VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST
(Autonomous \& Residential)
[Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University]
M.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, April 2019

Part - III : Core Subject : Second Semester : Paper - I

## E-COMMERCE

Under CBCS - Credit 3

Time: 3 Hours

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions:

$(5 \times 1=5)$

1. BPS stands for
a) Bytes per second
b) Bits per second
c) Backup Power Supply
d) Business Process Simulation
2. EDI stands for $\qquad$ .
a) Electronic Data Interchange
b) Electronic Digit Interface
c) Electronic Dual Information
d) Element Data Information
3. A $\qquad$ connects a computer to a network, whether local or foreign.
a) Switch
b) LAN CARDS
c) Router
d) Cable
4. EDI has $\qquad$ -.
a) No legal status b) legal status
c) Not lawful
d) suggestion
5. The online equivalent of a stored value card is $\qquad$ _.
a) e-pay
b) e-cash
c) e-credit
d) e-debit

## SECTION - B

## Answer any FIVE Questions :

$(5 \times 2=10)$
6. Explain the term Router.
7. What is known as B2B?
8. What is LAN?
9. Define protocol?
10. Write any two uses of EDI.
11. What is Digital Signature?
12. Define Electronic Wallet.

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions:

13. a) Explain the functionality of the Internet.
(OR)
b) What are the types of accessing the Internet? Explain.
14. a) What are the useful services on WWW?
(OR)
b) What are the different types of Web Browsers? Explain.
15. a) Explain the benefits of e-commerce.
(OR)
b) What are the differences between traditional commerce and e-commerce?
16. a) Explain the architecture of EDI.
(OR)
b) Explain EDI-Legal, Security and Privacy Issues.
17. a) Explain e-Wallet. What are its uses?

## (OR)

b) Describe the uses of Smart Cards.

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Questions :

18. Narrate the different applications of the Internet.
19. What are the merits and demerits of e-commerce?
20. Why is the Internet vulnerable to hackers? Describe various sources of vulnerabilities.
21. Discuss about EDI applications in Business.
22. What is electronic payment system? What are the different types of electronic payment system?


## ADVANCED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Under CBCS - Credit 5
Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 75

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

1. The Concept of Conservatism Results In
a) Over Statement of Capital
b) Under Statement of Assets
c) Under Statement of Liabilities
d) None of These
2. Single Entry Is Changed Into Double Entry System Through
a) Balance Sheet Method
b) Statement of Affairs Method
c) Conversion Method
d) None of The Above
3. Under debtor system Credit sales are
a) Debited to the branch $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$
b) Credited to the branch $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$
c) Not shown anywhere in the branch $A / c$
d) none of the above
4. The premium paid by the new partners is shared by the old partners
a) In the sacrificing ratio
b) In the gaining ratio
c) In the capital ratio
d) P\&L A/c
5. General reserve appearing at the time of dissolution is transfer to
a) Bank A/c
b) Realisation $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$
c) Cash $A / c$
d) Creditors $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$

## $\underline{\text { SECTION - B }}$

## Answer any FIVE Questions :

$(5 \times 2=10)$
6. Explain the convention of consistency.
7. List any two Accounting Standards.
8. State any two differences between Single entry and Double entry systems.
9. What is called Dependent branches?
10. State any two advantages of Departmental accounting.
11. Point out any two benefits of Amalgamation.
12. What is called Dissolution of firm?

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 6=30)$
13. a) Briefly describe the basic Accounting conventions practiced in business.

## (OR)

b) Explain the objectives of Accounting Standards.
14. a) Mr. Mano keeps his books of accounts under Single entry system.

His Financial position on31.12.90 and 31.12.91 was as follows:

| Particulars | 1990 <br> Rs. | 1991 <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Cash | 9,860 | 800 |
| Stock in trade | 38,520 | 57,020 |
| Plant \& machinery | 54,420 | 61,000 |
| Bills Receivable | ---- | 16,480 |
| Sundry Debtors | 24,840 | 43,940 |
| Sundry Creditors | 72,040 | 80,000 |
| Furniture | 4,960 | 5,220 |
| Drawings | ---- | 5,000 |

During the year he introduced additional capital of Rs.20,000. From the above particulars prepare a statement of Profit and Loss of Mr. Mano for the year ended 31.12.91.
(OR)
b) Find out purchases and sales from the following details by making necessary accounts :

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Opening balance of debtors | 30,000 |
| Opening balance of Creditors | 10,000 |
| Collections from debtors | $1,60,000$ |
| Discount received | 2,500 |
| Bad debts | 1,000 |
| Payment to creditors | 14,000 |
| Discount allowed | 1,500 |
| Returns inwards | 2,000 |
| Returns outwards | 3,000 |
| Cash purchases | 6,000 |
| Cash sales | 10,000 |
| Closing balance of debtors | 35,000 |
| Closing balance of Creditors | 15,000 |

15. a) From the following particulars relating to Hyderabad branch for the year ended 31.12.90, prepare Branch A/c in the head office books :

| Particulars | Rs. | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Stock at the Branch on 1.1.90 |  | 15,000 |
| Debtors at the Branch on 1.1.90 |  | 30,000 |
| Petty cash at the Branch on 1.1.90 |  | 300 |
| Goods sent to Branch during 1990 |  | $2,52,000$ |
| Cash sales 1990 |  | 60,000 |
| Received from Debtors 1990 |  | $2,10,000$ |
| Credit Sales during 1990 |  | $2,28,000$ |
| Cheques sent to branch during 1990 : |  |  |
| For salaries |  | 9,000 |
| For Rent \& Rates |  | 1,500 |
|  | 1,100 |  |
| For petty cash |  | 11,600 |
| Stock at the Branch on 31.12.90 |  | 25,000 |
| Petty cash 31.12.90 |  | 200 |
| Goods returned by the branch |  | 2,000 |
| Debtors on 31.12.90 |  | 48,000 |

(OR)
b) From the following information, prepare departmental trading and profit \& loss $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ in a columnar form of the three departments of Sharma Dry Cleaners Ltd.

| Particulars | Dry Cleaning <br> Rs. | Daring <br> Rs. | Dyeing <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Stock $1^{\text {st }}$ Jan. 1996 | $4,00,000$ | $3,40,000$ | $9,40,000$ |
| ${\text { Stock } 31^{\text {st }} \text { Dec. } 1996}^{3,30,000}$ | $4,38,000$ | $8,17,000$ |  |
| Purchases | $19,59,000$ | $6,97,000$ | $13,73,000$ |
| Sales | $40,00,000$ | $20,00,000$ | $40,00,000$ |
| Wages | $7,28,000$ | $3,00,000$ | $2,46,000$ |

Goods were transferred from one department to another at cost price as follows :

1. Daring to dry cleaning Rs. 2,400 and to dyeing Rs. 40,200
2. Dyeing to dry cleaning Rs. 25,800 and to daring Rs. 18,000
3. Dry cleaning to daring Rs. 3,000 and to dyeing Rs. 24,000

Apportion equally :

|  | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Stationary | 5,418 |
| Postage | 4,050 |
| General expenses | $2,37,618$ |
| Insurance | 10,080 |
| Depreciation | 32,598 |

Rent \& taxes Rs. $1,80,000$ is to be split in proportion to space occupied, i.e., dry cleaning 4 , daring 2 , dyeing 2 and other space 2.
16. a) Bim, Gim and Nim are partners sharing profits in the ratio of $2: 3: 5$. Goodwill appears in their books at a value of Rs.60,000. Bim retires and on the day of Bim's retirement, goodwill is valued at Rs.30,000. Gim and Nim decided to share the future profits equally. Pass the necessary journal entries for Goodwill.

