evaluation					40
		Sr No	Examination	Marks		
		1	Class Test	20		
		2	Field Project/Project Presentation / Viva / Assignment / Case Study	20		
2	Semester End	Question No	Paper Pattern	Unit	Marks	60 (2 Hrs)
		1	Solve (1 out of 2)	I	15	
		2	Solve (1 out of 2)	II	15	
		3	Solve (1 out of 2)	III	15	
		4	Case Study	IV	15	
Question per unit may be Sub Divided into 7.5 each or 8&7 marks each from sub modules						
					Total	100

Evaluation Pattern B: (Subject with 50 marks & 2 Credits)

Sr No	Nature of Examination	Bifurcation of Marks			Total Marks
I	Continuous Evaluation				50
		Sr No	Examination	Marks	
		1	Project Presentation	25	
		2	Viva	25	

SEMESTER - I

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Advanced Financial Accounting
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM101
Course Type	Major

Course Objectives:

1. To understand method of maintaining books of accounts of banking company, insurance company and cooperative societies
2. To understand branch accountings system and foreign branch accounts

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Banking company accounting	1.1	Final Accounts & Statutory Requirements for Banking Companies	15
		1.2	A) Final Accounts of Banking Companies	
		1.3	B) Provisioning of Non- Performing Assets Form & Requirements of Final Accounts	
2	Branch Accounting	2.1	Foreign Currency Conversion (As per Applicable Accounting Standards)	15
		2.2	A) Requirements as per Accounting Standards	
		2.3	B) Foreign Branches	
3	Insurance company accounting	3.1	Accounting & Statutory Requirements of Insurance Companies	15
		3.2	A) Accounting Provision for Insurance Act and Insurance Regulation and Development Authorities for 1) Life Insurance Business 2) General Insurance Business	
		3.3	B) Forms and Requirements of Final Accounts for 1) Life Insurance Business 2) General Insurance Business	
4	Co-operative society accounting	4.1	Accounting & Statutory Requirements of Co-operative Societies	15
		4.2	A) Accounting Provisions of Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act and Rules	
		4.3	B) Forms and Requirements of Final Accounts	
Total Lectures				60

Course Outcomes:

1. Knowledge of students will recall and summarize the key components involved in preparing final accounts for banking companies, including regulatory requirements and accounting standards.

2. Comprehension: Students will demonstrate understanding by explaining the significance of non-performing assets (NPA) provisioning in banking company final accounts and how it aligns with regulatory guidelines and accounting standards.
3. Application of students will apply the principles of foreign currency conversion standards to accurately record and report foreign currency transactions and operations within the context of banking companies, including those of foreign branches.
4. Analysis of students will analyze and evaluate the accounting provisions outlined in the Insurance Act and regulations by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) for both life insurance and general insurance businesses, identifying their implications on financial reporting.
5. Synthesis of students will integrate their understanding of statutory requirements and unique characteristics of insurance operations to prepare final accounts for both life insurance and general insurance businesses, ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks.
6. Evaluation of students will assess and critique the accounting provisions specified in the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act and Rules and evaluate the forms and requirements for preparing final accounts for co-operative societies, demonstrating their ability to analyse and interpret complex regulatory frameworks.

References:

1. Advance Accounts by Shukla & Grewal, S. Chand and Company (P) Ltd., New Delhi
2. Advanced Accountancy by R. L Gupta and M Radhaswamy, S. Chand and Company
3. (P) Ltd., New Delhi
4. Financial Accounting for Management by Dr. Dinesh Harsalekar, Multi-Tech. Publishing Co. Ltd., Mumbai.
5. Financial Accounting by P. C. Tulsian, Pearson Publications, New Delhi
6. Advanced Financial Accounting by Ainapure & Ainapure, Mumbai

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	<p>Final Accounts of Banking Companies</p> <p>ABC Bank, a leading banking institution, prepares its final accounts annually to present its financial position to stakeholders. The final accounts include a balance sheet, profit and loss account, and cash flow statement, adhering to regulatory guidelines and accounting standards. The bank ensures transparency and accuracy in financial reporting by disclosing all relevant information, such as loans, deposits, and investments. Through the final accounts, ABC Bank demonstrates its financial health and performance to investors, regulators, and the public, contributing to trust and confidence in the banking sector.</p>
2:	<p>Provisioning of Non-Performing Assets (NPA)</p> <p>XYZ Bank faces challenges with increasing non-performing assets (NPAs) in its loan portfolio. To address this, the bank follows regulatory requirements and accounting standards for provisioning NPAs in its final accounts. By accurately identifying and classifying NPAs, XYZ Bank provisions adequate funds to cover potential losses, ensuring transparency and compliance. Through effective NPA provisioning, the bank maintains financial stability and resilience, safeguarding stakeholders' interests and preserving trust in its operations.</p>

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Direct and Indirect Taxation (Income Tax)
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM102
Course Type	Major

Course Objectives:

1. To develop the ability to analyse and interpret the provisions of The Indian Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. To understand procedure form computation of net taxable income of Individual and Partnership firm.

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Deductions, Clubbing of Income & Setoff and carry forward of losses	1.1	Deductions u/c VI A Section 80	15
		1.2	Clubbing of Income - Section 60 to 65	
		1.3	Sec: 70 – Set off Loss from one Source against Income from another Source under the Same Head of Income Sec: 71 – Set Off Loss from One Head against Income of another Head Sec: 71B	
2	Computation of Total Income and Tax liability	2.1	Computation of Tax liability of Individual	15
		2.2	Introduction to new tax regime	
		2.3	Deductions allowed and disallowed under new tax regime. Rebate u/s 89 & 90	
3	Module 3: Tax Deduction at Source Advance Tax U/S 207, 208, 209, 210 & 211 Interest Payable U/S 234A, 234B, 234C	3.1	Concept of TDS and selected provisions u/s 194	15
		3.2	Advance Tax U/S 207, 208, 209, 210 & 211 Sec: 207 – Income Liable to Advance Tax Sec:208 – Liability of Advance Tax Sec: 209 – Computation of Advance Tax Sec: 210 – Payment of Advance Tax by assess on His Own Account Sec: 211 – Due Dates of Payment of Advance Tax	
		3.3	Interest Payable U/S 234A, 234B, 234C Sec: 234A – Interest for default in furnishing return of income Sec: 234B – Interest for default in payment of advance tax Sec: 234C – Interest for deferment of advance tax	
4	Module 3: Return of Income and Assessment procedure	4.1	Return of Income and assessment procedure	15
		4.2	Assessment Procedure	
		4.3	Tax Management, Tax Planning & Tax Evasion	
			Total Lectures	60

Note: Relevant Law/Statute/Rules in force and relevant Standards in force on 1st April immediately preceding commencement of Academic Year is applicable for ensuring examination after relevant year.

Course Outcome:

1. The importance of “interpretation of statute” to understand applicability of provisions.
2. Apply the provisions of Deductions under chapter VI A to calculate Gross taxable income.
3. Apply the provisions for the calculation of net taxable income by applying provisions learned in Sem III and Deductions.
4. Relate the provisions of TDS and advance tax to the calculation of tax liability of individuals.
5. Justify the provisions of Interest payable u/s 234 in case of default.
6. Describe the taxability of income concept on the source basis and residential status basis and provisions related to double taxation and tax planning.

Reference:

1. Direct Taxes Law & Practice by V.K. Singhania - Taxman
2. Systematic Approach to Direct Tax by Ahuja & Gupta - Bharat Law House
3. Income Tax Ready Reckoner by Dr .V.K. Singhania – Taxman
4. Direct Tax Laws by T.N. Manoharan - Snow White
5. Advanced Accounting and Taxation by Dr. Ajinath M. Doke

Case Study:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	Mr Chaitanya began his working life on May 1, 2022. His annual salary is Rs 86,000 pm. Mr Chaitanya's salary is subject to at-the-source deduction of tax. Mr Chaitanya's father passed away, and since he is the only son, he owns 2 houses, from which he gets rent. He has other sources of income such as interest and dividends on shares and investments received as gifts from relatives and friends. This is his first year of earnings. He is not aware of the fact that he needs to furnish the return of income. He did not file the return of income within the due date. He claimed that all his income are routed through bank accounts. He does not receive any cash income. He also claims that his salary, rent, interest and dividends are received after deducting the tax at source. Hence his entire tax liability is already paid off. Another reason for non-filing is that he claims that additional funds are credited into his account. However, he does not know where these funds are coming from. Therefore, he said that he will discover the unknown funds and then file the income tax return jointly. Being tax consultant advise him in his following doubts for the PY 2022-23. Today’s date is 31st December 2023
2:	Mr. Boman Irani is a Indian actor and good friend of yours. He is resident and ordinary resident of India for the PY 2022-23. He was cased in one Hollywood web series. He left India in February 2023. He was having his shooting schedule of 25days in USA. He completed the shooting there and received the payment of 70000\$ (i.e. Rs 60 lakh appx) in USA. Payment was received in USA bank account only. His income was liable to tax in USA on source basis. His receives the payment after deducting tax at source from the producer. He returned to India in March 2023. Being responsible citizen of India, he furnished his return of Income u/s 139(1). While filing return of income he considered all his receipts in India but did not consider the payment received in USA. He is of opinion that payment received in USA is already taxed and now it’s not taxable in India. He received notice from Income tax Department u/s 147. In notice it is mentioned that “Income received in USA is liable to be tax in India, which has escaped the assessment.

