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EXPERT SESSION



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College of Commerce, Science &
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S. No. 29/1+2A, Pune-Mumbai Highway
Pimpri, Pune - 411 018.

COURSE PRESENTATION

MARGINAL COSTING:

SYBBA

Introduction

The concept of marginal costing is based on the behaviour of costs that vary with the volume of output. Marginal costing is known as 'variable costing', in which only variable costs are accumulated and cost per unit is ascertained only on the basis of variable costs. Sometimes, marginal costing and direct costing are treated as interchangeable terms.

Marginal cost means the cost of the marginal or last unit produced. It is also defined as the cost of one more or one less unit produced besides existing level of production. In this connection, a unit may mean a single commodity, a dozen, gross or any other measure of goods.

Meaning and Definition

According to CIMA Terminology, Marginal Costing is defined as the

"Ascertainment of marginal costs and the effect on profit of changes in volume or type of output by differentiating between Fixed Costs and Variable Costs."

Marginal Costing can be formally defined as,

"The accounting system in which variable costs are charged to cost units and the fixed costs of the period are written-off in full against the aggregate contribution. Its special value is in decision making".

ABSORPTION COSTING:

Absorption Costing is a conventional technique of ascertaining cost. It is the practice of charging all costs, both variable and fixed to operations, processes or products and is also known as 'Full Costing Technique'.

In this technique of costing, cost is made up of direct costs plus overhead costs absorbed on some suitable basis. Here, cost per unit remains the same only when the level of output remains the same for some duration.

Absorption Costing is useful if there is only one product; when there is no inventory and overhead recovery rate is based on normal capacity instead of actual level of activity. Two distinguishing features of Absorption Costing are that fixed factory expenses are included in unit cost as well as inventory value.

Principles of Marginal Costing

a) For any given period of time, fixed costs will be the same for any volume of sales and production. Therefore, on selling an extra item of product or service, the following will happen:

a. Revenue will increase by the sales value of the item sold.

b. Costs will increase by the variable cost per unit.

c. Profit will increase by the amount of contribution earned from the extra item.

b) Similarly, if the volume of sales falls by one item, the profit will fall by the amount of contribution earned from the item.

c) Profit measurement should therefore be based on an analysis of total contribution. Since fixed costs relate to a period of time, and do not change with increases or decreases in sales volume, it is misleading to charge units of sale with a share of fixed costs.

d) When a unit of product is made, the extra costs incurred in its manufacturing are the variable production costs. Fixed costs are unaffected, and no extra fixed costs are incurred when output is increased.

Features of Marginal Costing:

- Cost Classification
- Stock/Inventory Valuation
- Marginal Contribution
- Selling Price Determination
- Profitability
- Fixed Costs vs. Period Costs

Disadvantages of Marginal Costing:

- ▶ The separation of costs into fixed and variable is difficult and sometimes gives misleading result.
- ▶ Normal costing systems also apply overhead in the situation of normal operating volume and this shows that no advantage is gained by the marginal costing.
- ▶ In the marginal costing, stocks and work-in-progress are understated.
- ▶ The marginal cost data becomes unrealistic in case of highly fluctuating levels of production, e.g., in case of seasonal factories.
- ▶ Application of fixed overhead depends on estimates and not on the actual and as such there may be under or over absorption of the same.
- ▶ Control affected by means of the budgetary control is also accepted by many.
- ▶ In practice, sales price, fixed cost and variable cost per unit may vary. Thus, the assumptions underlying the theory of marginal costing sometimes becomes unrealistic.

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Contribution:

- ▶ The term 'contribution' mentioned in the formal definition is the term given to the difference between Sales and Marginal cost. The analysis of marginal costing depends a lot on the idea of contribution. In this technique, the efforts are directed only to the increase of the total contribution. Contribution is a term which defines the surplus that remains after variable cost of sales is deducted from sales revenue as indicated below

$$\text{MARGINAL COST} = \text{VARIABLE COST} + \text{DIRECT LABOUR} + \text{DIRECT MATERIAL} + \text{DIRECT EXPENSE} + \text{VARIABLE OVERHEADS}$$

Break-Even Point (BEP):

- ▶ The break-even point is the level of activity or sales at which a company makes neither profit nor loss. Sales revenue exactly equals total costs at this level. Thus, the sales volume at which operations break-even is indicated by the break-even point, in terms of number of units sold or in terms of sales value

(a) BEP (in terms of units) =	$\frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{Contribution per unit}}$
(b) BE (in terms of sales value) =	$\frac{\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Sales Contribution}}{\text{Contribution}}$
Or	$\frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{P/V Ratio}}$

Profit-Volume Ratio

Profit-Volume Ratio means contribution for every Rs. 100 Sales Value. It is always calculated on the percentage basis or at times it is compared with the Sales Value.

