

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20312 E Sub. Code : GMCO 61

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING — II

(For those who joined in July 2012 – 2015)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. In case a company being liquidated is solvent, the interest on debentures is paid upto the date of
 - (a) Commencement of winding up
 - (b) Balance sheet preparation date
 - (c) Payment of debentures
 - (d) None of the above

2. Amount due to the government for purchase of goods is an example of
 - (a) Secured creditors
 - (b) Unsecured creditors
 - (c) Professional creditors preferential
 - (d) None of the above
3. Post acquisition profits are treated as
 - (a) capital profit
 - (b) revenue profit
 - (c) normal profit
 - (d) none of the above
4. The share of the outsiders in the subsidiary company is called
 - (a) Capital profit
 - (b) Revenue profit
 - (c) Minority interest
 - (d) None of the above
5. A non banking assets is
 - (a) An item of office equipment
 - (b) Any asset acquired from the debtors in satisfaction of claim
 - (c) Money at call and short notice
 - (d) Furniture and fixtures

6. A non-performing asset is
 - (a) Money at call and short notice
 - (b) An asset that ceases to generate income
 - (c) Cash balance in till
 - (d) Cash balance with RBI

7. Cost of license is shown in the
 - (a) capital A/c
 - (b) revenue A/c
 - (c) general balance sheet
 - (d) Net revenue A/c

8. Under double account system, depreciation is
 - (a) Credited to the asset A/c
 - (b) Credited to depreciation reserve A/c
 - (c) Debited to revenue A/c
 - (d) Debited to net-revenue A/c

9. Return on equity indicates
 - (a) Measures of profitability
 - (b) The efficiency in use of assets in achieving sales
 - (c) Measure of leverage
 - (d) All of the above

10. A high ratio of total assets turn over ratio indicates
- (a) Over trading (b) Over gearing
(c) Idle capacity (d) Capial gearing

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) The liquidator of a company in voluntary liquidation is entitled to a remuneration of 3% on the amount realised (excluding the cash on hand) and at 2% on the amount distributed to the unsecured creditors unsecured creditors including preferential creditors of Rs. 5,000 amounted to Rs. 40,000

Debenture holdus were paid Rs. 51,875 together with interest,. Preferential creditors were paid in full Rs. 510 were spent as costs or liquidation.

Cash on hand was Rs. 1,000 and assets realised Rs. 79,000. Find out liquidator's total remuneration.

Or

- (b) Explain the order of payment by the liquidator.

12. (a) How will you calculate capital reserve/goodwill, while preparing consolidated balance sheet?

Or

- (b) Balance sheet as on 31.3.17

Liabilities	'H' Ltd Rs.	'S' Ltd Rs.	Assets	'H' Ltd Rs.	'S' Ltd Rs.
Share capital (Rs. 1. each)	12,000	5,000	Sundry assets	16,000	8,000
Sundry liabilities	8,000	3,000	Investment (4000 shares in S.Ltd)	4,000	–
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>		<u>20,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>

Prepare a consolidated balance sheet.

13. (a) Write a short note on rebate on bills discounted.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on non performing assets and non-banking assets.

14. (a) How will you calculate capital base?

Or

- (b) A power house was built in 2010 for Rs. 16,00,000 is to be replaced now by a new one. The total cost of the new power house is Rs. 50,00,000. The estimated cost of construction of the original size of the power house is Rs. 25,00,000. The cost of materials reused for the new work is Rs. 40,000 and sale proceeds of old materials are Rs. 25,000 find out the amount charged to revenue and capital.

15. (a) Define Human resource accounting and what are the causes of HRA.

Or

- (b) It is proposed to start a business requiring a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 and an assured return of 15% on investment. Calculate the EPS (i) if the entire capital is raised by means of Rs. 100 equity shares and (ii) if 50% is raised as under (iii) and the balance by means of 10% debentures.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) The capital of the Datar company Ltd was as follows:
- (i) 4000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid
 - (ii) 3000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 80 per share paid up
 - (iii) 1000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each full paid and
 - (iv) 1000 deferred shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 80 per share paid-up

The various creditors amounted in all to Rs. 1,00,000 including the liquidators remuneration Rs. 2,500. The liquidators made a call of the remaining Rs. 20 on the deferred shares which was paid in full. Ac also realised all the assets amounting to Rs. 1,91,000

A call of Rs. 15 per share was made on the equity shares which were partly paid up. This was paid in full with the exception of that on 100 shares.

Prepare liquidators account showing the returns to the share holders.

Or

- (b) You are required by a liquidates of a company to prepare a statement of account to be laid before a meeting of the shareholders from the following

Balance sheet of the company as on 1.1.2000

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital		Fixed asset	4,00,000
4000 equity		Book debts	3,00,000
shares of Rs. 100		Loss to date	1,00,000
each called up			
Rs. 80	3,20,000		

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Rs. 100 each			
called up Rs. 70	70,000		
Secured loan			
from banks on			
building and			
machinery	1,50,000		
Trade creditors	<u>2,60,000</u>		<u> </u>
	<u>8,00,000</u>		<u>8,00,000</u>

The assets were realised as follows 1.4.2000 fixed asset Rs. 1,00,000 book debts Rs. 1,00,000 expensed paid Rs. 4,000, 1.6.2000 find assets Rs. 2,00,000, book debts - Rs. 1,00,000 1.8.2000, book debts. Final payment Rs. 50,000. The liquidator is entitled to 5% on collections and 2% on the amount paid to equity share holders. Prepare the statement on the assumption that disbursements are made in accordance with law and when cash is available.

17. (a) Balance sheet of A Ltd and B Ltd as on 31 March 2005 are given below

Liabilities	A Ltd Rs.	B Ltd Rs.	Assets	A Ltd Rs.	B Ltd Rs.
Share capital shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	5,00,000	2,00,000	Fixed assets	3,00,000	1,00,000
General reserve	1,00,000	50,000	shares in		
Profit and loss A/c	60,000	35,000	B Ltd Current	1,65,000	–
Creditors	80,000	60,000	assets	2,75,000	2,35,000
			Preliminary expenses	–	10,000
	<u>7,40,000</u>	<u>3,45,000</u>		<u>7,40,000</u>	<u>3,45,000</u>

A Ltd acquired the shares on 1st April 2004 on which date general reserve and P and L A/c of B Ltd showed balances of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. Preliminary expenses are not written off during the year ending 31st March 2005.

Prepare consolidated Balance Sheet.