## (OR)

b) The following are the balance sheets of $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{s}$ P\&Q and $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{s} R \& \mathrm{~S}$ as on 31.3.2002 on which date they decided to amalgamate their businesses :

| Liabilities | P\&Q <br> Rs. | R\&S <br> Rs. | Assets | P\&Q <br> Rs. | R\&S <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Capitals |  |  | Machinery | 18,000 | 20,000 |
| P | 40,000 | - | Furniture | 24,000 | 6,000 |
| Q | 20,000 | - | Investments | 8,000 | - |
| R | - | 30,000 | Stock | 16,000 | 30,000 |
| S | - | 30,000 | Debtors | 32,000 | 14,000 |
| Reserves | 12,000 | - | Cash in hand | 2,000 | 6,000 |
| Creditors | 28,000 | 16,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

P and Q were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2
and R and S equally the terms of amalgamation were as follows :
i) the new firm was to take over all the assets and liabilities of both the firms.
ii) The assets of P and Q were valued as follows: Machinery Rs.20,000, Stock Rs.12,000, Provision for Doubtful debts to be made Rs. 2,000, Furniture and Investments at book value and Goodwill Rs.10,000
iii) The assets of $R$ and $S$ are valued under : Machinery Rs.24,000, Furniture Rs.9,000, Stock Rs.28,000 Debtors Rs.13,000 and Goodwill Rs.12,000
Show the necessary ledger accounts in the books of the old firms. 17. a) R,S and $M$ are partners sharing profits and losses as $2: 2: 1$. Their Balance sheet as at 30.06 .91 was as follows :

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Creditors | 4,000 | Bank | 5,000 |
| Capitals |  | Debtors | 4,000 |
| R | 10,000 | Stock | 5,000 |
| S | 4,000 | Fixtures | 2,000 |
| M | 2,000 | Machinery | 9,000 |
| Reserve fund | 5,000 |  |  |
|  | 25,000 |  | 25,000 |

(OR)
b) $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 3:3:2. Their balance sheet on 31-12-1997 was as follows:

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Sundry creditors | 47,500 | Bank | 55,000 |
| Partners capital |  | Stock | 69,000 |
| A 75,000 |  | Investments | 6,000 |
| B 75,000 |  | Debtors | 70,000 |
| C 1,00,000 |  | Land \& Building | $1,25,000$ |
|  | $2,50,000$ | Goodwill | 25,000 |
| Partners Current A/c |  |  |  |
| A 15,000 |  |  |  |
| B 25,000 |  |  |  |
| C 12,500 |  |  | $3,50,000$ |

The decided to dissolve the firm on1-1-1998. 'A' reports the results of realisation as follows :

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Land \& Building | 90,000 |
| Debtors | 60,000 |
| Investments | 5,500 |
| Stock | 75,500 |
| Goodwill | Nil |

The realization expenses amounted to Rs. 2,000. Prepare Realization of the firm.

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Questions : <br> $(3 \times 10=30)$

18. Discuss the Accounting Concepts used by the business people at Universal level.
19. Arul keeps his books under Single entry. He gives the following particulars for the year 1983 :

| Particulars | $\mathbf{1 . 1 . 8 3}$ <br> Rs. | $\mathbf{3 1 . 1 2 . 8 3}$ <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Stock | 18,470 | 22,500 |
| Bills Receivable | 5,500 | 3,800 |
| Bills Payable | 6,200 | 4,300 |
| Furniture | 2,100 | - |
| Machinery | 15,500 | - |
| Debtors | 13,200 | 16,000 |
| Creditors | 10,070 | 13,200 |

Summary of the Cash book

| Particulars | Rs. | Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| To balance b/d | 2,300 | Creditors | 11,600 |
| Debtors | 30,990 | Purchases | 6,600 |
| Interest <br> investment | 150 | Wages | 5,400 |
| Furniture | 450 | Salaries | 6,000 |
| Bills Receivable | 8,250 | Rent | 600 |
| Sales | 10,300 | Investment | 5,000 |
|  |  | Insurance | 600 |
|  |  | Advertisement | 500 |
|  |  | Carriage inwards | 250 |
|  |  | Bills Payable | 9,400 |
|  |  | Drawings | 2,400 |
|  |  | Furniture | 200 |
|  |  | Balance c/d | 3,890 |
|  | 52,440 |  | 52,440 |

A Reserve for doubtful debts is to be provided at $5 \%$ on debtors. Furniture and Machinery are to be depreciated at $10 \%$. Salaries Rs. 500 and stationery expenses Rs. 150 are yet to be paid. The prepaid insurance was Rs.200. Interest accrued on investments was Rs.75. Furniture of the book value of Rs. 600 (1.1.83) was sold on September 30 and new furniture was purchased on the same date.

Prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss A/c and Balance sheet as on 31.12.83.
20. A Head office invoices goods to its branch at cost plus $50 \%$. Branch remits all cash received to the head office and all expenses are met by the H.O. From the following particulars, prepare the necessary accounts on the stock \& debtors system to show the profit or loss at the branch.

|  | Rs. |  | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Stock on 1.1.89 (invoice price) | 27,900 | Goods returned by debtors | 3,600 |
| Debtors on 1.1.89 | 20,400 | Goods returned to H.O by branch | 4,500 |
| Goods invoiced to the branch <br> (invoice price) | $1,53,000$ | Shortage of stock | 1,350 |
| Cash sales | 75,000 | Discount allowed | 600 |
| Credit sales | 93,000 | Expenses at the branch | 16,200 |
| Cash collected from debtors | 91,200 | Bad debts | 600 |

21. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of $3: 1$. Their balance sheet stood as under on 31.3.2004:

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Salary due | 5,000 | Stock | 10,000 |
| Creditors | 40,000 | Prepaid insurance | 1,000 |
| Capital |  | Debtors 8,000 |  |
| A : 30,000 |  | Less: provision 500 |  |
|  | B : 20,000 |  |  |
|  | 50,000 | Cash | 7,500 |
|  |  | Machinery | 18,500 |
|  |  | Buildings | 22,000 |
|  |  | Furniture | 30,000 |
|  | 95,000 |  | 6,000 |
|  |  | 95,000 |  |

C is admitted as a new partner introducing a capital of Rs. 20,000 for his $1 / 4$ th share in future profits.
Following Revaluations are made:
i) Stock be depreciated by $5 \%$
ii) Furniture be depreciated by $10 \%$
iii) Building be revalued at Rs. 45,000
iv) The provision for doubtful debts should be increased to Rs. 1,000 . Pass journal entries, prepare Revaluation $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ and Balance sheet after admission.
22. $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of

3:2:1. They decide to dissolve the firm with effect from 1.1.95, when
the firm's Balance sheet stood as follows :

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Capitals |  | Fixed assets | $1,22,000$ |
| X | 54,000 | Cash at bank | 10,000 |
| Y | 40,000 | Other current assets | $1,13,000$ |
| Z | 25,000 |  |  |
| General reserve | 6,000 |  |  |
| Sundry Creditors | 90,000 |  |  |
| Bank Overdraft | 30,000 |  |  |
|  | $2,45,000$ |  | $2,45,000$ |

The assets were realized gradually. The following amounts, were realized after meeting the expenses
of realization

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ Realization | 75,000 (including cash at bank balance) |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ Realization | 32,000 |
| $3^{\text {rd }}$ Realization | 60,000 |
| $4^{\text {th }} \&$ final Realization | 63,000 |

If the distribution of cash is to be made after each instalment of realization, Prepare a statement showing the distribution to partners at each instalment although the final results were not yet known.


## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

1. Which is the limitation of traditional approach of Financial Management?
a) More emphas is of long term problems
b) One - sided approached
c) Ignores allocation of resources
d) All of these
2. Which of the following may be defined as relative change in profits due to a change in sale? Put the relevant words on blank?
a) Leverage
b) BEP
c) $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{V}$
d) MOS
3. Economic life of a plant is 8 years and its costs are Rs. $5,00,000$. Annual savings (cash inflow) is Rs. $1,00,000$. Hence Post Pay Back profit would be $\qquad$ -
a) $2,50,000$
b) $4,50,0000$
c) $3,00,000$
d) 2,00,000
4. Which is the form of dividend?
a) Cash dividend
b) Bond dividend
c) Stock dividend
d) All of the above
5. Which of the following is not a current assets?
a) Stock
b) $B / R$
c) Debtors
d) Goodwill

## $\underline{\text { SECTION - B }}$

## Answer any FIVE Questions :

6. What is meant by financial management?
7. What is weighted average cost of capital?
8. Define capital budgeting.
9. What is meant by dividend?
10. Define working capital.
11. State the significance of financial leverage.
12. What are the scope of financial management?

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

13. a) What are the objectives of financial management?
(OR)
b) Explain the features of various sources of long term financing. 14. a) Discuss the importance of cost of capital.

## (OR)

b) What is meant by capital structure?

Explain the major determinants of capital structure.
15. a) What is Internal Rate of Return? List out its merits and de-merits.
(OR)
b) A Project cost Rs.5,00,000 and yields annually a profit of Rs. 80,000 after depreciation @ $12 \%$ but before tax of $50 \%$. Calculate Pay back period.
16. a) Explain the factors determine the Dividend policy.
(OR)
b) List out the assumptions of Modigliani and Miller Theory on Dividend policy.
17. a) Describe the determinants of size of working capital requirement.
(OR)
b) Magil Ltd., are engaging in large -scale retail business. From the following information, you are required to forecast their working capital requirements.

| Projected annual sales | Rs.8,00,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Percentage of net profit on sales | $25 \%$ |
| Average credit period allowed to debtors | 8 weeks |
| Average credit period allowed by creditors | 4 weeks |
| Average stock carrying (in terms of sales requirements) | 12 weeks |
| Add $10 \%$ for contingencies. |  |

## SECTION - D

Answer any THREE Questions :
$(3 \times 10=30)$
18. What are the functions of financial management? Explain.
19. From the following figures, calculate operating, financial and combined leverage of two companies.

|  | Nikhila Ltd., Rs. in lakh | Mukila Ltd., Rs. in lakh |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sales | 500 | 1,000 |
| Variable cost | 200 | 300 |
| Fixed cost | 150 | 400 |
| Interest | 50 | 100 |
| Profit before tax | 100 | 200 |

20. Nithya Electronics Ltd. is concerning the purchase of a machine. Two machines A and B are available each costing Rs.50,000. In comparing the profitability of these machines a discount rate of $10 \%$ is to be used. Earnings after taxation are expected to be as follows:

| Year | Machine A cash inflow Rs. | Machine B cash inflow Rs. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| 2 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| 3 | 25,000 | 20,000 |
| 4 | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 5 | 10,000 | 20,000 |

You are also given the following data:

| Year | Present value of Re.1 @ 10\% discount |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 0.909 |
| 2 | 0.826 |
| 3 | 0.751 |
| 4 | 0.683 |
| 5 | 0.621 |

Calculate the Net Present value for two machines.
21. Discuss about Walter Theory on dividend.
22. From the following information, calculate the average working capital requirements.

The total estimated sales in a year will be Rs. $12,00,000$
Expenses are estimated as fixed expenses of Rs.2,000 per month plus variable expenses equal to $5 \%$ of his turnover.
Expects to fix a sales price for each product which will be $25 \%$ in excess of his cost of purchase.

Expects to turnover his stock 4 times in a year
All sales will be for cash but he expects one month's credit for purchases


## VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST

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M.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, April 2019

Part - III : Core Subject: Second Semester : Paper - IV

## QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Under CBCS - Credit 3

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 1=5)$

1. The term 'Operations Research' was coined in the year $\qquad$ .
a) 1950
b) 1940
c) 1978
d) 1960
2. Which technique is used in finding a solution for optimizing a given objective, such as profit maximisation or cost minimization under certain constraints?
a) Queueing Theory
b) Waiting Line
c) $a \& b$
d) Linear Programming
3. The utilisation factor for a system represents $\qquad$ -.
a) the steady state average waiting time
b) the probability that no one is in the system
c) the probability that the service facility is being used
d) the average number of customers in the queue
4. $\qquad$ is the shortest possible time in which an activity can be delayed without delaying the project.
a) Pessimistic time estimate
b) Optimistic time estimate
c) Most likely time estimate
d) All
5. In a decision theory problem under complete uncertainty, which one of the following approaches will not be possible?
a) Expected monetary value
b) Maxmin
c) Minimax
d) Hurwicz

## $\underline{\text { SECTION - B }}$

## Answer any FIVE Questions :

$(5 \times 2=10)$
6. What is meant by Standard Error?
7. From the following LPP, convert inequality constraints into equality and introduce Zero coefficient.

$$
\text { Maximize } \mathrm{Z}=4 \mathrm{x}_{1}+7 \mathrm{x}_{2}
$$

Subject to the constraints: $4 \mathrm{x}_{1}+3 \mathrm{x}_{2} \leq 12$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{x}_{1}+4 \mathrm{x}_{2} \leq 12 \\
& \mathrm{x}_{1}, \mathrm{x}_{2} \geq 0
\end{aligned}
$$

8. How to convert unbalanced assignment problem into balanced one?
9. What is saddle point?
10. Which formulae are used to calculate the number of customers in the queueing system?
11. Abbreviate the following :
a) PERT
b) CPM
12. Give the short note on 'Random failure' in replacement theory.

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions:

$(5 \times 6=30)$
13. a) A man buys 50 bulbs of 'Philips' and so 50 electric bulbs of 'HMT'. He finds that 'Philips' bulbs give an average life of 1500 hours with a standard deviation of 60 hours and 'HMT' bulbs gave an average life of 1512 hours with a standard deviation of 80 hours. Is there a significant difference in the mean life of the two makes of bulbs?