When the contribution from sales is expressed as a sales value percentage, it is known as profit-volume ratio (or P/V ratio). The relationship between the contribution and the sales is expressed by 'Sound financial health' of a company's product is indicated by better P/V ratio.

P/V ratio =	$\frac{\text{Contribution} / \text{Sales}}{\text{Sales} - \text{Variable Cost} / \text{Sales}}$
Or, P/V ratio =	$\frac{\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Profit}}{\text{Sales}}$
Or, P/V Ratio =	$\frac{\text{Difference in Profits} / \text{Difference in Sales} \times 100}{}$

Margin of Safety:

- ▶ Margin of safety means the difference between the total sales and the sales of the BEP. It is also known as the amount of the sales above the Break-Even Sales. Margin of safety can be expressed in absolute terms and also in terms of percentage. The higher the margin of safety, the better the situation for an organization. A high margin of safety provides strength and stability to a concern.

M.O.S. (Units) =	$\text{Sales (Units)} - \text{B.E.P. (Units)}$
M.O.S. (Rs.) =	$\text{Sales (Rs.)} - \text{B.E.P. (Rs.)}$



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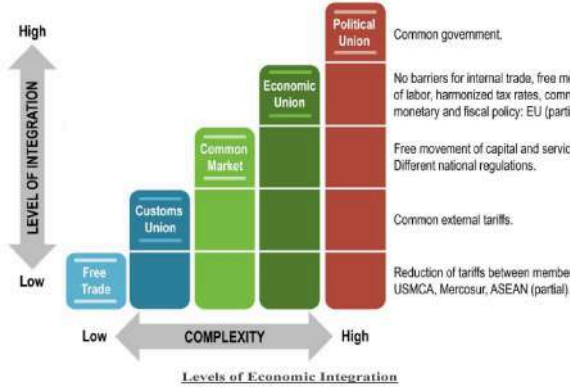
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COURSE NOTES

Unit 2 : Regional integration

Meaning: Regional integration is the process by which two or more nation-states agree to co-operate and work closely together to achieve peace, stability and wealth.

Levels of Economic Integration



Free trade area. This is the most basic form of economic cooperation. Member countries remove all barriers to trade between themselves but are free to independently determine trade policies with non-member nations. An example is the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Customs union. This type provides for economic cooperation as in a free-trade zone. Barriers to trade are removed between member countries. The primary difference from the free trade area is that members agree to treat trade with non-member countries in a similar manner.

Common market. This type allows for the creation of economically integrated markets between member countries. Trade barriers are removed, as are any restrictions on the movement of labour and capital between member countries. Like customs unions, there is a common trade policy for trade with non-member nations. The primary advantage to workers is that they no longer need a visa or work permit to work in another member country of a common market. An example is the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Economic union. This type is created when countries enter into an economic agreement to remove barriers to trade and adopt common economic policies. An example is the European Union (EU).

Objectives

- **Trade creation.** These agreements create more opportunities for countries to trade with one another by removing the barriers to trade and investment. Due to a reduction or removal of tariffs, cooperation results in cheaper prices for consumers in the bloc countries. Studies indicate that regional economic integration significantly contributes to the relatively high growth rates in the less-developed countries.
- **Employment opportunities.** By removing restrictions on labour movement, economic integration can help expand job opportunities.
- **Consensus and cooperation.** Member nations may find it easier to agree with smaller numbers of countries. Regional understanding and similarities may also facilitate closer political cooperation.



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European Union (EU), international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies. Originally confined to western Europe, the EU undertook a robust expansion into central and eastern Europe in the early 21st century. The EU's members are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. The United Kingdom, which had been a founding member of the EU, left the organization in 2020.

The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on November 1, 1993. The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro), a unified foreign and security policy, and common citizenship rights and by advancing cooperation in the areas of immigration, asylum, and judicial affairs. The EU was awarded the **Nobel Prize for Peace in 2012**, in recognition of the organization's efforts to promote peace and democracy in Europe.