Or

(b) Following are the balance sheets of A Ltd and B Ltd on 31st March 2005

Liabilities	A Ltd Rs.	B Ltd Rs.	Assets	A Ltd Rs.	B Ltd Rs.
Pref. Capital (Rs. 10)	10,000	4,000	Assets	9,000	42,000
Equity capital (Rs. 10)	20,000	30,000	Investments in B Ltd:		
Reserves	4,000	1,000	2400 equity	32,000	–
Profit and loss	5,000	5,000	shares		
Creditors	6,000	2,000	250 pref. share	4,000	–
	<u>45,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>		<u>45,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>

On 1.4.2004 the date of purchase of shares of B Ltd by A Ltd there was debit balance of Rs. 2,000 in the profit and loss A/c of B Ltd and reserves of B Ltd were nil. Prepare consolidated balance sheet.

18. (a) From the following particulars of Aran bank Ltd, prepare the profit and loss A/c for the year ended 31.3.97 and balance sheet as on that date

	Rs.
Paid up capital	3,00,000
Printing expenses	20,000
Investment in securities	20,000
P and L A/c (Cr)	40,000
Discount earned	5,000
Interest paid on deposits	1,00,000
Current accounts	50,000
Deposits accounts	4,00,000
Interest received	1,20,000
Fixed assets	2,00,000
Cash with other banks	50,000

	Rs.
Short loans (Cr)	5,000
Investment	20,000
Bills for collection	50,000
Other income	20,000
Cash in hand	1,00,000
Loans and advance	3,00,000
Bills discounted	1,00,000
Branch adjustment (Dr)	30,000

Additional information

- (i) Interim dividend payable Rs. 30,000
- (ii) Liability for rebate on bills discounted
Rs. 6,000
- (iii) Provision for taxation Rs. 5,000.

Or

(b) The following are the balances of ABC. Ltd
for the year ended March 31, 1998

	Rs.
Interest on loans	5,18,000
Interest on fixed deposits	5,50,000
Commission received	16,000
Salaries and allowances	1,08,000
Discount on bills discounted	2,92,000
Rebate on bills discounted	98,000
Interest on cash credits	4,46,000
Interest on current A/c	84,000
Rent and taxes	36,000
Interest on overdraft	3,08,000
Director's fees	6,000
Auditor's fees	2,000
Interest on savings bank deposits	1,36,000
Postage and telegrams	3,000
Printing and stationery	6,000

	Rs.
Locker rents	2,000
Transfer fees	1,000
Depreciation on bank's properties	10,000
Sundry charges	4,000

Other information;

(i) Provision for bad debts Rs. 80,000

(ii) Provision for income tax Rs. 3,00,000

Prepare profit and loss A/c of the bank for the year ended March 31.1998.

19. (a) Electricity Ltd earned a profit of Rs. 17,20,000 during the year ended March, 2006 after debenture interest at 75% on Rs. 5,00,000 with the help of the figures given below show the disposal of the profits

	Rs.
Original cost of fixed assets	2,00,00,000
Formation and other expenses	10,00,000
Monthly average of current assets	50,00,000
Reserve fund	

	Rs.
(represented by 4% Govt. securities)	20,00,000
Contingency reserve investment	5,00,000
Loan from electricity board	30,00,000
Total depreciation written off to date	40,00,000
Profits and dividends control reserve	1,00,000
Security deposits received from customers	4,00,000

Or

- (b) From the following particulars draw up the capital amount and general balance sheet as on 31.12.1994 on double account system. Authorised capital: 8,000 shares of Rs. 100 each issued capital of Rs. 4,000 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid (including 500 shares during the year) 8% debentures of Rs. 2,00,000 trade creditors Rs. 50,000. Reserve funds Rs. 1,00,000. Trade debtors Rs. 90,000 cash at bank Rs. 50,000 reserve fund investment at cost Rs. 1,00,000 market value Rs. 1,10,000 Stock Rs. 60,000.

Calculate of Liquidators account.

Fixed assets	Rs.
Expenditure on January 1	
Machinery	3,00,000
Building	2,00,000
Additions during the year	
Machinery	70,000
Depreciation fund	
Machinery	60,000
Building	20,000
Net revenue a/c	40,000

20. (a) The capital of Everest Co Ltd is as follows

	Rs.
9% preferences share of	
Rs. 10 each	3,00,000
Equity shares of	
Rs. 10 each	<u>8,00,000</u>
	<u>11,00,000</u>

The accountant has ascertained the following
 (i) profit after tax at 60% Rs. 2,70,000 (ii)
 depreciation Rs. 60,000 (iii) Equity dividend
 paid at 20% (iv) market price of equity share
 Rs. 40

You are required to state the following

- (1) the dividend yield on equity share
- (2) the cover for the preference and equity
dividend
- (3) EPS and the price earning ratio.

Or

- (b) The following is the trading and profit and
 loss account Ram sons (pvt) Ltd for the year
 ended June 30, 1974

	Rs.		Rs.
To stock in hand	76,250	By sales	5,00,000
To purchases	3,15,250	By stock in hand	<u>98,500</u>
To carriage and freight			<u>5,98,500</u>
	2,000	By gross profit	2,00,000

	Rs.		Rs.
To wages	5,000	By non	
To gross profit	<u>2,00,000</u>	operating	
	<u>5,98,500</u>	incomes interest	
To		on security	1,500
administrative		dividend on	
Expenses	1,01,000	share	3,750
To finance		Profit on sale	
expenses		share	750
			6,000
Interest			1,200
Discount			2,400
Bad debts	3,400		7,000
To selling and			
distribution exp	12,000		
To non-operating			
exp			
Loss on sale of			
securities	350		
Provision for			

	Rs.	Rs.
legal suit 1,650	2,000	
To net profit	<u>84,000</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>2,06,000</u>	<u>2,06,000</u>

You are required to calculate

- (i) Expenses ratio
- (ii) Gross profit ratio
- (iii) Net profit ratio
- (iv) Operating net profit ratio
- (v) Operating ratio and
- (vi) Stock turnover.