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Advanced Cost and Management Accounting I
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM103
Course Type	Major

Course Objectives:

1. Understand the various techniques in Cost Accounting.
2. To apply the techniques of cost allocation, cost control and cost management

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Marginal Costing, Absorption Costing and Management Decisions	1.1	A) Meaning of Absorption Costing - Distinction between Absorption Costing and Marginal Costing - Problems on Breakeven Analysis - Cost Volume Profit Analysis - Breakeven Charts - Contribution Margin and Various Decision Making Problems	15
		1.2	B) Managerial Decisions through Cost Accounting such as Pricing Accepting Special Offer - Profit Planning - Make or Buy Decisions - Determining Key	
		1.3	Factors - Determining Sales Mix - Determining Optimum Activity Level - Performance Evaluation - Alternative Methods of Production, Cost Reduction & Cost Control	
2	Standard Costing	2.1	A) Standard Costing as an Instrument of Cost Control and Cost Reduction -	15
		2.2	Fixation of Standards	
		2.3	B) Theory and Problems based on Analysis of Variances of Materials, Labour Overheads and Sales including Sub-variances	
3	Budgetary Control	3.1	A) Budget and Budgetary Control - Zero Based Budget - Performance Budgets	15
		3.2	Functional Budgets Leading to the Preparation of Master Budgets	
		3.3	B) Capital Expenditure Budget - Fixed and Flexible Budgets - Preparation of Different Types of Budgets	
4	Operating Costing	4.1	A) Meaning of Operating Costing - Determination of Per Unit Cost – Collection of Costing Data	15
		4.2	Determination of cost per unit and unit factor	
		4.3	B) Practical Problems based on Costing of Hospital, Hotel and Goods & Passenger Transport	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Identify the various techniques of costing, allocation of cost and cost management.
2. Illustrate the basis of activity-based costing and its difference with traditional costing.
3. Application of responsibility accounting for measuring managerial performance.
4. Outline the basis of setting the transfer price and target cost.
5. Evaluate the Income statement and Balance Sheet taking into consideration inflation.
6. Create statements, reports and accounts for cost allocation, cost control and cost management.

References:

1. Cost Accounting by CMA G.C. Rao
2. Cost Accounting (theories, Problems & solutions) by CMA M.N.Arora
3. Cost Accounting (Principles & Practice) by S.P.Jain , Narang&Agarwal
4. Principles of Cost Accounting by Garg&Lal.
5. Elements of Cost Accounting by Dr. S.N.Maheshwari
6. Contemporary Cost Accounting & Auditing by Kamal Gupta, Tata Mc-Graw Hill, New Delhi

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1	In a bustling metropolis, UrbanGlow Cosmetics, a budding skincare brand, contemplates the launch of a revolutionary anti-aging serum, RadianceRevel. Amidst fierce competition, the management grapples with pricing strategies and cost analysis. Applying marginal costing principles, they meticulously calculate the variable costs associated with producing each unit of RadianceRevel, ensuring accurate pricing that covers incremental expenses while generating profit. Through rigorous market research, they ascertain consumer willingness to pay and set a competitive selling price that exceeds the marginal cost per unit. As RadianceRevel hits the shelves, UrbanGlow leverages marginal costing insights to optimize marketing efforts, monitor profitability, and make agile adjustments to production levels, driving sustainable growth and cementing its position as a trailblazer in the skincare industry.
2:	In the heart of the manufacturing sector, PrecisionTech Industries adopts standard costing as a cornerstone of its cost control strategy. Tasked with producing high-quality precision instruments, the company meticulously sets standards for materials, labor, and overheads based on historical data and industry benchmarks. As production commences, variances between actual and standard costs are diligently monitored and analyzed to identify areas of inefficiency and opportunity for improvement. By adhering to standard costing principles, PrecisionTech ensures cost predictability, enhances decision-making, and fosters a culture of continuous improvement, positioning itself as a leader in delivering top-tier products while maintaining competitive pricing in the market.

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Mutual Fund Management and Wealth Management
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM104
Course Type	Major Elective - 1

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the concept of mutual fund and wealth
2. To learn the analysis techniques of mutual fund and wealth management

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Introduction to Mutual Fund	1.1	A) History & Origin, Definition, Meaning, Characteristics, Advantages, Disadvantages, Limitations of Mutual Funds, Ethics in Mutual Fund. Entities involved – Sponsor, Trust, Trustee, Asset Management Company, Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) and Fund Houses in India.	15
		1.2	B) Legal Framework - Role of regulatory agencies for Mutual funds –SEBI, RBI, AMFI, Ministry of Finance, SRO, Company Law Board, Department of Company’s affairs, Registrar of Companies guidelines on advertisement , Accounting , Taxation and Valuation norms	
		1.3	Guidelines to purchase Mutual Funds, Investor protection and MF regulations, Grievance mechanism in MF in India	
2	Classification of Mutual Fund	2.1	A) Types of Mutual Fund- (introduction and Characteristics) Functional/Operational – Open ended, close ended, Interval Portfolio – Income, Growth, Balanced, MMMF Geographical/ Location – Domestic, Offshore	15
		2.2	Miscellaneous - Tax Saving Funds, Exchange Traded Funds, Balance Funds, Fixed Term Plan, Debt Funds, Systematic Investment Planning& Systematic Transfer Plan	
		2.3	B) Portfolio Maturity, Calculations of NAV	
3	Overview of Wealth Management	3.1	A) Introduction to Wealth management Definition of Wealth management; understanding wealth management; wealth Management process; phases in wealth management process; wealth management market in India Holistic Planning Framework	15
		3.2	B) Sources of wealth; human Capital; Financial Capital; Financial Life Cycle; Working	

		3.3	Life – Pre-family independence; Family; Pre-retirement; Retirement – Active retirement; Passive Retirement; Elderly Care; Retirement related risk – risk identification	
4	Financial Mathematics	4.1	Calculation of Returns (CAGR ,Post-tax Returns etc.), Total Assets, Net	15
		4.2	Worth Calculations, Financial Ratios Calculation of Risk factor (Beta)	
		4.3	Retirement Planning/ Income Streams & Tax Savings Schemes	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Remember the history, origin, and key characteristics of mutual funds, along with the entities involved, including sponsors, trustees, and asset management companies.
2. Understand the legal framework governing mutual funds, including the roles of regulatory agencies such as SEBI, RBI, and AMFI, as well as guidelines on advertisement, accounting, taxation, and valuation norms.
3. Apply knowledge of mutual fund types, such as open-ended, closed-ended, and interval funds, as well as portfolio categories like income, growth, and balanced funds, to make informed investment decisions.
4. Analyze portfolio maturity and calculate the Net Asset Value (NAV) of mutual fund units, demonstrating proficiency in evaluating investment performance and portfolio valuation.
5. Evaluate the wealth management process, including wealth planning phases, sources of wealth, financial life cycles, and retirement planning strategies, to assess financial health and make strategic financial decisions.
6. Utilize financial calculations to determine returns, total assets, net worth, financial ratios, and risk factors, enabling the creation of personalized wealth management plans, retirement income streams, and tax-saving schemes tailored to individual needs and goals

Reference:

1. Future scenario of Financial services : R. Gordan&Natarajan (Himalaya)
2. Marketing of Financial services : V. K. Avadhani (Himalaya)
3. MF, Data, Interpretation & analysis : K.G. Shahadevan&Thripairaju (Prentice hall of India)
4. Mutual funds in India (Modern scenario): Dr. Manoj Dave & Mr. LalitkumarChauhan, (Paradise Publishers)
5. Mutual Funds & Financial Management : Ramesh Garg (Yking books)
6. Mutual Fund products & services : Indian institute for Banking & Finance (Taxmann)

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	In the city of New York, financial advisor Emma is approached by a group of young professionals eager to invest their savings wisely. They are interested in mutual funds but lack knowledge about this investment avenue. Emma takes them through a comprehensive learning journey, starting with the history and origin of mutual funds, highlighting their characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages. She discusses the ethical considerations involved in investing and explains the roles of various entities such as sponsors, trustees, and asset management companies. Emma also educates her clients on the legal framework governing mutual funds, emphasizing the crucial roles of regulatory

	<p>agencies like SEBI, RBI, and AMFI. She guides them through the process of purchasing mutual funds, ensuring they understand investor protection measures and grievance mechanisms. Emma introduces the different types of mutual funds available, explaining their features and suitability for different investment goals.</p>
2:	<p>In the vibrant city of Mumbai, financial educator Rajesh conducts a series of workshops for young professionals eager to learn about mutual funds. Rajesh starts by delving into the history and evolution of mutual funds, shedding light on their characteristics, benefits, and potential drawbacks. He emphasizes the importance of ethical considerations in investing and introduces the participants to the key entities involved in the mutual fund industry, such as sponsors, trustees, and asset management companies. Rajesh navigates through the legal framework governing mutual funds, explaining the roles of regulatory bodies like SEBI, RBI, and AMFI, and outlining guidelines on advertisement, accounting, taxation, and valuation norms. He guides the participants through the process of purchasing mutual funds, ensuring they grasp concepts related to investor protection and grievance redressal mechanisms. Rajesh then introduces the participants to various types of mutual funds, including open-ended, close-ended, and interval funds, and explains the nuances of portfolio categories like income, growth, and balanced funds.</p>

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Personal Financial Planning
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM104
Course Type	Major Elective-II

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the basic terminology, concepts and practice of personal finance.
2. To create awareness among students the importance of personal financial planning.