Origins

The EU represents one in a series of efforts to integrate Europe since World War II. At the end of the war, several western European countries sought closer economic, social, and political ties to achieve economic growth and military security and to promote a lasting reconciliation between France and Germany. To this end, in 1951 the leaders of six countries—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany—signed the Treaty of Paris, thereby, when it took effect in 1952, founding **the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)**. (The United Kingdom had been invited to join the ECSC

and in 1955 sent a representative to observe discussions about its ongoing development,

In March 25, 1957, the six ECSC members signed the two Treaties of Rome that established the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)—which was designed to facilitate cooperation in atomic energy development, research, and utilization—and the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC created a common market that featured the elimination of most barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and labour, the prohibition of most public policies or private agreements that inhibit market competition, a common agricultural policy (CAP), and a common external trade policy.

The main decision-making institution of the EEC and the European Community (as the EEC was renamed in 1993) and the EU has been the Council of the European Union (originally the Council of Ministers), which consists of ministerial representatives.

The Maastricht Treaty (formally known as the Treaty on European Union), which was signed on February 7, 1992, created the European Union. British Prime Minister John Major was forced to call a vote of confidence in order to secure its passage. An amended version of the treaty officially took **effect on November 1, 1993**.

Objectives of the European Union

- Promote peace, values, and well-being of all the members of the European Union and citizens of the countries of the European Union.
- Provide freedom, social security, and justice to all the European Union members.



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- Respect the cultural and linguistic diversity among the members of the European Union.
- to strengthen the social, economic, and political organization
- To enhance economic integration by creating a single currency, the EURO, in all the economic transactions among European Union members.
- To promote scientific and technological progress.

Functions of the EU

- the European Commission,
- the European Parliament,
- the European Council (of heads of state or government),
- the Council of the European Union (of state ministers, a council for each area of responsibility),
- the Court of Justice of the European Union,
- the European Central Bank and
- the European Court of Auditors

Brexit : Reasons and Implications-

Brexit is a portmanteau of the words "British" and "exit" that was coined to refer to the United Kingdom's decision in a June 23, 2016, referendum to leave the European Union (EU).

On Dec. 24, 2020, the U.K. and the EU struck a provisional free-trade agreement ensuring the free trade of goods without tariffs or quotas. However, key details of the future relationship remain uncertain, such as trade in services, which make up 80% of the U.K. economy. This prevented a no-deal Brexit, which would have been significantly damaging to the U.K. economy.

Various causes of Brexit:

1. **Sovereignty:** Although the British Government has an influence in some form in selecting the members to the European Commission, the members are neither under the influence nor accountable to the British Parliament. Some of the policy decisions such as competition policy, agriculture, copyright and patent law go against the interests of Britain (these laws override the domestic laws). This weakness of being unable to take decisions in Britain's interests has led to support for Brexit.
2. **Overriding regulations:** Some of the regulations such as limits on the power of vacuum cleaners, non-recycling of tea bags etc. have often been seen as a burden by some of the conservatives in Britain. These limits and regulations acted against the British interests and has adversely impacted British economy, leading to rise of voice for Brexit.
3. **Failure of Euro:** Although Euro is the common currency for the EU, Britain still uses pound as its currency. The problem with the euro as a common currency has also been exposed wherein on one side countries such as Greece and Spain are suffering from high debt, high unemployment, whereas other countries such as Germany are enjoying higher growth. Thus it has not helped Britain interests much.
4. **Immigration:** Britain is not a signatory to the Schengen Border free zone. Over the last ten years there has been quite an opposition towards migration into the country from within the EU and its effects on wages and public services especially post 2008 recession wherein the workers from Lithuania, Poland, Italy, Romania etc. have moved to Britain.

5. **Financial burden:** Although EU doesn't have the powers to collect the taxes from the people directly, it mandates member countries to make payments. In the case of Britain it comes around \$19 billion per year or \$300/person. Although the funds are again used on Britain, the Brexit supporters say, the money could be used more efficiently, if Britain is out of the EU.
6. **Security concerns:** The rising threat of terrorism in Europe which is exaggerated by EU's inability to keep the area secure has led to Britain to get out of EU. Refugee crisis in Europe has added to the security concerns.



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QUESTION BANK

Paper I Method Of Applied Statistics

Unit I Correlation

2marks Questions

- Define :
 - Correlation
 - Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient
 - Spearman's rank correlation coefficient
 - Bivariate data
 - Positive correlation
 - Negative correlation
 - Zero correlation.
- Define positive correlation. Give one illustration
- Define negative correlation. Give one illustration
- Define coefficient of determination and state its interpretation.
- Sketch scatter diagram for :
 - $r=0$
 - $r=-1$
 - $r=+1$
- Draw scatter diagram when X and Y have
 - high positive correlation
 - perfect negative correlation
-
- State the types of correlation for the following.
 - Weight and blood pressure of individuals.
 - Supply and price of vegetables
- State the limits within which rank correlation coefficient lies..