(7 pages)

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B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

Third Semester

Commerce – Main

BUSINESS STATISTICS

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A statistic is
 - (a) a sample characteristic
 - (b) a population characteristic
 - (c) unknown
 - (d) normally distributed

2. The source of secondary data is
 - (a) personal investigation
 - (b) through instigators
 - (c) through questionnaire
 - (d) research journals and newspapers

3. The most frequently occurring value of a data set is called the
- (a) range (b) mode
(c) mean (d) median
4. The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called the
- (a) range (b) median
(c) mean (d) mode
5. If quartile range is 24 then quartile deviation is
- (a) 48 (b) 12
(c) 24 (d) 72
6. If arithmetic mean is multiplied to coefficient of variation then resulting value is classified as
- (a) coefficient of deviation
(b) coefficient of mean
(c) standard deviation
(d) variance
7. The correlation coefficient is used to determine
- (a) a specific value of the y-variable given a specific value of the x-variable
(b) a specific value of the x-variable given a specific value of the y-variable
(c) the strength of the relationship between the x and y variables
(d) none of these

8. In regression analysis, if the independent variable is measured in kilograms, the dependent variable
- (a) must also be in kilograms
 - (b) must be in some unit of weight
 - (c) cannot be in kilograms
 - (d) can be any units
9. An index number is used
- (a) to measure changes in demand
 - (b) to measure changes in price
 - (c) to measure changes in quantity
 - (d) to measure changes in a variable over time
10. Which of the following is not an example of a time series model?
- (a) Naive approach
 - (b) Exponential smoothing
 - (c) Moving average
 - (d) None of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) State the uses of tabulation.

Or

- (b) Bring out the advantages of statistical survey.

12. (a) Daily income of ten families of a particular place is given below. Find out geometric mean.

85 70 15 75 500 8 45 250 40 36

Or

- (b) Find median :

X	55	65	75	85	95	105	115
F	8	10	16	14	10	5	2

13. (a) Calculate coefficient of Range.

12, 15, 14, 13, 10, 17

Or

- (b) Calculate mean deviation.

8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3

14. (a) Two random variables have the regression equations $3x + 2y = 26$ and $6x + y = 31$. Find the means.

Or

- (b) Explain the various types of correlation.

15. (a) Fit a straight line trend equation by the method of least squares and estimate the trend values :

Year : 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Value : 80 90 92 83 94 99 92 104

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of analysis of time series.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the various methods of sampling.

Or

- (b) Explain the merits and demerits of census method.

Merits of a census
investigation

Demerits of a census
investigation

(i) Intensive study

(i) Costs

(ii) Reliable data

(ii) Time-consuming

(iii) Suitable choice

(iii) Possibilities of
errors

(iv) The basis of
various surveys

17. (a) From the following data calculate the missing value when mean is 115.86.

Wages (Rs.):	110	112	113	117	X	125	128	130
No. of workers :	25	17	13	15	14	8	6	2

Or

(b) Compute median for the data given below :

Expenditure (Rs.):	160	200	250	320	410	500	570
No. of families :	5	12	23	18	13	8	3

18. (a) Calculate Q.D. and coefficient of Q.D.

X	250	300	325	350	375	400	600
F	20	14	6	26	9	13	4

Or

(b) Calculate Karl Pearson measure of Skewness

Wages :	12	15	20	25	30	40	50
Workers :	10	25	40	70	32	13	10

19. (a) Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data :

x	10	12	18	24	23	27
y	13	18	12	25	30	10

Or

(b) Find out Rank correlation coefficient.

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rank in commerce	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rank in accountancy	2	4	1	5	3	9	7	10	6	8

20. (a) Construct chain index numbers from the link relatives given below :

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Index Nos.	100	105	95	115	102

Or

(b) Find the five-yearly period of moving average from the following data :

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production ('000)	14	17	22	28	26	18
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production ('000)	20	24	25	29	30	23

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B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

Major Elective – MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2012 – 2015)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Management accounting maintains _____
 - (a) Journal
 - (b) Journal and ledger
 - (c) Leger alone
 - (d) None of these

2. Management accounts analyses accounting data with the help of _____
- (a) Tools and techniques
 - (b) Statutory forms
 - (c) Auditors
 - (d) None of these
3. Funds flow statement is _____ to traditional financial statements
- (a) Supplementary (b) Complementary
 - (c) Independent (d) Opposite
4. Purchase of fixed assets is _____
- (a) Sources of funds
 - (b) Uses of fund
 - (c) Funds from operations
 - (d) None of the above
5. _____ indicates the relationship of contribution to sales
- (a) Sales (b) Profit
 - (c) P/V ratio (d) Contribution

6. Marginal cost is the sum of prime cost plus _____
- (a) Fixed cost (b) Variable cost
(c) Variable overhead (d) Fixed overhead
7. Standard cost is used for _____
- (a) Cost control
(b) Performance management
(c) Inventory valuation
(d) All of the above
8. Material cost variance may be classified into _____ groups
- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
9. Generally the budget period is _____
- (a) Four years (b) Three years
(c) Two years (d) One year
10. The difference in fixed cost and variable cost has a special significance in the preparation of _____
- (a) Cash budget (b) Static budget
(c) Flexible budget (d) None of these

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) State the nature of management accounting.

Or

- (b) Distinguish between cost accounting and management accounting.

12. (a) Define funds flow statement. What are its objectives?

Or

- (b) From the following particulars, prepare a funds flow statement.

Increase in working capital Rs. 4,000; Net profit before writing off goodwill Rs. 10,750; depreciation on fixed assets Rs. 1,750; dividend of the previous year paid Rs. 3,500; Goodwill written off Rs. 5,000; shares issued for cash Rs. 5,000; purchase of machinery Rs. 10,000

13. (a) From the following data calculate:

- (i) P/V Ratio
- (ii) Variable cost and
- (iii) Profit

	Rs.
Sales	80,000
Fixed expenses	15,000
Break even point	50,000

Or

(b) You are required to calculate Break even volume from the following data:

Profit Rs. 5,000 (20% of sales)

P.V. Ratio is 50%.

14. (a) Give the following information, calculate material yield variance

Material	Standard		Actual price			
	Qty	Per unit	Total	Qty	Per unit	Total
	Kg	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	200	5	1,000	200	5	1,000
B	500	3	1,500	500	3	1,500
Less	700			700		
Normal wastage	75		Actual Wastage	100		
	625		2,500	600		2,500

Or

- (b) From the following data, calculate Overhead variances

	Budgeted	Actual
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed overheads	3,00,000	3,20,000
Output in units	30,000	26,000
Working hours	75,000	60,000

15. (a) Production cost of a factory for a year is as follows:

	Rs.
Direct materials	1,20,000
Direct wages	75,000
Production overheads (fixed)	40,000
Production overheads (variable)	60,000

During the forth coming year it is anticipated that:

- (i) The average rate of direct labour remuneration will fall from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per hour
- (ii) Production efficiency will remain unchanged
- (iii) Direct labour hours will increase by 20%
- (iv) The purchase price per unit of direct materials and production overheads remain unchanged.

Draw up production cost budget.

Or

- (b) Prepare a cash budget for January to April months from the following information

Month	Purchases	Sales
January	48,000	60,000
February	80,000	40,000
March	81,000	45,000
April	90,000	40,000

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the advantages and limitations of management accounting.

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of management accounting.