## (OR)

b) Two random samples were drawn from two normal populations and their values are :

| 66 | 67 | 75 | 76 | 82 | 84 | 88 | 90 | 92 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 64 | 66 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 85 | 87 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 97 |

Test whether the two populations have the same variance at the $5 \%$ level of significance.

$$
(\mathrm{F}=3.36) \text { at } 5 \% \text { le vel for } \mathrm{v} 1=10 \text { and } \mathrm{v} 2=8 .
$$

14. a) A company manufactures 3 types of products which use precious metals, platinum and gold. Due to the shortage of these metals, the government regulates the amount that may be used per day. The rele vant data with respect to supply, requirement and profits are summarized in the table below:

| Product | Platinum <br> requirement/units <br> $(\mathrm{gms})$ | Gold <br> requirement/units <br> $(\mathrm{gms})$ | Profit/unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 2 | 3 | 500 |
| B | 4 | 2 | 600 |
| C | 6 | 4 | 1200 |

Daily allotment of platinum and gold is 160 gms and 120 gms respectively. How should the company divide the supply of scarce precious metals? Formulate the mathematical model.
(OR)
b) Obtain an initial basic feasible solution to the following transportation problem using the North-West corner rule:

|  | D | E | F | G | Available |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 11 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 250 |
| B | 16 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 300 |
| C | 21 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 400 |
| Requirement | 200 | 225 | 275 | 250 |  |

15. a) Following is the pay off matrix for player $A$

Player B

| Player A |  | $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~B}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~B}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~B}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{~B}_{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{~A}_{1}$ | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
|  | $\mathrm{~A}_{2}$ | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
|  | $\mathrm{~A}_{3}$ | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
|  | $\mathrm{~A}_{4}$ | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 |

Using dominance property, obtain the optimum strategies for both the players and Determine the value of the game.
(OR)
b) A T.V. repairman finds that the time spent on his jobs has an Exponential distribution with mean 30 minutes. If he repairs sets in the order in which they came in, and if the arrival of sets is approximately Poisson with an average rate of 10 per 8 -hour day, what is repairman's expected idle time each day? How many jobs are ahead of the average set just brought in?
16. a) Draw a network diagram for the following data, Find the critical path and project duration.

| Activity | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Preceding activities | None | A | A | B | C | D |
| Duration (weeks) | 6 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 7 |

b) The following table gives the activities of a construction project and duration (in days).

| Activity | $1-2$ | $1-3$ | $2-3$ | $2-4$ | $3-4$ | $4-5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duration | 20 | 25 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 10 |

Draw the network diagram and find the critical path.
17. a) Following table gives the running costs per year and resale price of a certain equipment whose purchase price Rs.5,000.

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Running cost (Rs.) | 1500 | 1600 | 1800 | 2100 | 2500 | 2900 | 3400 | 4000 |
| Resale value (Rs.) | 3500 | 2500 | 1700 | 1200 | 800 | 500 | 500 | 500 |

(OR)
b) The following table gives the costs per year and the resale value of a certain equipment whose purchase price is Rs. 6,500. At what age is the replacement due optimally.

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Running cost (Rs.) | 1400 | 1500 | 1700 | 2000 | 2400 | 2800 | 3300 | 3900 |
| Resale value (Rs.) | 4000 | 3000 | 2200 | 1700 | 1300 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Questions :

$$
(3 \times 10=30)
$$

18. A certain survey shows that out of 50 ordinary shops, 35 are managed by men of which 17 are in cities. 12 shops in village are run by women. Can it be inferred that shops run by women are relatively more in villages than in citites?
19. Alpha corporation has four plants each of which can manufacture any one of four products. Production costs differ from one plant to another as do sales revenue. Given revenue and cost data below, obtain which product each plant should produce to maximize profit:

|  | Sales revenue <br> (Rs.'000s) |  |  |  | Production costs |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Rs.'000s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

20. Solve the following game graphically

\[

\]

21. A Project has the following time schedule

| Activity | Time in months | Activity | Time in months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-2$ | 2 | $3-7$ | 5 |
| $1-3$ | 2 | $4-6$ | 3 |
| $1-4$ | 1 | $5-8$ | 1 |
| $2-5$ | 4 | $6-9$ | 5 |
| $3-6$ | 8 | $7-8$ | 4 |
|  |  | $8-9$ | 3 |

i) Construct the network
ii) Find the total float for each activity
iii) Find the critical path and the project duration
22. Let the value of money be assumed to be $10 \%$ per year and suppose machine $A$ is replaced after every 3 years whereas machine $B$ is replaced after every 6 years. The yearly costs of both the machines are given as under:

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Machine A | 1000 | 200 | 400 | 1000 | 200 | 400 |
| Machine B | 1700 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |

Determine which machine should be purchased.

*     *         * 

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M.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, April 2019

Part - III : Core Subject : Fourth Semester : Paper - I

## FINANCIAL MARKETS AND SERVICES

Under CBCS - Credit 4

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 1=5)$

1. Bills drawn and accepted payable after three months are called:
a) Ind igenous bills
b) Usance bills
c) Clean bills
d) Supply bills
2. The Investor Education and Protection Fund has been set up by
a) NSE
b) Central Government
c) BSE
d) SEBI
3. The concept of securitization is associated with:
a) Capital Market
b) Money Market
c) Debt Market
d) Foreign Exchange Market
4. Lease used for financing those asse ts which require luge capital out loy is $\qquad$ lease
a) Finance
b) Leverage
c) Wet
d) Operating
5. A merchant banker can claim a charge of $\qquad$ per cent as commission for the whole issue
a) 0.25
b) 1
c) 0.75
d) 0.5

## $\underline{\text { SECTION - B }}$

## Answer any FIVE Questions:

$(5 \times 2=10)$
6. What is Money Market?
7. Write short note on Capital Market.
8. List out any two advantages of Credit Rating.
9. What is leasing agreement?
10. What is International Credit Card?
11. What is Merchant banking?
12. Why should an exporter opt for forfeiting?

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

13. a) Define financial services and explain their functions.
(OR)
b) Explain the features of Money Market.
14. a) What is primary market? Explain the types of new issues market.
(OR)
b) What are the Advantages of listing of Securities?
15. a) Distinguish between the open-ended mutual funds and close ended mutual funds.
(OR)
b) What are the various methods of transfer of asset?
16. a) Briefly explain the functioning of a smart card.
(OR)
b) State the Benefits of Venture Capital.
17. a) Explain the different types of factoring.
(OR)
b) Differentiate between bill discounting and factoring.

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Questions :

18. Narrate the growth and development of financial system.
19. Explain the functions of SEBI.
20. Discuss the Components of financial Services.
21. Explain the merits and demerits of Credit cards?
22. Is merchant banking similar to commercial banking? Explain the types of merchant banking service providers.


## APPLIED COST ACCOUNTING

Under CBCS - Credit 5

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 1=5)$

1. Factory overhead is also termed as Manufacturing overhead or
a) Office overhead
b) Selling overhead
c) Distribution overhead
d) Production overhead
2. Optimum quantity to be manufactured in a batch is called $\qquad$ batch quantity.
a) Emotional
b) Economic
c) Essential
d) Elective
3. The physical distance covered by a vehicle is measured in terms of
a) Ton kilometers
b) Passenger kilometres
c) Vehicle days
d) Running kilometers or miles
4. Abnormal Loss and Gain units are valued at
a) Market value
b) Scrap value
c) Releasable value
d) Net value
5. Total Material Cost Variance $=$
a) Standard cost of materials - actual cost of materials
b) Standard cost of materials + actual cost of materials
c) Actual cost of materials - actual cost of labour
d) Actual cost of materials + actual cost of labour

## SECTION - B

## Answer any FIVE Questions :

6. What are the Elements of cost?
7. From the following Information calculate total Tons K.M
a) No of Lorries

- 10
b) Capacity
- 5 tons each
c) Days Operated
- 25 days Per Month
d) Trips made by Each Lorry - 1 trips a day of distance of 120 K.M
e) Average Lord carried
- $80 \%$ of Capacity
f) Empty running $40 \%$ of the total Running Distance.