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Principles of Financial Planning	1.1	Principles of Financial Planning Meaning of Financial Planning/Personal Financial Planning (PFP)	15
		1.2	Need for PFP, Misconceptions about PFP, Benefits of PFP, Financial Planning Process	
		1.3	Macro-economic factors influencing individual financial planning	
2	Elements of Personal Financial Planning	2.1	Introduction to Personal Financial Planning Concept, Steps of Financial Planning, Personal financial goals & its types, Objectives of Personal financial planning, guidelines for setting goals, factors affecting personal financial decisions	15
		2.2	Opportunity Costs & Strategies Concept of opportunity cost & its types, Valuation of opportunity cost on time value of money (future value & present on single & annuity deposits)	
		2.3	strategies for achieving financial goals.	
3	Money Management Strategy: Financial Statements & Budgeting	3.1	Cash Management Cash inflows and outflows, Budgeting & Forecasting -meaning, key differences, challenges & steps,	15
		3.2	how to build budget and generate forecast	
		3.3	Financial Statements Analysis Creating the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement	
4	Creating a Personal Financial Plan	4.1	1. Determine your current financial situation 2. Develop your financial goals	15
		4.2	3. Identify alternative courses of action 4. Evaluate alternatives	

		4.3	5. Create and implement your financial action plan 6. Review and revise the financial plan	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcome:

1. Recall the meaning and importance of financial planning, including its misconceptions and benefits, as well as the macro-economic factors influencing individual financial planning.
2. Understand the concept, steps, and objectives of personal financial planning, along with guidelines for setting financial goals and factors affecting personal financial decisions.
3. Apply the concept of opportunity cost to evaluate financial decisions, considering its types and implications on the time value of money, and employ strategies for achieving financial goals.
4. Analyze cash inflows and outflows, budgeting, and forecasting techniques, distinguishing between them and overcoming challenges in their implementation to effectively manage finances.
5. Evaluate financial statements by creating balance sheets and cash flow statements, utilizing them to determine the current financial situation and assess the feasibility of alternative courses of action.
6. Develop a comprehensive financial action plan based on identified goals and alternatives, implement the plan, and periodically review and revise it to ensure alignment with evolving financial circumstances and goals.

Reference:

1. "Personal Financial Planning" by M. Y. Khan and P. K. Jain
2. "Financial Planning and Management" by Ravi M. Kishore
3. "Financial Planning: Theory and Practice" by Dr. S. Gurusamy
4. "Personal Financial Planning: Principles and Practices" by Dr. Arun Kumar
5. "Financial Planning and Investment Management" by Prof. H. R. Ramanath and Dr. G. B. Reddy
6. "Financial Planning and Wealth Management" by Prasanna Chandra

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	In Mumbai, Rohan, a young professional, finds himself overwhelmed by financial decisions. Seeking guidance, he approaches a financial advisor, Priya, for assistance. Priya conducts a thorough assessment of Rohan's financial situation, including his income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. Together, they identify Rohan's short-term and long-term financial goals, such as purchasing a home and saving for retirement. Priya educates Rohan on the importance of budgeting, saving, and investing wisely to achieve these goals. She introduces him to various investment options, such as mutual funds, stocks, and fixed deposits, and helps him create a personalized financial plan aligned with his risk tolerance and objectives. With Priya's guidance, Rohan learns to prioritize his financial goals, manage his cash flow effectively, and make informed decisions about his money. As Rohan implements his financial plan, he gains confidence in his ability to secure his financial future and achieve his aspirations. Through Priya's expertise and support, Rohan embarks on a journey towards financial stability and success.
2:	In the city of Delhi, Maya, a recent college graduate, is eager to embark on her professional journey but feels uncertain about managing her finances. She seeks guidance from her uncle, Arjun, a seasoned financial planner. Arjun begins by explaining the fundamentals of personal financial planning to Maya, emphasizing the importance of setting clear financial goals and developing a strategic plan to achieve them. Together, they assess Maya's current

financial situation, including her income, expenses, debts, and savings. Arjun helps Maya understand the concept of budgeting and guides her in creating a realistic budget that aligns with her goals and lifestyle. He introduces Maya to various investment options, such as mutual funds, SIPs, and retirement plans, and explains how each option can help her grow her wealth over time. With Arjun's guidance, Maya learns to make informed decisions about her finances, prioritize her goals, and stay disciplined in her savings and investment strategies. As Maya implements her financial plan, she feels empowered to take control of her financial future and pursue her dreams with confidence. Through Arjun's mentorship, Maya sets herself on a path towards long-term financial success and security.

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Fundamental Analysis for Corporate
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM104
Course Type	Major Elective - III

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the corporate analysis techniques for their performance measurement
2. To use and interpret the outcomes of evaluation techniques.

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Introduction to Fundamental Analysis	1.1	A) Economic analysis, understanding GDP,	15
		1.2	Inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, IIP index	
		1.3	B) Balance of Payment, application of macroeconomic indicators in stock market	
2	Introduction to Industry Analysis	2.1	A) Industry analysis its meaning and scope, dynamics Of industry analysis	15
		2.2	porter five factor model	
		2.3	B) Analyzing the various industry as case studies	
3	Company Analysis	3.1	A) Company analysis – analysis factors like balance sheet, profit and loss account, net profit	15
		3.2	B) Company analysis – EPS, PE ratio, Debt equity ratio, liquidity ratio, discount cash flow model	
		3.3	Interpretation of ratios	
4	Portfolio Management Analysis	4.1	A) Fundamental vs technical analysis	15
		4.2	difference, role of fundamental analysis in wealth creation	
		4.3	B) Role of portfolio management in fundamental analysis.	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Remember: Recall key economic indicators such as GDP, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, and the IIP index, demonstrating an understanding of their significance in macroeconomic analysis.
2. Understand: Understand the concept of balance of payments and its implications for the stock market, applying macroeconomic indicators to evaluate market trends and investment opportunities.
3. Apply: Apply industry analysis techniques, including the Porter Five Factor Model, to assess the dynamics and competitiveness of various industries, demonstrating the ability to identify industry trends and challenges.
4. Analyze: Analyze case studies of different industries, utilizing industry analysis tools to evaluate their performance, competitive landscape, and growth potential.

5. Evaluate: Evaluate company financial statements, including balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, and net profits, and interpret financial ratios such as EPS, PE ratio, debt equity ratio, liquidity ratio, and discounted cash flow model, to assess company performance and financial health.
6. Create: Create a comparative analysis of fundamental and technical analysis approaches, delineating their differences and elucidating the role of fundamental analysis in wealth creation. Additionally, demonstrate an understanding of the role of portfolio management in leveraging fundamental analysis for effective investment decision-making.