17. (a) From the following balance sheets of Mr. Sridhar prepare a funds flow statement

	30 th June 1999	30 th June 2000
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash	5,000	2,300
Debtors	17,500	19,200

	30 th June 1999	30 th June 2000
	Rs.	Rs.
Stock	12,500	11,000
Land	10,000	15,000
Building	25,000	27,500
Machinery	40,000	43,000
	<u>1,10,000</u>	<u>1,18,000</u>
Creditors	18,000	20,500
Bank loan	15,000	19,500
Capital	<u>77,000</u>	<u>78,000</u>
	<u>1,10,000</u>	<u>1,18,000</u>

Drawings of Mr. Sridhar during the year was Rs. 20,000. Depreciation charges on machinery was Rs. 4,000.

Or

(b) The comparative balance sheet of M/S. Ram brothers for the two years were as follows:

Liabilities	December 31	Assets	December 31	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,50,000	1,75,000	Land	
Loan			and	
from			Building	1,10,000 1,50,000
Bank	1,60,000	1,00,000	Machinery	2,00,000 1,40,000

Liabilities	December		Assets	December	
	31			31	
	1998	1999		1998	1999
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Creditors	90,000	1,00,000	Stock	50,000	45,000
Bills payable	50,000	40,000	Debtors	70,000	80,000
Loan From S.B.I	-	25,000	Cash	20,000	25,000
	<u>4,50,000</u>	<u>4,40,000</u>		<u>4,50,000</u>	<u>4,40,000</u>

Additional information:

- (i) Net profit for the year 1999 amounted to Rs. 60,000
- (ii) During the year a machine costing Rs. 25,000 (accumulated depreciation Rs. 10,000) was sold for Rs. 13,000. The provision for depreciation against machinery as on 31.12.1998 was Rs. 50,000 and on 31.12.1999 Rs. 85,000

You are required to prepare a cash flow statement.

18. (a) From the following data, you are required to calculate the break-even point and net sales value at this point:

Selling price per unit Rs. 25

Direct material cost per unit 8

Direct labour cost per unit 5

Fixed overheads 24,000

Variable overheads @ 60% on direct labour.

Trade discount 4%

If sales are 15% and 20% above the break even volume determine the net profits.

Or

- (b) The cost volume and profit relationship of a company is described by equation $Y = \text{Rs. } 3,00,000 + 0.7 X$ in which X represents sales and Y represents total cost.

Find out

- (i) P.V. Ratio
- (ii) B.E. sales
- (iii) Sales volume required to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000
- (iv) Sales volume when there is a loss of Rs. 30,000.

19. (a)		Budgeted	Actual
	Net of working days	20	22
	Man hours per day	8,000	8,400
	Output per man hour in units	1	0.9
	Overhead cost	1,60,000	1,68,000

Calculate over head variances.

Or

(b) Distinguish between budgetary control and standard costing.

20. (a) Define budgetary control and state its advantages and limitations.

Or

(b) X Limited affairs sales of Rs. 4,00,000 at 80 per cent on its normal capacity and its expenses are given below:

Administrative Costs		Selling and Distribution Cost	
	Rs.		Rs.
Office salaries	90,000	Manager's salary	50,000
Depreciation	7,500		
Rate and taxes	8,750	Salesmen salary	8% of sales
		Travelling expenses	2% of sales
		General expenses	1% of sales

Administrative Costs

Selling and Distribution
Cost

Rs.

Rs.

Packing

expenses

1% of sales

Prepare a flexible budget operating at 90%
and 100% of normal capacity.

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B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

Fifth Semester

Commerce — Main

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING — I

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The rate of discount on shares cannot exceed
 - (a) 3%
 - (b) 6%
 - (c) 5%
 - (d) 10%

2. Profit on reissue of shares transferred to
 - (a) Capital reserve A/c
 - (b) Revenue reserve A/c
 - (c) Profit and Loss A/c
 - (d) Capital redemption reserve A/c

3. Trade payables are recorded in _____
- (a) Asset side of balance sheet
 - (b) Liability side of Balance sheet
 - (c) P and L a/c
 - (d) None of the above
4. Dividend usually paid on
- (a) Authorised capital
 - (b) Issued capital
 - (c) Paid up capital
 - (d) Called up capital
5. When two or more companies carrying on similar business decide to combine, a new company is formed, it is known as _____
- (a) Amalgamation
 - (b) Absorption
 - (c) Internal reconstruction
 - (d) External reconstruction
6. If the intrinsic values of shares exchanged are not equal, the difference is paid in _____
- (a) Cash
 - (b) Debenture
 - (c) Preference share
 - (d) Assess

7. Loss prior to incorporation should be debited to
- (a) revenue reserve
 - (b) goodwill A/c
 - (c) capital A/c
 - (d) Preliminary expenses A/c
8. If the whole of the issue of shares or debentures is underwritten it is known as
- (a) Partial underwriting
 - (b) Incomplete underwriting
 - (c) Complete underwriting
 - (d) None of the above
9. Yield value depends on _____
- (a) future maintainable profit
 - (b) paid-up equity capital
 - (c) normal rate of return
 - (d) none of the above
10. Goodwill is to be valued when _____
- (a) amalgamation takes place
 - (b) one company takes over another company
 - (c) a partner is admitted
 - (d) all of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) The directors of Logu Ltd., forfeited 2000 shares Rs. 10 each for non-payment of final call of Rs. 2.50. 1,800 of these shares were re-issued for Rs. 6 per share fully paid up. Give the necessary journal entries.

Or

- (b) Redemption of 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each was carried out of reserves and out of the issue of the 4,000 shares of Rs. 100 each @ Rs. 95. What is the amount of capital redemption reserve amount that's required?

12. (a) Write a note on corporate Dividend Tax.

Or

- (b) How will you deal with provision for tax in final accounts of companies?

13. (a) Sri Ltd was taken over by Ram Ltd. The following position was mutually agreed upon

	Sri Ltd	Ram Ltd
No. of shares	60,000	90,000
Face value of shares	Rs. 100	Rs. 10
Net assets	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 72,00,000

Ascertain intrinsic values of the shares.

Or

- (b) Siva Ltd agreed to purchase the business of Krishna Ltd on the following terms:
- (i) For each of the 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each in Krishna Ltd 2 shares in Siva Ltd of Rs. 10 each will be issued at an agreed value of Rs. 12 per share., in addition, Rs. 4 per share cash also will be paid
 - (ii) 10% debenture worth Rs. 80,000 will be issued to settle the Rs. 60,000 11% debenture in Krishna Ltd.
 - (iii) Rs. 10,000 will be paid towards expenses of winding up.

Calculate the purchase consideration.