4 marks Questions

- Explain Correlation and types of correlation with example
- Explain the scatter diagram method. State its merits and demerits.
- Prove that $-1 \leq r \leq +1$

OR

Derive the limits for correlation coefficient

OR

Show that Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the two variables is numerically less than or equal to unity

4. Prove that $r_{xy} = \frac{hk}{|hkl|} r_{uv}$

OR

Derive the effect of change of origin and scale on correlation coefficient.

OR

Show that numerical value of correlation coefficient is invariant to the change of origin and scale.

OR

Show that Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation is independent of change of origin and scale.

5. Define Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and explain the calculation of Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

OR

Explain Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for case

i) when actual ranks are given

ii) Repeated ranks

Unit II Regression

2marks Questions

- Define:
 - Regression
 - Linear Regression
 - Line of regression
 - Regression coefficient
- Show that the algebra of signs of b_{yx} , b_{xy} and r are the same.
- Prove that $r^2 = b_{yx} \cdot b_{xy}$
- Prove that $\frac{b_{yx} + b_{xy}}{2} > r$
- Prove that $b_{xy} = \frac{h}{k} b_{uv}$
- Define residual plot.
- Write down the equations of two regression coefficients.



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4 marks Questions

1. State any two properties of regression coefficient
2. Define regression coefficients and state it's any two properties
3. Derivation of line of regression of Y on X

OR

Describe the stepwise procedure of fitting a line of regression of Y on X to the bivariate data by using method of least squares.

4. Derivation of line of regression of X on Y

OR

Describe the stepwise procedure of fitting a line of regression of X on Y to the bivariate data by using method of least squares.

5. Define regression coefficients and state it's any two properties
6. Explain the fitting of second degree parabola
7. Explain the fitting of growth curve of models for $Y = ae^{bx}$
8. Explain the fitting of growth curve of models for $Y = ab^x$
9. Explain the fitting of growth curve of models for $Y = aX^b$

Unit III Multiple Regression and multiple , partial correlation.

2marks Questions

1. Define partial correlation coefficient.
2. Define multiple correlation coefficient.
3. What is partial regression coefficient ?
4. State the relation for $R_{2,13}$ in terms of total correlation coefficients.
5. State the equation of multiple regression plane of X_1 on X_2 and X_3 .
6. State relation of $r_{13,2}$ in terms of total correlation coefficients. Also state the limits within which partial correlation coefficient lies.

4 marks Questions

1. Explain the fitting of multiple regression plane
2. Explain the concept of multiple correlation coefficient with an illustration.
3. Explain the concept of partial correlation coefficient with an illustration.
4. Explain the concept of multiple regression using Yule's notation.
5. State two situations where multiple regression analysis is used.

UNIT VI : Time series

2 marks Questions

1. What is mean by time series
2. Mention components for time series with illustrations.
3. Define additive and multiplicative models.
4. State various methods used to find the trend in time series.
5. State the uses of time series.
6. State the merits and demerits of method of moving averages
7. State the merits and demerits of method of least square method.

4 marks Questions

1. What is time series? What is the need(Objective) for analysis of time series?
2. Discuss the component of time seires
3. Explain in brief the method of moving averages for calculating the trend.
4. Explain in brief the method of least squares in fitting a linear trend.



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Fill in the Blanks

- The Octal number System uses only ____ digits or symbols
- A file is a collection of related _____.
- WWW refers to _____.
- _____ are visual effects for the objects in your PowerPoint presentation.
- Yahoo is a type of ____
- Microsoft _____ is a spreadsheet program included in the Microsoft Office Suite.
- ISP stands for Internet _____
- An _____ is software program that enables the computer hardware to communicate and operate with the computer software.
- The first generation computers were using the technology of ____
- A _____ is formed when the computers are connected in a neighbourhood area.

True of False

- COBOL is Machine Level Language.
- DVD is an magnetic disk .
- Excel average function is used to add numbers.
- MS-Powerpoint is spreadsheet software
- Windows is Mobile Operating System.
- Digitizer Converts information into digital form.
- Authorization is a security mechanism.
- Excel average function is used to add numbers.
- MS-Powerpoint is spreadsheet software
- ROM is a type of Secondary memory.