8. Find out the Quotation for Job No.786:

| Cost of Sales | Rs. 15,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Profit | $20 \%$ of Sales |

9. From the following information calculate the profit to be taken to Profit and Loss account if, $75 \%$ of the work certified is received in cash.

| Contract price | Rs. 100,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Work Certified | Rs. 80,000 |
| Cost Incurred | Rs. 60,000 |

10. Ascertain Abnormal Gain / Loss Units from the following

| Input | - | 2,000 Units |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Normal Loss | - | $10 \%$ |
| Output | - | 1620 Units |

11. Calculate Labour Cost and Rate variance from the following data

| Standard Hours | - | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Standard Rate | - | Rs 6 per Hour |
| Actual Hours | - | 100 |
| Actual Rate | - | Rs 8 per Hour |

12. Alamelu Travel Employed 5 Buses which run over a route of 140

Kms (one way), making one round trips per day. The buses run 360 days per years and $10 \%$ of them on Average or laid out for Repairs. Ascertain the total running Km per year.

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

13. a) State the objectives of costing accounting.
(OR)
b) What is Cost Audit? Explain its objectives.
14. a) The following details are relating to a company during the year 2018

Raw materials used Rs.36,000
Direct Wages Rs.30,000
Total overheads Rs.25,000
Labour Hours worked 24,000
Hours of machine operation 20,000
Details relating to Job Number 123:
Materials Used Rs.2, 000; Labour hours 1,650;
Direct wages Rs.1, 650; Machine hours 1,200
Using direct wages method, labour hour method and machine hour method, Calculate by all the three different methods the overheads chargeable to the job

## (OR)

b) The following information related to the manufacturing of components $\mathrm{X}-10$ in a cost centre.

| Cost of Materials | -10 paise per components |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operator's Wages | $-\operatorname{Re} 1$ per Hour |
| Machine Hour Rate | - Rs 2 |
| Setting up time of the Machine | -2 hours and 30 Minutes |
| Manufacturing time | -12 minutes per components |

Prepare Cost sheet in Columnar form in showing both production and setting up cost. Total and per unit when a batch consists of
a) 100 Components
b) 1000 Components
15. a) Anand Travels owns a fleet of Taxis and following particulars are available: No of taxis 10 ; cost of each taxi Rs.2,80,000 ; Salary of managers Rs. 6000 p.m.; Salary of accountant Rs. 5000 p.m. Salary of cleaner Rs. 2000 p.m.; Salary of mechanic Rs. 4000 p.m.; Driver‘s salary Rs. 2000 per month per taxi; Garage rent Rs.6000.p.m Insurance premium 1\% p.a.; Annual tax Rs. 600 per Taxi; Annual repairs Rs. 12000 per taxi. The total life of a taxi is about $2,00,000$ kms. A taxi runs in all 3000 kms per month of which it runs $30 \%$ empty. Petrol consumptions 1 liter for 10 kms . Cost per liter of petrol is Rs.50. Oil and other sundries are Rs. 5 per 100 kms .

Calculate the cost of running a taxi per km .

## (OR)

b) The following is the summery of the transaction as on $31^{\text {st }} \mathrm{Dec}$ 2018, relating to a special Contract completed during the year.
a) Martial bought from the markets

- 1500
b) Martial issued form the stores
- 500
c) Wages
- 2440
d) Direct Expense
- 294
e) Office on cost
- $\quad 10 \%$ prime cost

Your required to prepare a contract account keeping in view the martial return amount to Rs. 240 .
16. a) In a process 10,000 units of raw materials are introduced at a cost of Rs.20,000. Wages and overheads for the process are Rs.5,100 and Rs.3,400 respectively. 7,500 units were completed and transferred. The balance of 2,500 units is closing work in progress. The degree of completion regarding Material is $100 \%$ and Labour and overheads is $40 \%$ each.

Prepare statement of equivalent production, statement of cost and statement of evaluation.

## (OR)

b) A Samsung \& Company produces the product through two process R and S. the following details pertaining process of Jan 2019 are Available.

| Inputs | RS |
| :--- | :---: |
| Materials (500 Units) | 10,000 |
| Labor | 8,000 |
| Indirect Expenses | 7,000 |

Normal Loss in the Process is estimated at 5\% of the input which possesses a scrap value of Rs 31 per unit. Prepare the Process Account.
17. a) From the following particular calculate sales variances

| Product | Budgeted Sales |  | Actual Sales |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Qty Units | Price | Qty Units | Actual Price |
| A | 1,000 | 20 | 1,300 | 21 |
| B | 2,000 | 15 | 2,300 | 14 |
|  | $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 , 6 0 0}$ |  |

(OR)
b) from the following details, you are required to compute the variable overhead variance.

| Budgeted Overheads | - | Rs 2,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Budgeted Output In Units | - | 5,000 units |
| Budgeted Hours | - | 2500 Hours |
| Actual Overheads | - | Rs 2,500 |
| Actual Output in Units | - | 4,000 Units |
| Actual Hours Worked | - | 2,000 Hours |

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Ouestions :

18. Describe the various classifications of Overheads?
19. The following details are available from the company's book:

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Stock of materials on 1-1-2012 | 12,800 |
| Stock of finished goods on 1-1-2012 | 28,000 |
| Purchases during the year | $2,92,000$ |
| Productive wages | $1,98,800$ |
| Sales of finished goods | $5,92,000$ |
| Stock of raw materials on 31-12-2012 | 13,600 |
| Stock of finished goods on 31-12-2012 | 30,000 |
| Works overhead | 43,736 |
| Office and generalexpenses | 35,547 |

The company is about to send a tender for a large plant. The costing department estimates that materials required would cost Rs.20,000 and wages for making the plant would cost Rs.12,000. Tender is to be a net profit of $20 \%$ on selling price. State what would be the amount of the tender, if based on made keeping the usual percentages?
20. DLF undertook a contract for the construction of houses on $1^{\text {st }}$ January, 2016. The contract price was Rs.22,50,000. The following figures are available for 2016:

| Particular | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Materials purchased | $3,60,000$ |
| Materials issued from stores | 45,000 |
| Labour | $1,35,000$ |
| Plant installed at site | $1,80,000$ |
| Direct expenses | 90,000 |


| Establishment charges | 22,500 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Materials returned to stores | 22,500 |
| Materials on hand at the end | 9,000 |
| Plant in hand at the end | $1,35,000$ |
| Wages outstanding | 36,000 |
| Direct expenses outstanding | 27,000 |
| Work uncertified | 95,400 |
| Cash received(80\% of work certified) | $9,00,000$ |

Prepare the contract account. Also show the Balance Sheet extracts.
21. A product passes through three processes $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z .

|  | Process ' X <br> Rs. | Process ' Y ' <br> Rs. | Process ' $Z$ ' <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Materials | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Labour | 10,000 | 16,000 | 13,000 |
| Overheads | 2,100 | 2,376 | 4,018 |
| Actual output(units) | 9,500 | 9,100 | 8,100 |
| Normal Loss | $3 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Scrap Value per unit | 0.50 | 1 | 2 |
| Raw materials of 10,000 units at Rs. 2 per unit were |  |  |  | introduced into process ' X ' at the beginning. Prepare the Process Accounts, Normal Loss account, Abnormal Loss account and Abnormal Gain account.