14. (a) Durga, a small scale industrialist decided to covert his firm into a limited company with effect from 1st April 2016. But he obtained the certificate of incorporation on 1st August 2016 and the certificate to commence business on 1st October 2016. His accounts were closed on 31st December 2016.

Find out the tie ratio for the purpose of ascertaining pre incorporation profit.

Or

- (b) G Ltd issued 60,000, 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each, 60% of the issue was underwritten by D. Applications for 56,000 debentures were received by the company. Determine the liability of D.
15. (a) Calculate the amount of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of the last five years average profits. The profits for the last five years are:

	Rs.
I year	4,800
II year	7,200
III year	10,000
IV year	3,000
V year	5,000

Or

- (b) Ascertain the value of an equity share under net worth method from the following data assuming preference shares have priority as to the payment of capital only

	Rs.
10% preference shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	6,00,000
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	8,00,000
Net assets available to shareholders:	
28,00,000	

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Lotus Ltd. had an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 100 each. It issued 10,000 shares at discount of 4% payable as follows:
Rs. 20 on applications,
Rs. 46 on allotment and
Rs. 30 on first and final call.
Applications were received for 9,000 shares and all the shares allotted. All money due was received.
Pass Journal entries and show the extracts from balance sheet.

Or

(b) A company wishes to redeem to preference shares amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 at a premium of 5% and for this purpose issued 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 5%. The company has also a balance of Rs. 1,00,000 on general reserve and Rs. 50,000 on profit and loss account. Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions.

17. (a) On 1st December, 2016 Bala Ltd. was incorporated with authorised capital of Rs. 1 core. On 30th November, 2017 the following is its trial balance:

	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.
Equity share capital (fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each of which 1,00,000 shares are issued for consideration other than cash Rs. 10,00,000)		25,00,000
Capital reserve		2,00,000
Fixed assets-cost	8,00,000	
Purchases (net)	60,00,000	
Sales (net)		75,00,000

	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenses	4,00,000	
Depreciation	1,00,000	
Provision for depreciation		1,00,000
Bank-current account-scheduled bank	2,00,000	
Interim dividend	3,00,000	
Liability for interim dividend		1,80,000
Creditors for goods		10,00,000
Creditors for expenses		20,000
Prepaid expenses	50,000	
Advance from customers		1,00,000
Advance to suppliers	1,50,000	
Customers dues	32,00,000	
Tax payment	4,00,000	
	<u>1,16,00,000</u>	<u>1,16,00,000</u>

On 30th November, 2017, the cost of unsold stock is Rs. 3,50,000 customers dues are unsecured but considered good and are due for less than six months. Provide for taxation at 35%. Directors have proposed final dividend of Rs. 2,00,000 and appropriation to general reserve of Rs. 2,50,000.

Prepare statement of profit and loss for the year ended 30th November, 2017.

Or

(b) Write a detailed note on shareholders' funds.

18. (a) 'X Ltd'. and Y 'Ltd' agree to amalgamate as from 31st December 2013 on which date their respective balance sheets were as follows:

Liabilities		X Ltd.	Y Ltd.	Assets		X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
Share capital :				Cash in hand		100	50
Shares of Rs. 1 each	80,000	25,000		Cash at bank		3,400	450
Sundry creditors	3,000	1,000		Sundry debtors		22,500	6,000

Liabilities	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.	Assets	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
Reserves	7,500	4,000	Plant	12,000	4,500
Profit and			Stock	15,000	7,000
Loss A/c	2,500	1,000	Premises	30,000	10,000
			Patent	10,000	3,000
	<u>93,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>		<u>93,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>

Draw up the balance sheet of the new company 'AB' Ltd which was incorporated to take over the amalgamated concerns and state the number of shares in the new company which will be allotted to the shareholders of the old companies. (Assume the same face value)

Or

- (b) Explain the various method of calculating purchase consideration.

19. (a) From the following particulars, ascertain profit prior to and after incorporation.

(i) Time ratio-3:5

(ii) Sales ratio-4:6

(iii) Gross profit-Rs. 10,00,000

(iv) Expenses debited to profit and loss A/c were:

	Rs.		Rs.
Salaries	96,000	Advertisement	50,000
General expenses	12,000	Preliminary	
Discount on sales	40,000	expenses	70,000
		Rent and	
		rates	15,000
		Printing and	
		stationary	65,000

(v) Incomes credited to profit and loss account were:

Rent received Rs. 18,000

Interest received Rs. 50,000.

Or

- (b) Varathan Ltd. issued 30,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The issue was underwritten as follows:

A : 30%

B : 30%

C : 20%

However, the company received application for 25,000 share only. Determine the liability of the underwriters.

20. (a) From the following information calculate the value of good will on the basis of three years purchase of the super profit:
- (i) Average capital employed in the business Rs. 7,00,000
 - (ii) Net trading profit of the firm for the past three years Rs. 1,07,600; Rs. 90,700 and Rs. 1,12,500
 - (iii) Rate of interest expected from capital having regard to the risk involved 12%
 - (iv) Fair remuneration to the partner for their services Rs. 12,000 per annum.
 - (v) Sundry assets of the firm Rs. 7,54,762
 - (vi) Sundry liabilities of the firm-Rs. 31,329.

Or

- (b) X Ltd. has 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 paid and 1,00,000 6% preference shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid. The company has a practice of transferring 20% of the profit to general reserve every year. If the expected profit (based on past years' performance) before tax is Rs. 2,00,000 and the rate of tax is 50%. You are required to calculate the value of equity share. It may be assumed that normal rate of dividend is 20%.
-

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SMCO 61

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING — II

(For those who joined in July 2016 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Who are called preferential creditors?
 - (a) Debentures
 - (b) Share holders
 - (c) Bankers
 - (d) Taxes due to government

2. A contributory is a
 - (a) Unsecured creditor
 - (b) Share holders
 - (c) Debentures
 - (d) Preferential creditors
3. Which of the following is not type of NPA (Non-performing assets)
 - (a) Sub-standard assets
 - (b) Doubtful assets
 - (c) Current assets
 - (d) Loss assets
4. Percentage of profit transferred to statutory reserve is
 - (a) 25%
 - (b) 20%
 - (c) 15%
 - (d) 10%
5. Under double account system, shares forfeited account is shown in
 - (a) Credit side of Revenue account
 - (b) Credit side of net revenue account
 - (c) Credit side of capital account
 - (d) Liabilities side of General balance sheet

6. Cost of licences appears in
- (a) General balance sheet
 - (b) Capital account
 - (c) Revenue account
 - (d) Net revenue account
7. A company in which more than 50% of share are held by another company is termed as
- (a) Holding company
 - (b) Subsidiary company
 - (c) Government company
 - (d) Public company
8. Profits earned by a subsidiary company after the date of purchase of shares by the holding company are known as
- (a) Revaluation profit
 - (b) Capital profits
 - (c) Revaluation profit
 - (d) Revenue profit

9. Expenses incurred by a business enterprise of the recruitment, training and development of workers are considered as
- (a) opportunity costs
 - (b) imputed costs
 - (c) current costs
 - (d) capital costs
10. Methods of human resource accounting in divided parts
- (a) 2 (b) 3
 - (c) 4 (d) 5

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Calculate liquidator's remuneration from the following particulars:

Assets realised Rs. 6,30,000 including cash balance Rs. 30,000 liquidator remuneration: 20% on the assets realised.