References:

1. "Fundamental Analysis and Stock Selection" by D.M. Thakkar
2. "Fundamental Analysis: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Financial Statements and Valuation" by S. N. Maheshwari
3. "Corporate Financial Reporting: Theory, Concepts and Analysis" by V. R. R. Naidu
4. "Investment Management: Security Analysis and Portfolio Management" by M. R. Joshi
5. "Fundamental Analysis: The Method of Anticipating Market Movements" by P. G. Apte
6. "Financial Statement Analysis and Reporting" by G. Ramachandran and R. Kakani

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	<p>In Delhi, Maya a seasoned financial analyst, is tasked with conducting a comprehensive performance analysis for Starlight Enterprises, a leading conglomerate in the entertainment industry. Maya meticulously examines Starlight Enterprises' financial statements, delving into key performance indicators to evaluate the company's operational efficiency and profitability. With a focus on revenue growth, profitability margins, and return on investment, Maya uncovers valuable insights into Starlight Enterprises' financial performance and market position. Armed with this information, Maya prepares a detailed report outlining Starlight Enterprises' strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement. Through strategic recommendations such as cost optimization initiatives and expansion into new markets, Maya enables Starlight Enterprises to enhance its competitive edge and drive sustainable growth in the dynamic entertainment industry. With Maya's expertise in corporate performance analysis, Starlight Enterprises charts a course towards continued success and prosperity.</p>
2:	<p>In the bustling corporate hub of Bangalore, Rahul, a seasoned financial analyst, is tasked with conducting a performance analysis for TechGenius, a prominent software development company. Rahul meticulously reviews TechGenius's financial statements, scrutinizing key performance metrics to assess the company's operational effectiveness and financial health. With a focus on revenue growth, profitability ratios, and efficiency metrics, Rahul uncovers valuable insights into TechGenius's competitive position and market performance. Armed with this data, Rahul prepares a comprehensive report outlining TechGenius's strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for optimization. Through strategic recommendations such as streamlining operational processes and diversifying revenue streams, Rahul empowers TechGenius to bolster its market position and drive sustained growth in the ever-evolving tech sector.</p>

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Advanced Trends in Accounting - I
Credits	02
Marks	50
Course Code	PMCCM105P
Course Type	Major Practical

Course Objectives:

1. To understand computerised accounting system and its features
2. To give hands on training to students for Tally software

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	User Interface and Company Management	1.1	A) Introduction to Tally Software: Tally ERP9, Account Types, Accounting Rules, Accounting Principles, Double Entry System	15
		1.2	B) Gateway of Tally and User Interface: How to functionalize Tally ERP 9 and Concepts related to F 11 : Features , F 12 : Configurations and Setting up Accounts Heads, Creating	
		1.3	Altering and Deleting a Company : Create or Set Up a company in Tally .ERP 9 and Security Control	
2	Masters-Ledgers	2.1	A) Understanding Default Vouchers : Accounting Vouchers , Classification of Vouchers and Supporting Documents	15
		2.2	Purchase Order Processing: Meaning , Procedure ,Recording of Purchase Order and Purchase Invoice, Sales Order Processing : Meaning , Procedure Recording of Sales Order and Sales Invoice	
		2.3	B) Debit Note and Credit Note : Meaning , Accounting and Purpose, Bank Reconciliation Statement : Cash Book , Bank Book, Accounting and Purpose	
			Total Lectures	30

Course Outcome:

1. Remember the different types of accounts and accounting rules as learned in Introduction to Tally Software course.
2. Understand the concepts related to Gateway of Tally and User Interface, including the functionality of Tally ERP 9 and the features and configurations accessible through F11 and F12.
3. Apply the knowledge gained to set up a company in Tally ERP 9, create, alter, and delete company accounts heads, and implement security controls for data protection.
4. Analyze default vouchers and their classifications, as well as the procedure for processing purchase and sales orders, including recording purchase and sales invoices.

5. Evaluate the meaning, accounting treatment, and purposes of debit notes, credit notes, and bank reconciliation statements, demonstrating proficiency in recording and reconciling financial transactions.
6. Create the ability to effectively use Tally ERP 9 software to generate accounting vouchers, analyze financial documents, and reconcile accounts, thereby facilitating accurate and efficient financial management.

References:

1. Handbook on Tally – Tally Education Pvt Ltd
2. Fundamentals of Computers – Rajaram V – Prentice Hall
3. Computer today (3rd edition) – Sanders, Donald H – McGraw Hill
4. Computers and Common sense – Hunt, Roger and Shelly John – Prentice Hall
5. Computers – Subramaniam N – Wheeler
6. Introduction to Computers – Xavier C. – New Age

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	<p>In the vibrant landscape of retail, BrightMart Stores embarks on a digital transformation journey, integrating Tally ERP 9 software to revolutionize its accounting practices. As the company embraces the transition, employees undergo comprehensive training in Tally software, delving into the intricacies of account types, accounting rules, and the double-entry system. With a deep understanding of the Gateway of Tally and user interface functionalities, they master the setup of accounts heads and configure F11 features and F12 configurations to align with organizational requirements. Seamlessly navigating the software, BrightMart's accounting team adeptly creates, alters, and deletes company profiles while implementing robust security controls to safeguard sensitive financial data. Leveraging standard accounting principles, they efficiently process purchase and sales orders, meticulously recording transactions and maintaining accurate financial records.</p>
2:	<p>In the dynamic world of hospitality, SunShine Resorts embraces innovation by adopting Tally ERP 9 software to streamline its accounting processes. As the resort chain transitions to digital accounting, staff undergo extensive training in Tally software, gaining proficiency in account types, accounting principles, and the double-entry system. Armed with this knowledge, they navigate the Gateway of Tally with ease, configuring F11 features and F12 configurations to suit the unique needs of the hospitality industry. With meticulous attention to detail, SunShine's accounting team creates, modifies, and removes company profiles, ensuring data integrity and security through robust access controls. Leveraging Tally's default vouchers and classification system, they efficiently manage the processing of purchase orders, sales orders, and associated invoices, facilitating seamless financial transactions across the resort chain. Additionally, they adeptly handle debit notes, credit notes, and bank reconciliation statements, maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring compliance with industry regulations. Through the integration of Tally ERP 9 software and best practices in accounting, SunShine Resorts achieves operational excellence, financial transparency, and enhanced decision-making capabilities, solidifying its reputation as a premier destination in the hospitality sector.</p>

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	I
Course Name	Research Methodology & Statistical Techniques
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM106 & PMCCM107P
Course Type	Research Methodology

Course Objectives:

1. To understand research applications and research methods
2. To understand use of R Tool for data analysis

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Introduction to Research	1.1	a) Meaning of Research, Need and Scope of Research in Social Sciences, Humanities, Commerce and Management, Types of research- Basic, Applied, Descriptive, Analytical , Casual and Empirical Research.	15
		1.2	b) Planning of Research, Selection of Research Problem , Research Design, Significance of Review of Literature, Formulation,	
		1.3	Importance and Types of Hypothesis, Significance and Methods of Sampling, Factors determining sample size	
2	Research Process	2.1	a) Stages in Research process, Primary data: Observation, Experimentation, Interview, Schedules, Survey,	15
		2.2	Limitations of Primary data, Secondary data: Sources and Limitations, Meta-Analysis	
		2.3	b) Factors affecting the choice of method of data collection, Questionnaire: Types, Steps in Questionnaire Designing, Essentials of a good questionnaire	
3	Data Processing and Statistical Analysis	3.1	a) Data Processing: Significance in Research, Stages in Data Processing: Editing, Coding, Classification, Tabulation, Graphic Presentation, Statistical Analysis: Tools and Techniques,	15
		3.2	Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Correlation Analysis and Regression Analysis.	
		3.3	b) Testing of Hypotheses – Parametric Test-t test, f test, z test, Non-Parametric Test -Chi square test, ANOVA, Factor Analysis, Multiple Regression Analysis, Interpretation of data: significance and Precautions in data interpretation	
4	Research Reporting and Modern	4.1	a) Research Report Writing: Importance, Essentials, Structure/ layout, Types, References and Citation Methods: APA (American Psychological Association)	15

	Practices in Research	4.2	CMS (Chicago Manual Style) MLA (Modern Language Association) , Bibliometrics	
		4.3	b) Footnotes and Bibliography, Modern Practices: Ethical Norms in Research, Plagiarism, Role of Computers in Research	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Remember the meaning of research and its significance across various disciplines, including social sciences, humanities, commerce, and management. Identify different types of research such as basic, applied, descriptive, analytical, causal, and empirical research.
2. Understand the process of planning research, including selecting research problems, designing research, and conducting literature reviews. Comprehend the formulation and types of hypotheses, as well as the significance and methods of sampling, including factors determining sample size.
3. Apply the stages of the research process, including data collection methods such as observation, experimentation, interviews, surveys, and the limitations of primary and secondary data. Employ factors influencing the choice of data collection methods and design questionnaires effectively.
4. Analyze data processing techniques, including editing, coding, classification, tabulation, and graphic presentation. Utilize statistical analysis tools and techniques such as measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, correlation analysis, regression analysis, and testing hypotheses using parametric and non-parametric tests.
5. Evaluate the process of research report writing, including its importance, structure, types, and referencing methods such as APA, CMS, and MLA.
6. Create customized data visualizations and reports using R graphics libraries, effectively communicating insights and findings to stakeholders, and developing reproducible research workflows to enhance transparency and replicability.

Reference:

1. Research Methodology – Text and Cases with SPSS Applications, by Dr S.L. Gupta and Hitesh Gupta, International Book House Pvt Ltd
2. Business Research Methodology by T N Srivastava and ShailajaRego, Tata Mcgraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi
3. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, by O.R. Krishnaswami, Himalaya Publishing House
4. Research Methodology by Dr Vijay Upagude and Dr ArvindShende
5. Business Statistics by Dr S. K Khandelwal, International Book House Pvt Ltd
6. Quantitative Techniques by Dr S. K Khandelwal, International Book House Pvt Ltd

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	In a city, Dr. Smith, a renowned sociologist, embarks on a groundbreaking research project examining the impact of social media on adolescent mental health. Dr. Smith meticulously plans the research, identifying the research problem, designing the study, and conducting a thorough review of existing literature. With a carefully formulated hypothesis and a well-defined sampling method, Dr. Smith collects both primary and secondary data through surveys, interviews, and content analysis of social media platforms. The collected data undergoes rigorous processing, including editing, coding, classification, and statistical analysis, utilizing measures of central tendency, dispersion, correlation, and regression. Dr.