22. From the data given below Calculate
a. Material price Variance
b. Material usage variance
c. Material Mix variance

Consumption per 1oo units of products

| Materials | Standard | Actual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 40 Units at Rs 50 per unit | 50 units at Rs 50 per unit |
| B | 60 Units at Rs 40 per unit | 60 Units at Rs 45 per unit |

## VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST

(Autonomous \& Residential)
[Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University]
M.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, April 2019

Part - III : Core Subject: Fourth Semester : Paper - III
DIRECT TAX - II
Under CBCS - Credit 4
Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 75

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 1=5)$

1. What is the maximum Income Tax rate for HUF :
a) $10 \%$
b) $20 \%$
c) $25 \%$
d) $30 \%$
2. Surcharge @ $12 \%$ is applicable provided if
a) Total income exceeds Rs. 1 lakh
b) Total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore
c) Total income exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs
d) none of the above
3. The income from foreign companies by providing the services in project connected with security of India is $\qquad$ from tax liability.
a) $50 \%$ exempted
b) $20 \%$ exempted
c) $100 \%$ exempted
d) $55 \%$ exempted
4. The last date of filing the return of income $\mathrm{u} / \mathrm{s} 139$ (1) for assessment year 2018-19 in case of a Company assessee is:
a) $30^{\text {th }}$ September
b) $30^{\text {th }}$ September of the assessment year
c) $31^{\text {st }}$ March of the assessment year
d) $30^{\text {th }}$ November of the assessment year in case it is required to furnish report referred to in section 92 E and $30^{\text {th }}$ September of the assessment year in any other case
5. The basic objectives of tax planning is
a) Reduction of tax liability
b) Minimization of litigation
c) Productive investment
d) Maximization of litigation

## $\underline{\text { SECTION - B }}$

## Answer any FIVE Questions : <br> $(5 \times 2=10)$

6. Give any two incomes which are treated as business income.
7. Define a firm
8. What do you mean by limited liability partnership?
9. What do you mean by domestic companies?
10. State the tax rate under MAT.
11. What is PAN?
12. What is tax avoidance?

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 6=30)$
13. a) Compute the total income of HUF for the AY 2018-19.

| Particulars | Amount (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Income from business | $5,52,000$ |
| Salary received by a member from a company | $2,00,000$ |
| Directors fees received by karta | 15,000 |
| Annual rental value of property let out | 12,000 |
| Municipal taxes paid | 600 |
| Dividend received from domestic company | 4,500 |
| LTCG | 9,880 |
| STCG | 10,000 |
| Share in profits of AOP | 10,000 |
| Donation to charitable institution in cash | 5,000 |

## (OR)

b) Compute the total income and tax liability of a HUF for the AY 2018-19.

| Particulars | Amount (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Rent from house property | 30,000 |
| Municipal taxes paid | 2,000 |
| Loss from speculation business | $-10,000$ |
| Loss from hedging contracts | $-5,000$ |
| Income from business | $5,82,500$ |

14. a) Compute the total income of the firm from the $P \& L$ account given below for the AY 2018-19.

| Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) | Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| House tax | 1,000 | Gross profit | $1,00,000$ |
| Other expenses | $1,30,000$ | Rent from house property | 10,000 |
| Remuneration to working <br> partners as per deed | 80,000 | Capital gains | 20,000 |
|  | Net loss | 81,000 |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 , 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 , 0 0 0}$ |

Out of other expenses 20,000 is not deductible.
(OR)
b) Compute the tax liability of the partnership firm for the assessment year 2018-19.

| Particulars | Amount (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Income from house property | $2,00,000$ |
| Income from business | $40,00,000$ |
| LTCG | $1,00,000$ |
| Income from other sources | 50,000 |
| Deductions under 80IA | $20,00,000$ |
| Deductions under 80IB | $3,50,000$ |

15. a) Sun electronics limited, a domestic company has provided their income particulars for the PY 2017-2018. Compute the total income and tax liability.

| Particulars | Amount (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Interest on government securities | 20,000 |
| Income from business | $5,00,000$ |
| STCG | 15,000 |
| LTCG | 33,000 |
| Dividend from Indian companies | 10,000 |
| Dividend from foreign companies | 10,000 |
| Book profits u/s115JB | $9,00,000$ |

(OR)
b) Compute the tax liability of a domestic company for the AY

2018-19.

| Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Profit from business after deducting donation <br> to approved charity50000 | $4,00,000$ |
| Interest on go vernment securities | 20,000 |
| Dividend from domestic companies | 60,000 |
| LTCG | $1,00,000$ |
| Book profits u/s 115JB | $10,00,000$ |
| Dividend distributed on 6.9.2017 | $1,00,000$ |

16. a) Explain the powers of Chief commissioner of Income tax.

## (OR)

b) Explain the various types of returns.
17. a) Explain the significance of Tax planning.
(OR)
b) Differentiate between tax planning and tax evasion.

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Questions :

18. Compute the total income and tax liability of a HUF for the AY 2018-19.

| Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Profit from business on purchase and sale of shares | $8,60,000$ |
| STT paid on above | $2,40,000$ |
| STCG | 7,500 |
| LTCG | 9,000 |
| LTCL | 7,700 |
| Rent received from house property | 21,000 |
| Municipal taxes paid | 3,000 |
| Interest on government securities | 9,000 |
| Interest paid on loan taken for purchase of the above securities | 6,000 |
| Interest from savings account | 20,000 |
| Donation to Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial trust | 6,000 |
| Premium paid on life insurance policy of Karta | 3,060 |

19. Compute the net income and tax liability of the firm for the AY 2018-19. The firm fulfills the conditions of section 184.

| Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) | Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Expenses | 82,000 | Receipts from clients <br> and audit fees | $1,80,000$ |
| Depreciation | 20,000 | Dividend from domestic <br> companies | 15,000 |
| Remuneration to partners | 60,000 | Net loss | 2,000 |
| Interest to partners | 35,000 |  |  |
|  | $1,97,000$ |  | $1,97,000$ |

Other information

- Out of expenses, rs. 17400 is not deductible.
- Depreciation allowed is 17500
- Interest to partners is deductible

20. X company limited furnished the following income particulars for the year ended 31.03.2018. compute the total income.

| Particulars | Amount <br> (in Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Business income | $4,20,000$ |
| Dividend from domestic company | 20,000 |
| Dividend from foreign company | 15,000 |
| STCG | 25,000 |
| LTCG | 70,000 |
| General expenses include- <br> Revenue expenditure-5000 and capital expenditure-20000 |  |
| Donations deducted in P\&L account were- <br> Ambedkar university | 30,000 |
| Ved Matha Gayathri Trust(approved) | 70,000 |
| Rajiv Gandhi Foundation | 5,000 |

21. Explain the tax provisions relating to regular assessment.
22. How can a salaried assessee reduce his tax liability through tax planning?