Or

(b) The liquidator of RR and Co. Ltd. is entitled to get a remuneration of 3% on the amount realised from the assets and 2% on the amount distributed to the unsecured creditors. From the following particulars, calculate the remuneration payable:

(i) Cash realised from assets Rs. 3,00,000

(ii) Preferential creditors Rs. 10,000

(iii) Amount due to unsecured creditors
Rs. 4,00,000.

12. (a) Calculate net profit earned by Start bank Ltd. from the data given below for the year ended 31.3.2013:

	Rs.
Interest earned	5,00,000
Other incomes	37,000
Income expended	3,40,000
Operating expenses	1,05,000
Rebate on bills discounted	
1.4.2012	40,000
31.3.2013	52,000

Or

(b) On 1st October 2017, Velan bank discounted a bill of Rs. 20,000 @ 12% p.a. and the bill has on that date exactly four months to run considering the days of grace also. Journalise. (Accounts are closed on 31st December).

13. (a) From the following data, compute the amount to be charged to revenue account.

Present costs of replacing the old works
Rs. 1,80,000

Amount realised on the sale of old materials
Rs. 10,000

Value of old material used in the reconstruction Rs. 250.

Or

(b) Ascertain the amount to be capitalised from the following information

Total cost of new asset Rs. 20,00,000

Estimated present cost or replacement
Rs. 12,00,000.

14. (a) A subsidiary company has a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each out of which the holding company acquired 80% of the shares at Rs. 6,00,000. The profits of the subsidiary Co. on the date of acquisition of shares by the holding Co. were Rs. 3,00,000. Calculate the value of goodwill or capital reserve.

Or

- (b) Stock of Rs. 3,20,000 held by H Ltd consists of Rs. 1,20,000 goods purchased from S Ltd who has charged profit on sale of 20%. H Ltd acquired 80% of shares of S Ltd. Calculate the amount of unrealised profit included in stock.

15. (a) State the objectives of Human Resource Accounting.

Or

- (b) What do you mean by historical cost of Human Resource accounting?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) The capital of Tamilnadu company Ltd. which went into liquidation was as follows:
- (i) 4,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid
 - (ii) 3,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 80 per share paid up
 - (iii) 1,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid (these have preference in the repayment of capital)
 - (iv) 1,000 deferred shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 80 per share paid up (these to be repaid only after satisfying the claims of equity shareholders).

The various creditors amounted in all to Rs. 1,00,000 including the liquidator's remuneration of Rs. 2,500. The liquidator made a call of the remaining Rs. 20 per share on the deferred shares which was paid in full.

He also realised all the assets amounting to Rs. 1,91,000.

A call of Rs. 15 per share was made on the equity shares which were partly paid up. This was paid in full, with the exception of that on 100 shares which shares forfeit the right of refund of capital.

Prepare the liquidator's account showing the return to the shareholders.

Or

(b) Vijay Ltd went into liquidation with the following liabilities

(i) Secured creditors Rs. 30,000 (Securities realised Rs. 35,000)

(ii) Preferential creditors Rs. 700

(iii) Unsecured creditors Rs. 40,500

Liquidators expenses are Rs. 352; He is entitled to a remuneration of 4% on the amount realised (including securities with creditors) and 2% on the amount distributed to unsecured creditors. The various assets realised Rs. 36,000. Prepare the liquidators final statement of account.

17. (a) On 31st December 2016, the following balances stood in the books of TN bank Ltd., after preparation of its profit and loss account

	(Rs. '000)		(Rs.'000)
Share capital :		Cash in hand	380
Issued and subscribed	4,000	Cash with RBI	10,000
Reserve fund	6,200	Cash with other banks	6,000
Fixed deposits	42,600	Bills discounted and purchased	3,800
Saving bank deposits	19,000	Loans, cash credits and overdrafts	51,000
Current accounts	23,200	Bill payable	70
Money at call and short notice	1,800	Unclaimed dividend	60
Investments	25,000	Rebate on bills discounted	50

	(Rs. '000)		(Rs.'000)
Profit and loss account (Cr.)	1,350	Short loans (borrowing from other banks)	4,750
1 st January 2016		Furniture	1,164
Dividend for 2015	400	Other assets	336
Premises	2,950	Net profit for 2016	1,550

Prepare balance sheet of the bank as on
31st December 2016.

Or

- (b) From the following particulars, prepare the profit and loss a/c of Punjab Bank Ltd for the year ending 31.3.2015. Interest on deposits Rs. 32,00,000; Commission (Cr) Rs. 1,00,000; Interest on loans Rs. 24,90,000; Sundry charges (Dr) Rs. 1,00,000; rent and taxes Rs. 2,00,000. Establishment Rs. 5,00,000; Discount on bills discounted Rs. 14,90,000; Interest on overdrafts Rs. 16,00,000; Interest on cash credit Rs. 23,20,000. Auditors fees Rs. 350; directors fees Rs. 1,66,000; Bad debts Rs. 3,00,000.

18. (a) From the information furnished below, you are required to calculate reasonable return:

Capital base: Rs. 15,39,000

	Rs.
Reserve fund investment (4%)	14,25,000
Loan from electricity board	11,40,000
12% debentures	5,70,000
Development reserve	2,85,000

Assume bank rate as 5%

Or

- (b) Explain the advantages of Double account system.

19. (a) Bring out the difference between pre-acquisition profits and post-acquisition profits.

Or

(b) The Sun co. Ltd. acquired 18,000 shares in the Moon Co. Ltd., on 1st October 2016. The balance sheets of the two companies as on 31st December 2016 were as under

Liabilities	Sun Co.	Moon Co.	Assets	Sun Co.	Moon Co.
Share capital:			Sundry assets	1,00,000	2,70,000
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,50,000	2,00,000	Shares in the Moon Co. Ltd	2,50,000	—
General Reserve	50,000	40,000			
Profit and Loss A/c	30,000	20,000			
Creditors	20,000	10,000			
	<u>3,50,000</u>	<u>2,70,000</u>		<u>3,50,000</u>	<u>2,70,000</u>

The profit and Loss a/c of the Moon Co. Ltd. had a credit balance of Rs. 6,000 on January 1st 2016. The profit of 2016 acquired evenly throughout the year. Prepare the consolidated balance sheet as on 31st December 2016.