Write Answer in Brief

- What is a Computer and its types?
- Describe the Services provided by operating system.
- Describe the network topology with its types.
- What is a Computer and its types?
- Describe the Services provided by operating system.
- What is MS-Excel? Explain the features of MS-Excel.
- With the Help of Diagram describe classification of memory

Write Short note on

- E-mail.
- Types of Charts in MS-Excel.
- Computer Programming Language
- Cyber Security.
- Search Engine.
- Types of Network.

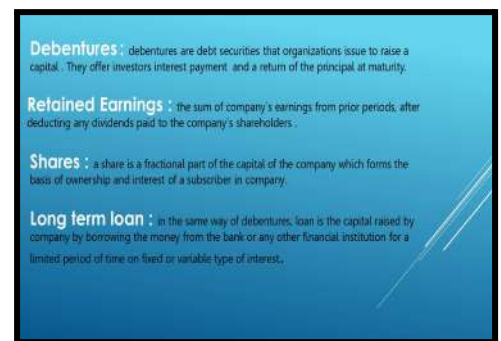


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ADVANCE LEARNER STUDENTS- COURSE PRESENTATION



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ONLINE COURSE CERTIFICATES

Elite
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This certificate is awarded to
ATHARV BHANDARE
for successfully completing the course
Business Fundamentals for Entrepreneurs
(Part 1: Internal Operation)
with a consolidated score of **81** %

Online Assignments	21.17/25	Proctored Exam	60/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: 1377

Aug-Sep 2023
(4 week course)

Prof. Sridhar Iyer
Head CSDEP & NPTEL Coordinator
IIT Bombay

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

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This certificate is awarded to
HARSH TIWARI
for successfully completing the course
Business Fundamentals for Entrepreneurs
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with a consolidated score of **91** %

Online Assignments	21.75/25	Proctored Exam	69/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: 1377

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(4 week course)

Prof. Sridhar Iyer
Head CSDEP & NPTEL Coordinator
IIT Bombay

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

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This certificate is awarded to
SANCHIT SANJAY DANAVALA
for successfully completing the course
Business Fundamentals for Entrepreneurs
(Part 1: Internal Operation)
with a consolidated score of **84** %

Online Assignments	21.75/25	Proctored Exam	62.25/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: 1377

Aug-Sep 2023
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Head CSDEP & NPTEL Coordinator
IIT Bombay

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

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This certificate is awarded to
AMAL UDAY PILLAI
for successfully completing the course
Python for Data Science
with a consolidated score of **55** %

Online Assignments	22.92/25	Proctored Exam	32.18/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: 7596

Jul-Aug 2023
(4 week course)

Prof. Devendra Jalilal
Chairman,
Center for Distance and Digital Education, IITM

Prof. Andrew Theagaraj
NPTEL Coordinator
IIT Madras

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This certificate is awarded to
CHITHRA C
for successfully completing the course
Project Management : Planning, Execution, Evaluation and Control
with a consolidated score of **49** %

Online Assignments	19.17/25	Proctored Exam	30/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: 414

Jul-Sep 2023
(8 week course)

Prof. Harimanti Banerji
Coordinator, NPTEL
IIT Kanpur

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NPTEL Online Certification
(Funded by the MoE, Govt. of India)

This certificate is awarded to
SHIVANI WASUDEORAO GAJAM
for successfully completing the course
Body Language: Key to Professional Success
with a consolidated score of **71** %

Online Assignments	22.5/25	Proctored Exam	48.99/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: 1609

Aug-Sep 2023
(4 week course)

Prof. Rashik Ghosh,
Professor (Emeritus),
Coordinator (CC)

Prof. Ranjana Pathania,
Professor (SCE),
Coordinator (NPTEL)



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VALUE ADDED COURSE CERTIFICATES



Aditi

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VALUE ADDED COURSE CERTIFICATES



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with the evaluation based on continuous assessments in the
Academic Year 2023-24.

Sumi
Course Coordinator

Volit
Principal

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CERTIFICATE **CSIT**

This certificate is awarded to
AISHWARYA VINOD NAIR
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with the evaluation based on continuous assessments in the
Academic Year 2023-24.

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Course Coordinator

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Sumi
Course Coordinator

Volit
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Pune-18.



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for successfully completing the 2 credit course
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EXTRA CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES



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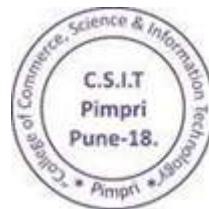
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