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions:

1. $\qquad$ is a long term commitment of funds to make additional income.
a) Speculation
b) Gambling
c) Investment
d) Arbitrage
2. New Issue Market and the Stock Exchange are the two complementary parts of $\qquad$ _.
a) Government Securities Market
b) Industrial Securities Market
c) Commodity Market
d) Forex Market
3. $\qquad$ are those brokers of a stock exchange who are pessimistic and go on selling securities in expectation of a fall in prices.
a) Bear
b) Stag
c) Bull
d) Lame Duck
4. If Price Earning (P/E) ratio is smaller than Value Earning (V/E) ratio, the stock is $\qquad$ -.
a) Over priced
b) Under priced
c) Correctly Valued
d) Not correctly valued
5. $\qquad$ is the economic indicator.
a) Leading
b) Coincidental
c) Lagging
d) All the above

## SECTION - B

## Answer any FIVE Questions : (5 $\times 2=10$ Marks)

6. What is Speculation?
7. Expand CRISIL.
8. What do you mean by Listing of Securities?
9. What is Return?
10. What is Fundamental Analysis?
11. What are the forms of Efficient Market Theory?
12. What is dematerialisation?

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

$(5 \times 6=30)$
13. a) What are the differences between investment and speculation?

## (OR)

b) What are the stages involved in the investment process?
14.a) Write a note on NSDL

## (OR)

b) What are the advantages of credit rating?
15. a) What are the various stages involved in security trading in stock exchange?

## (OR)

b) Discuss the procedure involved in listing the securities.
16. a) What are the elements of investment?
(OR)
b) What are the points needs to be remembered in respect of Bond valuation?
17. a) Explain the strong form of Efficient Market Theory.
(OR)
b) What is Technical Analysis? Bring out the role of charts in technical analys is.

## SECTION - D

Answer any THREE Questions :
( $3 \times 10=30$ Marks)
18. What are the features of an investment programme?
19. Describe the methods of floating shares in the new issue market.
20. Discuss the functions of stock exchange.
21. Explain MM theory of valuation of equity shares.
22. Explain the factors involved in company analysis.
(Autonomous \& Residential)
[Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University]
M.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, April 2019

Part - III : Elective Subject: Second Semester: Paper - I

## COMMERCE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Under CBCS - Credit 5
Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 75

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions :

1. Find the average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50
a) 39.8
b) 40.1
c) 40.5
d) None
2. $339.001+9.62+0.02+0.132+187=$ ?
a) 525.773
b) 535.723
c) 535.773
d) None
3. L.C.M. of $5^{-2}$ and $5^{-4}$ is:
a) $5^{-4}$
b) $5^{-2}$
c) $5^{-6}$
d) None
4. The H.C.F of 2923 and 3239.
a) 37
b) 73
c) 79
d) None
5. Rajeev's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Rajeev?
a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) None
6. If a radio is purchased for Rs. 490 and sold for Rs. 465.50 , find the loss percent
a) $3 \%$
b) $4 \%$
c) $5 \%$
d) None
7. Find the S.P., when C.P. $=$ Rs. 56.25 Gain $=20 \%$
a) 65.50
b) 66.50
c) 67.50
d) None
8. Divide Rs. 2324 among A,B,C in the ratio 70:56:40
a) $980: 784: 560$
b) $490: 280: 392$
c) $392: 490: 280$
d) None
9. $\sqrt{21025}=$ ?
a) 144
b) 145
c) 146
d) None
10. A, B and C start a business each investing Rs.20000. After 5 month A withdrew Rs. 5000, B withdraw Rs. 4000 and C invests Rs. 6000 more. At the end of the year, a total profit of Rs. 69900 was recorded. Find the share of A.
a) 21500
b) 18500
c) 20500
d) None
11. Find the simple interest on Rs. 68000 at $16 \frac{2}{3} \%$ per annum for 9 months.
a) 9500
b) 7500
c) 8500
d) None
12. Find the compound interest on Rs. 7500 at $4 \%$ per annum for 2 years, Compounded annually.
a) 8112
b) 8113
c) 8114
d) None
13. Find the odd man out: $3,5,7,12,17,19$
a) 19
b) 17
c) 12
d) None
14. A does a work in 10 days and B does the same work in 15 days. In how many days they together will do the same work?
a) 5 days
b) 6 days
c) 8 days
d) None
15. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 36 hours and 45 hours respectively. If both the pipes are opened simultaneously, how much time will be taken to fill the tank?
a) 18 hours
b) 19 hours
c) 20 hours
d) None
16. Find the next two terms in the series: A, C, F, J,?,?
a) L, $P$
b) $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{U}$
c) R, V
d) None
17. Find the next term in the alpha-numeric series ZIA, X2D, V6G, T21 J, R88M, P445P,?
a) N 2676 S
b) N26766T
c) T 26 ON
d) None
18. Find the missing term in each of the following series. $4,8,28,80,244$,
a) 728
b) 628
c) 428
d) None
19. Arrange the following in a logical order
1) Consultation
2) Illness
3) Doctor
4) Treatment
a) 2, 3, 1, 4
b) $2,3,4,1$
c) $4,3,1,2$
d) $1,4,3,2$
20.If + means *,* means - , / means + and - means $/$, then which of the following gives the result of $175-25 / 5+20 * 3+10$ ?
a) 77
b) 160
c) 240
d) None
21. Which of the following words will come second in the English dictionary?
a) Magical
b) Magnify
c) Maternal
d) Magnetic
22. Food : Stomach :: Fuel : ?
a) Plane
b) Track
c) Engine
d) None
23. In a certain code letter in the word TEACHER is written as VGCEJGT. How is CHILDREN written in that code?
a) EJKNEGTP
b) EGKNFITP
c) EJKNFTGP
d) None
24. An athlete runs 200 meters race in 24 seconds. His speed of the car in metres per second?
a) $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
b) $24 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
c) $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
d) None
25. One day, Ravi left home and cycled 10 km southwards, turned right and cycled 5 km and turned right and cycled 10 km and turned left and cycled 10 km . How many kilometers will he have to cycle to reach his home straight?
a) 10 km
b) 15 km
c) 20 km
d) 25 km

In the following figure small square represents the persons who know English, triangle to those who know Marathi, big square to those who know Telugu and circle to those who know Hindi. In the different regions of the figures from 1 to 12 are given.