20. (a) Explain the problems involved in the Human Resource Accounting.

Or

(b) Bring out the limitations of Human Resource Accounting.

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B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2016 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Management accounting uses _____
 - (a) quantitative data only
 - (b) qualitative data only
 - (c) descriptive data only
 - (d) both qualitative and qualitative data

2. Management accounts is suitable for
 - (a) Small business
 - (b) Cooperative societies
 - (c) Non profit organisations
 - (d) Large industrial and trading concerns
3. Financial statements are meaningful and useful only when they are
 - (a) Verified
 - (b) Presented to owners
 - (c) Analysed and interpreted
 - (d) Published
4. Trend analysing is significant for
 - (a) Profit planning
 - (b) Working capital management
 - (c) Capital rationing
 - (d) Forecasting and budgeting
5. Standard current ratio is _____
 - (a) 1:1
 - (b) 2:1
 - (c) 3:1
 - (d) 4:1
6. Prepaid expenses is an example of _____
 - (a) fixed assets
 - (b) current assets
 - (c) fictitious assets
 - (d) current liabilities

7. In fund flow statement, issue of shares is _____
- (a) Sources of funds
 - (b) Applications of funds
 - (c) Sources of cash
 - (d) Applications of cash
8. Cash flow analysis is based on the _____
- (a) Capital
 - (b) Fixed assets
 - (c) Cash concept of fund
 - (d) Working capital
9. Which of the following is not a capital budgeting decision?
- (a) Expansion programme
 - (b) Merger
 - (c) Replacement of an asset
 - (d) Inventory level
10. Projects with _____ are preferred
- (a) Lower payback period
 - (b) Normal payback period
 - (c) Higher payback period
 - (d) Any of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the limitations of management accounting?

Or

- (b) Explain the different tools used in management accounting.

12. (a) Describe the nature of financial statements.

Or

- (b) Explain the different techniques used in financial statement analysis.

13. (a) Current ratio 2.5; working capital Rs. 63,000; calculate current assets and current liabilities.

Or

- (b) From the following details determine the value of debtors

Total sales Rs. 5,00,000

Cash sales Rs. 2,00,000

Debtors velocity 30 days

Bills receivable Rs. 5,000.

14. (a) Explain the factors affecting the volume of working capital requirement of a firm.

Or

- (b) From the following balance sheet of 'A' Ltd., prepare a cash flow statement

Liabilities	June 30 1999 Rs.	June 30 2000 Rs.	Assets	June 30 1999 Rs.	June 30 2000 Rs.
Share capital	8,000	8,500	Land	5,000	5,000
Retained earnings	1,450	2,450	Plant	2,400	3,400
Creditors	900	500	Debtors	1,650	1,950
Mortgage loan	—	500	Stock	900	700
			Cash	400	900
	<u>10,350</u>	<u>11,950</u>		<u>10,350</u>	<u>11,950</u>

15. (a) Elaborate the need and importance of capital budgeting.

Or

- (b) There are two projects A and B. The cost of the project is Rs. 30,000 in each case. The cash inflows are as under:

Year	Cash inflows	
	Project A	Project B
1	10,000	2,000
2	10,000	4,000
3	10,000	24,000

Calculate pay back period.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between management accounting and cost accounting.

Or

- (b) Discuss the functions of management accounting.

17. (a) Dhandapani and Co. Ltd., furnishes the following balance sheets for the years 1997 and 1998. Prepare common-size balance sheets.

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	1997 Rs.	1998 Rs.	Assets	1997 Rs.	1998 Rs.
Share capital	2,00,000	3,00,000	Buildings	4,00,000	4,00,000
Reserves	6,00,000	7,00,000	Machinery	6,00,000	10,00,000
10% debentures	2,00,000	3,00,000	Stock	2,00,000	3,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	5,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000	2,50,000
Bills payable	1,00,000	80,000	Cash at bank	1,00,000	50,000
Tax payable	1,00,000	1,20,000			
	<u>15,00,000</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>		<u>15,00,000</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>

Or

- (b) From the following balance sheet of Jayaprakash industries Ltd., prepare comparative balance sheet.

Balance sheet as on 30th June

Liabilities	1999 Rs.	2000 Rs.	Assets	1999 Rs.	2000 Rs.
Bills payable	50		Cash	50	70
Tax payable	100		Debtors	300	450
Sundry Creditors	150		Stock	100	200
15% debentures	100		Land	100	120
10% Preference capital	200	200	Building	250	225
Equity capital	300	300	Plant	200	180
Reserves	200	250	Furniture	100	80
	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,325</u>		<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,325</u>

18. (a) From the following details, compute

(i) Current assets

(ii) Quick assets and

(iii) Stock

Current liabilities Rs. 9,00,000

Current ratio 2.5

Acid test ratio 2 (without prepaid expenses)

Or

(b) You are given the following information:

	Rs.
Cash	18,000
Debtors	1,42,000
Closing stock	1,80,000
Bills payable	27,000
Creditors	50,000
Outstanding expenses	15,000
Tax payable	75,000

Calculate

(i) Current ratio

(ii) Liquidity ratio

(iii) Absolute liquidity ratio.

19. (a) From the following balance sheets of Mr. Sridhar prepare a funds flow statement

	30 th June 1999 Rs.	30 th June 2000 Rs.
Cash	5,000	2,300
Debtors	17,500	19,200
Stock	12,500	11,000
Land	10,000	15,000
Building	25,000	27,500
Machinery	<u>40,000</u>	<u>43,000</u>
	<u>1,10,000</u>	<u>1,18,000</u>
Creditors	18,000	20,500
Bank loan	15,000	19,500
Capital	<u>77,000</u>	<u>78,000</u>
	<u>1,10,000</u>	<u>1,18,000</u>

Drawings of Mr. Sridhar during the year, was Rs. 20,000 Depreciation charges on machinery was Rs. 4,000.