	Smith employs both parametric and non-parametric tests to test hypotheses and interprets the findings with caution, ensuring accuracy and reliability.
2:	Maya, a budding environmental scientist, embarks on a research project to investigate the impact of urbanization on local biodiversity. Maya meticulously plans her research, starting with the selection of her research problem and the design of her study. She conducts an extensive review of existing literature to understand the current state of knowledge in her field and to identify gaps in research. Maya formulates a hypothesis and carefully selects her sampling method to ensure representative data collection. She gathers primary data through field surveys and observations, complemented by secondary data from government reports and scientific journals. Back in her laboratory, Maya processes her data, coding and categorizing it for analysis.

SEMESTER - II

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Advanced Cost & Management Accounting II
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM201
Course Type	Major

Course Objective:

1. To understand cost concepts and cost responsibility
2. To understand different methods of costing and their uses Course Outcomes

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Process Costing	1.1	A) Introduction - Features of process, Concept of Process Loss, Abnormal Loss, Normal Loss, Abnormal Gain.	15
		1.2	B) Computation of Inter Process Profit – Advantages and Disadvantages	
		1.3	Computation of Equivalent Production – Weighted Average and FIFO	
2	Cost Allocation and Activity Based Costing Systems	2.1	A) Cost Allocation – Meaning and its Types, Relationship between resources, activities, Cost and Cost drivers	15
		2.2	Methods of allocating central costs - cost allocation using Direct Method, Step Down Method and Reciprocal Method.	
		2.3	B) Activity Based Costing – Introduction, Advantages, Limitations, Identification of cost drivers, Practical Problems on Traditional V/s Activity Based Costing System.	
3	Responsibility Accounting	3.1	A) Responsibility Accounting – Meaning, Features, Objective, Assumptions, Problems, Responsibility Centre's – Cost, Profit, Revenue and Investment.	15
		3.2	B) Concept of Controllability – Introduction, Measuring Managerial Performance (ROI and Residual Income Approach)	
		3.3	Preparation of Managerial Reports using Segmented Costs and Controllable costs approach.	
4	Strategic Cost Management	4.1	A) Transfer Pricing – Introduction, Advantages and Disadvantages, Setting Transfer Pricing – Negotiated transfer pricing, Cost Based transfer pricing.	15
		4.2	B) Target Costing – Introduction, Concept, Objectives, Comparison between Target Costing and Cost Plus Pricing. Inflation Accounting – Meaning, Features,	

		4.3	Conversion of Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Stocks and Net Assets Block using Current Purchasing Power Method.	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Recall the key features of process costing, including concepts such as process loss, abnormal loss, normal loss, and abnormal gain, demonstrating understanding of basic terminology and principles.
2. Understand the computation of inter-process profit and equivalent production using weighted average and FIFO methods, grasping the advantages and disadvantages of each approach.
3. Apply cost allocation methods, including direct, step-down, and reciprocal methods, to allocate central costs effectively based on resources, activities, and cost drivers.
4. Analyze the principles and applications of activity-based costing (ABC), identifying cost drivers and comparing traditional costing with ABC systems, evaluating their advantages and limitations through practical problems.
5. Evaluate the concept of responsibility accounting, including its features, objectives, and assumptions, and measure managerial performance using ROI and residual income approaches, preparing managerial reports based on segmented costs and controllable costs.
6. Create transfer pricing strategies using negotiated and cost-based approaches, and apply target costing principles to set cost targets and compare with cost-plus pricing methods. Additionally, understand the concepts and methods of inflation accounting, including the conversion of financial statements using the current purchasing power method

References:

1. "Cost Accounting: Principles and Practice" by M.N. Arora and B. K. Mittal
2. "Management Accounting: Text, Problems and Cases" by M. Y. Khan and P. K. Jain
3. "Cost and Management Accounting" by S. N. Maheshwari and S. K. Maheshwari
4. "Cost Accounting: Text and Problems" by J. Madegowda
5. "Management Accounting: Text, Problems and Cases" by Dr. S. P. Jain and K. L. Narang
6. "Cost Accounting: A Managerial Emphasis" by S. P. Gupta and B. M. Aggarwal

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	In a bustling manufacturing facility, XYZ Pharmaceuticals produces a variety of medications. One of their most popular products, PainRelief capsules, undergoes a process costing system. Each capsule goes through multiple stages of production, including mixing, encapsulation, drying, and packaging. The costs incurred at each stage, such as raw materials, labor, and overhead, are accumulated and allocated to the units produced. Despite stringent quality control measures, occasionally, some capsules are lost due to spillage or defects, resulting in abnormal losses. However, the overall process operates efficiently, yielding a high output of quality PainRelief capsules. Through the process costing system, XYZ Pharmaceuticals accurately calculates the cost per unit of PainRelief capsules, enabling them to set competitive prices and maintain profitability in the pharmaceutical market.
2:	In a multinational corporation, XYZ Inc., operates various divisions across different countries. One of its divisions, the Manufacturing Division located in Country A, produces electronic components used in its final products. The Marketing Division, situated in Country B, sells these final products to customers worldwide. To determine the transfer price for the electronic components transferred from the Manufacturing Division to the Marketing Division, XYZ Inc. considers various factors such as production costs, market conditions,

	<p>and tax implications in both countries. The transfer price must be set at a fair value to ensure profitability for both divisions and comply with tax regulations in each country. By establishing an appropriate transfer price, XYZ Inc. optimizes its internal operations, facilitates decision-making, and maintains harmonious relationships between its divisions.</p>
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Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Corporate Finance
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM202
Course Type	Major

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the concept corporate finance and its different dimensions
2. To understand the corporate financial decision-making process

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Scope and Objectives of Corporate Financial Management	1.1	Financial Needs of the Corporate Sector, Sources of Financing, Factors Affecting Corporate Finance Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Considerations: Ownership Structure and ESG Integration Process	15
		1.2	New Age Financing: Debt Securitization and Green Bonds,	
		1.3	Venture Capital Fund: Methods of Venture Capital Financing and Venture Capital Funds in India	
2	Time Value of Money	2.1	Concept, Time Value of Money and its Significance, Present Value V/s Future Value Annuity, Techniques of Discounting, Techniques of Compounding	15
		2.2	Valuation of Bonds: Introduction, Types, and various models	
		2.3	Calculation of Bond Valuation and Yield to Maturity	
3	Financial Analysis -Application of Ratio Analysis in Financial Decision Making	3.1	Profitability Ratios: Gross Profit Ratio, Operating Profit Ratio, Return on	15
		3.2	Capital Employed Efficiency Ratios: Sales to Capital Employed, Sales to Fixed Assets, Profit to Fixed Assets, Stock Turnover Ratio, Debtors Turnover Ratio, Creditors Turnover Ratio	
		3.3	Liquidity Ratios: Current Ratio, Quick Ratio Stability Ratio: Capital Gearing Ratio, Interest Coverage Ratio Investor's Analysis, Earnings per Share, P/E Ratio and Dividend Yield	
4	Financial Decisions	4.1	Cost of Capital - Introduction, Definition of Cost of Capital, Measurement of Cost of Capital, WACC, Marginal Cost of Capital	15
		4.2	Capital Structure Decisions - Meaning, Choice of Capital Structure, Importance, Optimal Capital Structure,	
		4.3	EBIT – EPS Analysis, Cost of Capital, Capital Structure and Market Price of Share, Capital Structure Theories, Dividend Policy - Payout Ratio	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Recall the key concepts and components related to corporate financial needs, sources of financing, and factors affecting corporate finance, including Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations, such as ownership structure and ESG integration process.
2. Understand the concepts of new age financing options like debt securitization and green bonds, as well as venture capital fund financing methods and their application in India.
3. Apply the principles of time value of money, including understanding the significance of present value versus future value, annuities, and various techniques of discounting and compounding.
4. Analyze the valuation of bonds, including different types, models, and methods for calculating bond valuation and yield to maturity.
5. Evaluate financial performance using profitability ratios (e.g., gross profit ratio, operating profit ratio, return on capital employed), efficiency ratios, liquidity ratios, and stability ratios, along with investor analysis metrics like earnings per share, P/E ratio, and dividend yield.
6. Create financial strategies by understanding the cost of capital, including its definition, measurement, weighted average cost of capital (WACC), and marginal cost of capital, as well as making informed decisions regarding capital structure, including EBIT – EPS analysis, market price of share considerations, capital structure theories, and dividend policy, including payout ratio determination

References:

1. "Corporate Finance: Theory and Practice" by Aswath Damodaran
2. "Financial Management: Theory, Concepts and Problems" by R. P. Rustagi
3. "Corporate Finance: A Practical Approach" by Ravi M. Kishore
4. "Financial Management: Principles and Practice" by Prasanna Chandra
5. "Corporate Finance: Principles and Practice" by V.K. Bhalla and S. L. Gupta
6. "Financial Management: Text, Problems and Cases" by M. Y. Khan and P. K. Jain

Case study:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	ABC Corp., a technology startup, faces a critical decision regarding its capital structure. With rapid growth and promising prospects, ABC Corp. seeks to raise funds for expansion. The company's management considers various options, including equity financing, debt financing, or a combination of both. They analyze the advantages and risks associated with each option, weighing factors such as cost of capital, risk tolerance, and future cash flow projections. After thorough deliberation, ABC Corp. has decided to opt for a balanced capital structure, leveraging both equity and debt to fuel its growth while maintaining financial stability. This strategic decision sets ABC Corp. on a path towards sustainable growth and long-term success in the competitive technology industry.
2:	In the picturesque town of B-mart, B-mart Manufacturing Company faces a pivotal moment in its growth journey. With increasing demand for its innovative products, the company seeks to finance the construction of a new state-of-the-art manufacturing facility. As the management team convenes to discuss funding options, they explore various avenues including bank loans, issuing bonds, and equity financing. Each option comes with its own set of advantages and risks, impacting the company's capital structure and financial flexibility. After careful analysis of cash flow projections, market conditions, and risk tolerance, B-mart Manufacturing Company decides to pursue a combination of bank loans and equity financing to fund the new facility.

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Direct and Indirect Taxation [Goods and Service Tax]
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM203
Course Type	Major

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the procedural aspects of GST
2. To understand the provisions under Customs law and its procedural requirements

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Payment of Tax and Refunds & Returns	1.1	Payment of Tax, Interest and other Amounts	15
		1.2	Interest on delayed Payment, TDS, TCS	
		1.3	Refund of tax, Refund in certain cases, Interest on delayed refunds	
		1.4	Types of Returns and Provisions relating to filing of Returns	
2	Accounts and other records Assessments	2.1	Accounts and other records, Period of retention of accounts, Electronic Way Bill	15
		2.2	Self-Assessment, Provisional Assessment, Scrutiny of Returns, Assessment of non- filers of Returns, Assessment of Unregistered person, summary assessment in certain special cases	
		2.3	Audit by tax authorities, Special Audit	
3	Custom Act – I	3.1	Introduction to customs law including Constitutional aspects. Levy of and exemptions from customs duties – All provisions including application of customs law, taxable event, charge of customs duty, exceptions to levy of customs duty, exemption from custom duty	15
		3.2	Types of customs duties	
		3.3	Classification and valuation of imported and export goods	
4	Custom Act - II	4.1	Import and Export Procedures – All import and export procedures	15
		4.2	Special procedures relating to baggage, goods imported or exported by post, stores	
		4.3	Provisions relating to coastal goods and vessels carrying coastal goods, Warehousing and Drawback	
		4.4	Acceptance of currency as a medium of exchange by some countries in the international market EXIM Policy - Introduction_	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Remember: Recall the key provisions related to payment of tax, interest, and other amounts, including understanding the procedures for interest on delayed payments, TDS, TCS, and refunds, along with the types of returns and provisions for filing returns.
2. Understand: Understand the importance of maintaining accounts and records, electronic way bills, and different assessment procedures such as self-assessment, provisional assessment, and scrutiny of returns, including audits by tax authorities.
3. Apply: Apply knowledge of customs law, including constitutional aspects, to analyze the levy of customs duties, exemptions, and exceptions, and to classify and value imported and exported goods.
4. Analyze: Analyze import and export procedures, including special procedures for baggage, goods by post, and coastal goods, along with warehousing and drawback provisions, and the acceptance of currency in the international market.
5. Evaluate: Evaluate the types of customs duties and their implications on international trade, and assess the impact of EXIM policy on import-export activities.
6. Create: Develop strategies for efficient tax compliance and import-export operations based on a comprehensive understanding of customs laws, procedures, and policies.

References:

1. "GST Ready Reckoner" by Taxmann Publications
2. "GST Law Manual" by Ravi Puliani
3. "GST Acts with Rules and Forms" by Bharat Law House
4. "GST Practice Manual" by Manoj Agarwal
5. "Customs Law Manual" by R.K. Jain
6. "Customs Tariff with IGST & Compensation Cess" by Taxmann Publications

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study																
1:	<p>Mr. Bajaj is manufacturer of Smart phones. His business is registered as a company. He was purchasing raw material from domestic market. He realized that cost of raw material in domestic market is much higher. The same raw material is available in China market at very cheap rate.</p> <p>He has imported 250 units of raw material. from Yan Lu Inc. It is a Chinese company registered & established in China. In that company he is holding 35% shares. His transaction value was rejected by proper officer for valuation. There was neither identical goods available nor similar goods available for the raw material he is importing. Following details are available for the goods sold other than identical or similar goods.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="269 1493 1344 1774"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="269 1493 537 1533">Range of quantity</th> <th data-bbox="537 1493 808 1533">Quantity batches</th> <th data-bbox="808 1493 1073 1533">Unit Prize</th> <th data-bbox="1073 1493 1344 1533">Quantity sold</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="269 1533 537 1654">1 to 50</td> <td data-bbox="537 1533 808 1654">10 units 10 times 20 units 10 times 30 units 10 times</td> <td data-bbox="808 1533 1073 1654">Rs 35/Unit</td> <td data-bbox="1073 1533 1344 1654">600</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="269 1654 537 1736">50 to 100</td> <td data-bbox="537 1654 808 1736">50 units 4 time 75 units 8 times</td> <td data-bbox="808 1654 1073 1736">Rs 32/Unit</td> <td data-bbox="1073 1654 1344 1736">800</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="269 1736 537 1774">100 to 200</td> <td data-bbox="537 1736 808 1774">125 units 5 times</td> <td data-bbox="808 1736 1073 1774">Rs 30/Unit</td> <td data-bbox="1073 1736 1344 1774">500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Central Government policy is to charge 25% anti-dumping on value of raw material imported from China. Basic custom duty chargeable on raw material imported is 10%.</p>	Range of quantity	Quantity batches	Unit Prize	Quantity sold	1 to 50	10 units 10 times 20 units 10 times 30 units 10 times	Rs 35/Unit	600	50 to 100	50 units 4 time 75 units 8 times	Rs 32/Unit	800	100 to 200	125 units 5 times	Rs 30/Unit	500
Range of quantity	Quantity batches	Unit Prize	Quantity sold														
1 to 50	10 units 10 times 20 units 10 times 30 units 10 times	Rs 35/Unit	600														
50 to 100	50 units 4 time 75 units 8 times	Rs 32/Unit	800														
100 to 200	125 units 5 times	Rs 30/Unit	500														
2:	<p>. Charu Ltd is an export-oriented unit. It imports cotton from Canada and manufacture cloths. He received the consignment of 50 tons of cotton from Canada at the Carriage Insurance</p>																

Freight value 6000 CAD. It includes insurance paid 300 CAD and freight paid 500 CAD. The foreign currency conversion rate on the day of import was Rs 75 per CAD by CBIC and by FEDA is Rs 80. The basic customs duty on cotton was 15%.

A company claims that they are exporting oriented units, hence they are not liable to pay duty on the imported cotton. They have applied for exemption of import duty on cotton. Their application was rejected by the department.

Their chartered accountant has suggested the recourse of duty drawback.

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Risk Management
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM204
Course Type	Major Elective – 1

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the concept of risk and different aspects of the risk
2. To understand the risk management and mitigation

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Foundations of Risk Management	1.1	Basic risk types, The role of risk management,	15
		1.2	History of financial disasters and risk management failures 2007 financial crisis	
		1.3	Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)	
2	Capital Market Risk Management	2.1	Equity, currencies & commodities markets in India,	15
		2.2	Introduction to Derivatives, Forward, Future and option contracts, Hedging through Derivatives contract	
		2.3	Fixed-income securities, Fixed-income risk management through derivatives, Rating agencies	
3	Credit Market Risk Management	3.1	Introduction, Information required for evaluation of credit risk, Procedure for Credit Risk Management, Credit Lifecycle,	15
		3.2	Loan Review Mechanism guidelines on Credit Rating	
		3.3	Framework in Banks, Introduction of Basel Norms and calculation of capital adequacy ratio (Calculation)	
4	Risk Measurement	4.1	Estimation of volatilities and correlations (application to volatility term structures)	15
		4.2	Monte Carlo simulations (application to interest rate forecasting), Linear Value-at-Risk (application to market, credit and operational risk)	
		4.3	Option valuation, Risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) & beta calculation, Risk management of derivatives (application to convertible risk), Interest rates and measures of interest rate sensitivity	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Recall the basic types of risk and historical financial disasters, including the 2007 financial crisis, to understand the importance of risk management in financial markets.
2. Understand the role of risk management and enterprise risk management (ERM) in mitigating financial risks, including the concepts of equity, currencies, and commodities markets in India, as well as fixed-income securities.