26. How many persons can speak English and Hindi both the languages only?
a) 5
b) 8
c) 7
d) None
27. How many persons can speak Marathi and Telugu both?
a) 10
b) 11
c) 13
d) None
28. How many persons can speak only English?
a) 9
b) 12
c) 7
d) None
29. How many persons can speak English, Hindi and Telugu?
a) 8
b) 2
c) 7
d) None
30. How many persons can speak all the languages?
a) 1
b) 8
c) 2
d) None
31. The best advertisement is
a) Signboard
b) Internet
c) TV, media
d) a satisfied customer
32. 'HNI' in Marketing means $\qquad$ _
a) High Number Influence
b) High Negative Individual
c) High Net worth Improvement
d) High Net worth Individual
33. Market Size implies $\qquad$
a) Size of marketing staff
b) size of the organization
c) Scope for profit
d) scope for marketing
34. Which of the following is a consumable item?
a) Cold drink or Milk
b) Newspaper
c) LPG
d) Petrol
35. Skimming is the $\qquad$ .
a) Pricing of a product
b) Sales technique
c) Wage
d) Cost of Production
36. Margin of Safety can be increased by $\qquad$ _.
a) Increasing the sales
b) increasing production
c) decreasing the fixed cost
d) giving brand name
37. At the $\qquad$ stage in the product life cycle, sales growth begins
to decline.
a) growth
b) maturity
c) saturation
d) dec line
38. Largest number of new product ideas are rejected during the $\qquad$ .
a) idea generation
b) concept testing
c) business analysis
d) screening
e) test marketing
39. The types of prices that appear latest often in advertisements are
$\qquad$ prices.
a) bargain
b) discount
c) premium
d) retail
40. In $\qquad$ message and media are brought together with a planned time framework.
a) service blueprint
b) compaign
c) communication model
d) communication process
41. All of the following are examples of publicity based public relations tools except $\qquad$ -.
a) Press conferences
b) Feature articles
c) News releases
d) Annual reports
42. A ban on import of a certain product is known as $\qquad$ .
a) Quota
b) Tariff
c) Embargo
d) Exchange control
$\qquad$ is anything that can be offered to a market to satisfy a
43.
want or need.
a) Management goal
b) Service
c) Product
d) Demand
44. UPC is also known as $\qquad$
a) price label
b) product code
c) bar code
d) product label
45. Punched cards were introduced by :
a) Powers
b) Blaise Pascal
c) Joseph Marie Jacquard
d) Herman Hollerith
46. The earliest calculating de vice is:
a) Clock
b) Difference Engine
c) Abacus
d) Calculator
47. Analog computer is
a) a means of communicating at a low level
b) a device that operates on data in the form of continuously varying physical quantities
c) an algebraic high - level language
d) All the above mentioned
48. Peripherals are:
a) A part of the CPU
b) Output devices alone
c) Input devices alone
d) Input, output, secondary storage devices
49. Which of the following is a term related with scanners?
a) Laser
b) TW AIN
c) Cartridge
d) Media
e) Both a and b
50. The mouse generally does have:
a) Two buttons
b) Three buttons
c) Several buttons
d) Either a or b
51. The resolution of laser printer is specified in terms of
a) DPI
b) LPM
c) CPM
d) PPM
52. The CRT is $\qquad$ in shape.
a) Circular
b) Rectangular
c) Elliptical
d) Conical
53. Which of the following devices can store a large amount of data?
a) Floppy Disk
b) Hard Disk
c) CD ROM
d) Zip Disk
54. Primary Memory stores:
a) Data
b) Programs
c) Results
d) All the above
55. Hard disks are organized as:
a) Cylinders
b) Tracks
c) Cylinders and Tracks
d) Master Boot record
56. Who invented the high level language C ?
a) Dennis M.Ritchie
b) Niklaus Writh
c) Seymour Papert
d) Donald Kunth
57. Which is a application software among following?
a) Assembler
b) Complier
c) Microsoft office
d) None
58. What is meaning of OMR?
a) Optical Mark Reader
b) Optical Message Reader
c) Optical Message Reader
d) None
59. If CPU executes multiple programs simultaneously, it will be known as?
a) Multiprocessing
b) Multitasking
c) Timesharing
d) Multiprogramming
60. A wireless technology built in electronic gadgets used for exchanging data over short distances is?
a) Bluetooth
b) Wifi
c) Modem
d) USB

Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts
a) If only conclusion I follows
b) If only conclusion II follows
c) If neither conclusion I and II follows
d) If both conclusion I and II follows
61. Statements : All men are dogs. All dogs are cats

Conclusions: All men are cats. All dogs are cats
62. Statements : All film stars are playback singers. All film directors are film stars.
Conclusions : All film directors are playback singers. Some film stars are film directors.
63. Statements : All pens are roads. All roads are houses

Conclusions: All houses are pens. Some houses are pens
64. Statements : All huts are mansions. All mansions are temples.

Conclusions : Some temples are huts. Some temples are mansions
65. Statements : All pens are chalks. All chairs are chalks

Conclusions : Some pens are chairs. Some Chalks are pens
Choose the venn diagram which best illustrates the three given classes in each of the following questions?
a)

b)

c)
d) $\bigcirc \bigcirc$
66. Week, Day, Year
67. Judge, Thief, Criminal
68. Husband, Wife, Family
69. Square, Rectangle, Polygon
70. Mustard, Barley, Potato

The following pie-chart shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book. Study the pie-chart and the answer the questions based on it.

## Various Expenditures (in pe rcentage) Incurred in Publishing a Book


71. If for a certain quantity of books, the publisher has to pay Rs. 30600 as printing cost, then what will be amount of royalty to be paid for these books?
a) Rs. 19450
b) Rs. 21200
c) Rs. 22950
d) Rs. 26150
72. What is the central angle of the sector corresponding to the expenditure incurred on Royalty?
a) $15 \%$
b) $24 \%$
c) $54 \%$
d) $48 \%$
73. The price of the book is marked $20 \%$ above the C.P if the marked price of the book is Rs. 180 , then what is the cost of the paper used in a single copy of the book?
a) Rs. 36
b) Rs. 37.50
c) Rs. 42
d) Rs. 44.25
74. If 5500 copies are published and the transportation cost on them amounts to Rs. 82500 , then what should be the selling price of the book so that the publisher can earn a profit of $25 \%$ ?
a) Rs. 187.50
b) Rs. 191.50
c) Rs. 175
d) Rs. 180
75. Royalty on the book is less than the printing cost by:
a) $5 \%$
b) $331 / 5 \%$
c) $20 \%$
d) $25 \%$

(Autonomous \& Residential) [Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University]
M.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, April 2019

Part - III : Elective Subject : Fourth Semester: Paper - I

## ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Under CBCS - Credit 4
Time: $\mathbf{3}$ Hours
Max. Marks: 75

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions:

$(5 \times 1=5)$

1. Who is independent person in an enterprise
a) manager
b) labour
c) proprietor
d) salesman
2. The first steel industry in India was established by
a) TATA
b) Ashok Leyland c) TVS
d) Reliance
3. A successful entrepreneur is always
a) lazy person
b) opportunity seeker
c) idle creature
d) indolent men
4. NSIC Software Technology cum Business Parks, Chennai is located at
a) Anna Nagar
b) KK Nagar
c) T Nagar
d) Guindy
5. Reduction in long term loan will result in cash
a) in flow
b) out flow
c) receipt flow
d) credit flow

## $\underline{\text { SECTION - B }}$

## Answer any FIVE Questions :

$(5 \times 2=10)$
6. Define the term Entrepreneur.
7. State any four Qualities which an entrepreneur should possess.
8. Define Entrepreneurship.
9. What are the various types of Women Entrepreneurs?
10. What is Sectoral Project? Give an example.
11. What are the components of a Project Report?
12. What are DICs?

## SECTION - C

## Answer ALL Questions :

13. a) Describe the main functions of an Entrepreneur.
(OR)
b) What are the characteristics of a successful Entrepreneur?
14.a) What are the various steps in identification of business opportunities?
(OR)
b) What are Objectives of EDP?
15.a) Briefly explain how you will formulate a business plan.
(OR)
b) Classify the projects and bring out their features.
14. a) Enumerate briefly the functions of NSIC.
(OR)
b) Describe the various schemes of assistance of SIDBI.
15. a) Explain the importance of Project Report.

## (OR)

b) List out the Qualities of a good Project Report.

## SECTION - D

## Answer any THREE Questions :

18. Analyze the various factors that affect the growth of entrepreneurship in a country.
19. What are the various sources of business ideas?
20. What is project Appraisal?
21. What do you mean by Subsidy? Describe the various Subsidy schemes for small scale Industry.
22. What is a Project Report? Describe in detail its contents.