3. Apply knowledge of derivatives such as forward, future, and option contracts, along with hedging strategies, to manage risk in financial markets effectively.
4. Analyze information required for evaluating credit risk, including the credit lifecycle and procedures for credit risk management, and apply frameworks such as Basel Norms and capital adequacy ratios to assess risk in banking operations.
5. Evaluate estimation techniques for volatilities, correlations, and interest rate forecasting, including the application of Monte Carlo simulations and linear Value-at-Risk (VaR) methods to measure market, credit, and operational risk.
6. Develop risk management strategies by applying option valuation techniques, calculating risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) and beta, and implementing risk management practices for derivatives, including managing interest rate sensitivity and convertible risk

References:

1. "Risk Management: Concepts and Practices" by Ravi P. Sankar
2. "Financial Risk Management" by V.K. Bhalla
3. "Risk Management and Derivatives" by Madhusudan Karmakar
4. "Principles of Risk Management and Insurance" by V. Thiruvankadam
5. "Financial Risk Management: Models, History, and Institutions" by Satish Jain
6. "Risk Management in Banking" by I. G. Jain and Neetu Jain

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	Mr. Patel, a seasoned investor, faces the challenge of managing risks in his investment portfolio. With a diverse range of investments spanning stocks, bonds, and real estate, Mr. Patel recognizes the importance of mitigating risks to safeguard his wealth. To address this, he adopts a strategic approach to risk management, leveraging various techniques such as diversification, asset allocation, and hedging strategies. By carefully balancing the risk and return profiles of his investments, Mr. Patel aims to minimize potential losses while maximizing opportunities for growth. Through diligent monitoring and periodic adjustments to his portfolio, Mr. Patel navigates the dynamic investment landscape with confidence and resilience, ensuring the long-term success of his financial goals.
2:	Ms. Sharma, a novice investor, embarks on her journey into the world of investments. With dreams of building wealth for her future, Ms. Sharma understands the importance of managing risks effectively. As she begins her investment journey, Ms. Sharma conducts thorough research on various asset classes, risk-return profiles, and market trends. Armed with knowledge and insights, she constructs a well-diversified investment portfolio tailored to her financial goals and risk tolerance. Along the way, Ms. Sharma remains vigilant, regularly reviewing her portfolio and adjusting her investment strategy in response to changing market conditions. Through disciplined risk management practices, Ms. Sharma aims to navigate the uncertainties of the investment landscape and achieve her long-term financial aspirations.

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Liquidation Accounting
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM204
Course Type	Major Elective – 2

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the liquidation process of corporates
2. To understand the different types of liquidation

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Overview of Liquidation	1.1	Introduction: What is liquidation -Reasons for liquidation - Types of liquidation (voluntary, involuntary, etc.)	15
		1.2	Legal Framework - Legal and regulatory framework Insolvency	
		1.3	Bankruptcy Code - Key stakeholders (shareholders, directors, creditors) - Liquidators and their roles	
2	Voluntary Liquidation Procedure	2.1	Process: Initiating voluntary liquidation - Appointment of a liquidator - Board and shareholder resolutions.	15
		2.2	Liquidator's Duties and Powers - Liquidator's role and responsibilities	
		2.3	Liquidator's powers and limitations - Reporting to stakeholders including preparation of draft report	
3	Involuntary Liquidation Process	3.1	Petitions for involuntary liquidation - Court's role in involuntary liquidation - Appointing an Official Receiver	15
		3.2	Creditors and Debt Recovery - Role of creditors in involuntary liquidation	
		3.3	Debt recovery strategies - Handling secured and unsecured creditors (Practical problem on classification of Creditors)	
4	Accounting & Tax Implications	4.1	Valuation of assets and liabilities - Identifying and preserving assets - Asset realization and distribution - Preparing reports for stakeholders - Distribution of assets to creditors.	15
		4.2	Tax implications and benefits - Realization account Preparation	
		4.3	Piecemeal Distribution of assets - Liquidators Final Accounts	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Recall the key concepts related to liquidation, including its reasons, types (voluntary, involuntary), and the legal and regulatory framework governing insolvency and bankruptcy.
2. Understand the legal framework and stakeholders involved in liquidation, such as shareholders, directors, creditors, and liquidators, along with the process of initiating voluntary liquidation and the appointment of a liquidator.
3. Apply knowledge of the liquidator's duties, powers, and limitations, including their role in reporting to stakeholders and preparing draft reports, as well as the procedures for petitions for involuntary liquidation and the court's role in appointing an Official Receiver.
4. Analyze the role of creditors in involuntary liquidation, debt recovery strategies, and the classification of creditors, as well as the valuation of assets and liabilities, asset realization, distribution, and preparation of reports for stakeholders.
5. Evaluate the tax implications and benefits of liquidation, including the preparation of realization accounts, piecemeal distribution of assets, and the liquidator's final accounts, to ensure compliance and optimize outcomes for stakeholders.
6. Develop strategies for identifying and preserving assets, realizing asset value, and distributing assets to creditors, ensuring transparency and fairness in the liquidation process while maximizing returns for creditors and stakeholders.

References:

1. "Liquidation Accounting" by A.N. Sridhar
2. "Corporate Insolvency and Liquidation" by V.K. Bhalla
3. "Accounting for Liquidation of Companies" by Ravi Puliani
4. "Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: Law and Practice" by Sanjay Dhamija
5. "Liquidation and Winding-Up" by Madhusudan Karmakar
6. "Practical Aspects of Liquidation Accounting" by R.K. Jain

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	<p>ABC Enterprises, a once-thriving manufacturing company, faces the grim reality of insolvency. Struggling with mounting debts and declining sales, the management team realizes that liquidation may be the only viable option to settle their financial obligations. With heavy hearts, they engage a team of insolvency professionals to oversee the liquidation process.</p> <p>As the liquidation proceedings commence, the appointed liquidator diligently assesses the company's assets and liabilities. They meticulously categorize and value each asset, from machinery and equipment to inventory and intellectual property rights. Simultaneously, the liquidator identifies all outstanding debts owed by the company, ranging from bank loans and trade payables to employee salaries and tax liabilities.</p> <p>Armed with this comprehensive understanding of the company's financial position, the liquidator prepares a draft report detailing the proposed liquidation plan. This plan outlines the steps to be taken to realize the company's assets, settle its liabilities, and distribute any remaining funds to creditors in accordance with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.</p> <p>Throughout the liquidation process, the liquidator maintains open communication with all stakeholders, providing regular updates on the progress of the proceedings. They adhere to</p>

	the legal and regulatory requirements governing company liquidation in India, ensuring transparency and fairness at every step
2:	<p>BrightStar Electronics, a once-prominent electronics retailer, faces dire financial challenges. Faced with declining sales, mounting debts, and fierce competition from online retailers, the company's management realizes that liquidation may be inevitable.</p> <p>In a bid to navigate the complex process of company liquidation, BrightStar Electronics engages the services of a seasoned insolvency practitioner. The appointed liquidator wastes no time in meticulously assessing the company's financial situation. They scrutinize the balance sheets, cash flow statements, and profit and loss accounts, unraveling the intricate web of assets and liabilities.</p> <p>With a clear understanding of the company's financial position, the liquidator embarks on the arduous task of liquidating assets. They coordinate the sale of inventory, equipment, and other tangible assets, aiming to maximize returns for creditors. Simultaneously, they liaise with creditors to negotiate settlements and ensure fair distribution of proceeds.</p> <p>As the liquidation process unfolds, the liquidator maintains open communication with all stakeholders, including employees, creditors, and regulatory authorities. They navigate the complexities of company liquidation with precision and integrity, adhering to the legal and regulatory frameworks governing insolvency proceedings in India.</p>

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Accounting of Housing Society & Charitable Trust
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM204
Course Type	Major Elective – 3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand operational procedure of co-operative housing society and charitable organizations
2. To understand accounting and audit procedures of co-operative housing society and charitable organizations

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Final Accounts for Co-Operative Society	1.1	Provisions of Maharashtra State Co-Operative Societies Act and rules. Accounting Provisions including appropriation to various funds.	15
		1.2	Format of Final Accounts – Form N	
		1.3	Simple practical problems on preparation of final accounts of a Co-Operative housing Society & Consumer Co-Operative Society	
2	Audit of Co-operative Societies	2.1	Provisions of Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act 2013 and Multistate Co-operative Societies Act 2002. Special features of Audit of Cooperative Societies.	15
		2.2	Audit of 1) Co-operative Consumers Stores, 2) Salary earners Co-operative Society	
		2.3	Audit of 3) Co-operative Housing Societies, 4) Urban Cooperative Credit Society. Audit Report of Cooperative Societies	
3	Introduction to Charitable Trust	3.1	Trust; definition – types of trusts – Charitable or religious trusts Income exempt in case of charitable or religious trusts –	15
		3.2	Accounting Provision for Insurance Act and Insurance Regulation and Development Authorities for 1) Life Insurance Business 2) General Insurance Business	
		3.3	Accumulation of income and its investment – consequences of mis-utilization of accumulated income	
4	Final Accounts of Charitable Trust	4.1	Meaning and Characteristics, Accounting Records	15
		4.2	Income and Expenditure Account,	
		4.3	Receipt and Payment Account, Balance Sheet and Adjustments	
			Total Lectures	60

Course Outcomes:

1. Analyze the types of trusts, focusing on Charitable or religious trusts, and the income exempt in case of such trusts, while also examining the accounting provisions for Life Insurance Business and General Insurance Business under the Insurance Act and regulations by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authorities.
2. Evaluate the accumulation of income and its investment, considering the consequences of mis-utilization of accumulated income, and assess the meaning and characteristics of Trusts, along with the accounting records, Income and Expenditure Account, Receipt and Payment Account, and Balance Sheet, including necessary adjustments.
3. Develop comprehensive financial statements, including Income and Expenditure Account, Receipt and Payment Account, and Balance Sheet, for Cooperative Societies, ensuring accuracy, transparency, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
4. Remember the provisions of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act and rules, including accounting provisions and appropriation to various funds, to ensure compliance with legal requirements.
5. Understand the format of Final Accounts, such as Form N, and apply this knowledge to prepare the final accounts of Co-operative Housing Societies and Consumer Co-operative Societies, solving simple practical problems in the process.
6. Apply the provisions of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act 2013 and Multistate Co-operative Societies Act 2002, along with the special features of audit specific to Cooperative Societies, in auditing various types of Co-operative Societies like Consumers Stores, Salary earners, Housing Societies, and Urban Cooperative Credit Societies, and prepare audit reports accordingly.

References:

1. "Accounting and Auditing for Housing Societies" by S. R. Kurup
2. "Co-operative Housing Society Management: Manual and Accounting" by R. N. Lakhotia
3. "Co-operative Housing Society Accounts and Audits" by R. C. Aggarwal
4. "Charitable Trusts in India: A Comprehensive Guide" by V. K. Singhania
5. "Accounting for Charitable Trusts" by R. K. Jain
6. "Financial Management and Accounting for Charitable Organizations" by M. K. Raghu

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	<p>The residents of Sunshine Apartments have formed a cooperative housing society to manage their shared amenities and finances efficiently. Led by a dedicated committee of elected members, the society strives to uphold transparency and accountability in its financial operations.</p> <p>As the treasurer of Sunshine Apartments Cooperative Housing Society, Mr. Patel diligently maintains the society's accounting records. Using accounting software tailored for housing societies, he meticulously tracks monthly maintenance dues, utility bills, repair expenses, and other financial transactions.</p> <p>Every quarter, Mr. Patel prepares comprehensive financial statements, including income and expenditure accounts, balance sheets, and cash flow statements, to provide the residents with a clear overview of the society's financial health.</p>

	<p>In addition to financial record-keeping, Mr. Patel plays a crucial role in budgeting and financial planning for the society. He collaborates with the committee members to draft annual budgets, ensuring that funds are allocated wisely to cover maintenance expenses, reserve funds, and any unforeseen contingencies.</p> <p>Furthermore, Mr. Patel liaises with external auditors to conduct regular audits of the society's financial records, ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. He promptly addresses any audit findings and implements corrective measures to strengthen internal controls and financial governance practices.</p> <p>Through Mr. Patel's diligent efforts, Sunshine Apartments Cooperative Housing Society maintains transparency, accountability, and financial stability, fostering a harmonious living environment for all residents</p>
2:	<p>Sunrise Care Foundation, a charitable trust hospital located in the bustling urban center, is committed to providing accessible healthcare services to marginalized communities. Guided by a dedicated team of medical professionals and administrators, the hospital places a strong emphasis on transparency and accountability in its financial management practices.</p> <p>As the financial controller of Sunrise Care Foundation, Ms. Gupta oversees the hospital's accounting functions with meticulous precision. Leveraging specialized accounting software designed for healthcare institutions, she meticulously records all financial transactions, including patient fees, donations, grants, and expenses related to medical services and facility maintenance.</p> <p>Ms. Gupta ensures that financial records are kept up-to-date and accurate, maintaining detailed accounts of revenue and expenditure. On a monthly basis, she prepares comprehensive financial reports, including income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow statements, providing the hospital's management team with valuable insights into its financial performance.</p> <p>In addition to financial reporting, Ms. Gupta collaborates closely with department heads to develop annual budgets and monitor spending across various hospital departments. She works diligently to ensure that funds are allocated effectively to support patient care, medical equipment upgrades, and staff training initiatives.</p> <p>Ms. Gupta also plays a pivotal role in liaising with external auditors to conduct regular audits of the hospital's financial records. She provides the auditors with all necessary documentation and support, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and industry standards in healthcare financial management.</p> <p>Through Ms. Gupta's steadfast dedication to financial transparency and integrity, Sunrise Care Foundation continues to fulfill its mission of providing compassionate and high-quality healthcare services to those in need</p>

Programme	M.Com. Part I
Semester	II
Course Name	Advanced Trends in Accounting – II
Credits	04
Marks	100
Course Code	PMCCM205P
Course Type	Major Practical

Course Objectives:

1. To understand computerised accounting system and its features
2. To give hands on training to students for Tally software

Unit No.	Name of Unit	Topic No	Contents of Topic	Hours
1	Financial Report	1.1	Trial Balance- Phase of the accounting process, Ledger balances on a particular date and classification of errors	15
		1.2	Profit and loss account-Introduction, purpose, analysis of report, direct and indirect cost and format of profit and loss account.	
		1.3	Balance sheet-Features, Purpose, importance, and balance sheet formats	
2	Goods and Services Tax (GST)	2.1	About Goods and Services Tax (GST)-An introduction including concept of GST, need and benefit of GST.	15
		2.2	GST taxes and invoices- GST rate, application of CGST, SGST AND IGST, Printing of tax invoices and computation of GST liability.	
		2.3	Activating GST masters in Tally-GST compliance, setting up of GST rate, Updating Party GSTIN and Updating GST in service Ledgers.	
			Total Lectures	30

Course Outcome:

1. Recall the key concepts related to the trial balance phase of the accounting process, including ledger balances on a specific date and the identification and classification of errors.
2. Understand the purpose and significance of the profit and loss account, including its format, and analyze the components such as direct and indirect costs to interpret financial performance.
3. Apply knowledge of balance sheet features and formats to prepare and interpret financial statements, recognizing their importance in assessing the financial position of an entity.
4. Analyze the concept, need, and benefits of Goods and Services Tax (GST), including understanding its application in transactions and its impact on business operations.
5. Evaluate the application of GST taxes and invoices, including determining GST rates, applying CGST, SGST, and IGST, and computing GST liability for accurate tax compliance.
6. Create and manage GST masters in Tally ERP 9, ensuring GST compliance by setting up GST rates, updating party GSTIN, and configuring GST in service ledgers to facilitate seamless invoicing and accounting processes

References:

1. Handbook on Tally – Tally Education Pvt Ltd
2. Computers and Common sense – Hunt, Roger and Shelly John – Prentice Hall
3. Computers – Subramaniam N – Wheeler
4. Introduction to Computers – Xavier C. – New Age
5. Computer in Business – Sanders D – McGraw Hill
6. Fundamentals of Computers – Rajaram V – Prentice Hall
7. Computer today (3rd edition) – Sanders, Donald H – McGraw Hill

Case Studies:

Sr No	Case Study
1:	XYZ Enterprises, a growing retail business, faces a critical need to streamline its financial record-keeping processes. With an expanding customer base and increasing sales transactions, XYZ Enterprises seeks an efficient solution to manage its financial data effectively. After careful consideration, the management team decides to implement Tally ERP 9, a robust accounting software known for its user-friendly interface and comprehensive features. Using Tally ERP 9, XYZ Enterprises can now easily record sales, track expenses, manage inventory, and generate insightful financial reports. This implementation not only improves the accuracy and reliability of financial records but also enhances decision-making capabilities, enabling XYZ Enterprises to navigate its growth trajectory with confidence and success.
2:	B-mart Retailers, a thriving chain of supermarkets, faces the challenge of transitioning to GST-compliant accounting practices. With the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), B-mart Retailers must adapt its accounting processes to comply with the new tax regulations. To streamline GST accounting and ensure compliance, B-mart Retailers decides to leverage Tally ERP 9, a trusted accounting software known for its GST capabilities. By implementing Tally ERP 9, B-mart Retailers can seamlessly manage GST invoicing, track input and output tax credits, and generate GST-compliant reports. This enables the company to accurately calculate and remit GST liabilities while maintaining compliance with tax laws. With Tally ERP 9, B-mart Retailers can navigate the complexities of GST accounting with ease, allowing them to focus on serving their customers and driving business growth