Or

- (b) Compute cash from operations from the following figures:

- (i) Profit for the year 1999 is a sum of Rs. 10,000 after providing for depreciation of Rs. 2,000
- (ii) The current assets and liabilities of the business for the year ending 31st December 1998 and 1999 are as follows:

	31.12.1998	31.12.1999
	Rs.	Rs.
Sundry debtors	10,000	12,000
Provisions for doubtful debts	1,000	1,200
Bills receivable	4,000	3,000
Bills payable	5,000	6,000
Sundry creditors	8,000	9,000
Inventories	5,000	8,000
Short-term investments	10,000	12,000
Outstanding expenses	1,000	1,500
Prepaid expenses	2,000	1,000
Accrued income	3,000	4,000
Income received in advance	2,000	1,000

20. (a) Project X initially costs Rs. 25,000. It generates the following cash inflows

Year	Cash inflows Rs.	Present Value of Re. 1 at 10%
1	9,000	0.909
2	8,000	0.826
3	7,000	0.751
4	6,000	0.683
5	5,000	0.621

Taking the cut-off rate as 10% suggest whether the project should be accepted or not.

Or

- (b) Calculate discounted pay-back period from the details given below:

Cost of project Rs. 6,00,000; life of the project 5 years; Annual cash inflow Rs. 2,00,000; Cut-off rate 10%

Year	Discounting factor
1	.909
2	.826
3	.751
4	.683
5	.621

(6 Pages)

Reg. No. :

**Code No. : 20440 E Sub. Code : JMCO 63/
SMCO 63**

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

INDUSTRIAL LAW

(For those who joined in July 2016 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. As per factories Act, "child" means a person who has completed his _____ year of age
 - (a) 14
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 21
 - (d) 18

2. The responsibility for maintenance of employee health and safety is with _____
- (a) Employees (b) Employers
(c) Government (d) All of the above
3. Persons employed in certain _____ are liable to be attacked by certain diseases
- (a) Personal injury (b) Disablement
(c) Occupations (d) Disease
4. Appropriate Government reviews the rates of minimum wages within _____ years
- (a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 4 (d) 6
5. _____ is not necessarily concerned with dispute with workmen
- (a) Closure (b) Lockout
(c) Layoff (d) Strike
6. Industrial tribunals are established under the _____
- (a) Industrial tribunals act
(b) Factories act
(c) Industrial disputes act
(d) Minimum wages act

7. The minimum number of members required to start a trade union is _____
- (a) 100 (b) 2
(c) 50 (d) 7
8. Trade union is a _____ association of workers
- (a) temporary (b) short term
(c) compulsory (d) continuous
9. The employee state insurance act was passed in the year _____
- (a) 1923 (b) 1948
(c) 1956 (d) 1947
10. Maternity benefit is normally payable for _____
- (a) 10 weeks (b) 12 weeks
(c) 14 weeks (d) 16 weeks

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the working hours for children in a factory?

Or

- (b) Describe the procedure of appointment of inspectors under the factory act, 1948.

12. (a) Explain the scope and coverage of workmen's compensation Act.

Or

(b) State the rules regarding the notice of accident and its proper manner.

13. (a) What is the object and scope of the industrial disputes Act, 1947?

Or

(b) Define the terms workman and lay off under industrial dispute Act.

14. (a) What are the rules regarding registration of trade union?

Or

(b) What are the characteristics of registered trade union?

15. (a) What are the powers of ESI corporation?

Or

(b) Define the terms 'continuous service' and 'family' under the payment gratuity Act.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) State the provisions of the factories Act, 1948 with regards of Welfare of the workers.

Or

- (b) Briefly enumerate provisions of the Act ensuring health of the workers in a factory.

17. (a) Describe the provisions of the workmen's compensation Act 1923 relation to distribution of compensation.

Or

- (b) How is the amount of compensation payable to an injured employee calculated?

18. (a) Describe the various steps in settlement of an industrial dispute.

Or

- (b) Briefly discuss the provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-out.

19. (a) What are the various consumer disputes redressal agencies established under this Act?

Or

(b) Discuss the duties and liabilities of a registered trade union.

20. (a) What are the different types of benefits provided by the ESI Act, 1948?

Or

(b) What are the rules as to determination and recovery of the amount of gratuity under the payment gratuity Act, 1972?

(6 Pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20441 E Sub. Code : JMCO 64

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

AUDITING

(For those who joined in July 2016 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The audit of partnership firm is _____
(a) Optional (b) Compulsory
(c) Discretionary (d) None of the these

2. Cost audit is conducted by the _____
(a) Cost auditor (b) accountant
(c) Cost accountant (d) None of these

3. Internal audit facilities _____
- (a) Internal check
 - (b) Internal control
 - (c) Final audit
 - (d) None of the above
4. Internal control is _____
- (a) A part of internal check
 - (b) A part of internal audit
 - (c) Whole system of control employed by the management
 - (d) None of these
5. Vouching is done with the help of _____
- (a) Auditor's staff (b) Voucher
 - (c) Clerical staff (d) Bills and memos
6. Which one of the following is documentary evidence?
- (a) Vouching (b) Voucher
 - (c) Violence (d) None of these
7. _____ is done at the end of the year
- (a) Verification (b) Valuation
 - (c) Vouching (d) None of these

8. Verification means _____
(a) Proving the truth (b) Confirmation
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
9. Joint auditors are appointed in _____
(a) Small scale industries
(b) A company which has several departments
(c) A firm where more partners are there
(d) A company which has six departments
10. The liability of an auditor when he is appointed by a private concern is stated in _____
(a) Indian companies Act, 1956
(b) Agreement with the client
(c) Industrial disputes Act
(d) The auditor's report given by him

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain any five advantages of audit.
Or
(b) What do you mean by test checking?

12. (a) Distinguish between internal check and internal audit.

Or

(b) What are the objectives of internal check?

13. (a) Define vouching. What are its objects?

Or

(b) How would an auditor vouch the wages paid to workers?

14. (a) Enumerate the methods of valuation of stock-in-trade.

Or

(b) What are the objectives of verifications?

15. (a) Enumerate the characteristics of a good report.

Or

(b) State the various rights of company auditor.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) How is auditing different from accounting?

Or

- (b) What are the objectives of audit?

17. (a) Describe the system of internal check as to cash receipts and cash payments.

Or

- (b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of internal check?

18. (a) What are the points to be considered while examining the vouchers?

Or

- (b) Voucher is the essence of audit-discuss.

19. (a) What are the duties of an auditor regards verifications of assets?

Or

- (b) How should investments be verified for the purpose of company balance sheet?

20. (a) Explain the qualifications of the company auditor.

Or

(b) What are the elements of audit report?

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20476 E Sub. Code : SMC0 62

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Management accounting is suitable for
 - (a) small business
 - (b) cooperative societies
 - (c) non-profit organizations
 - (d) large industrial and trading concerns

2. Management accounting analyses accounting data with the help of
 - (a) auditors
 - (b) statutory forms
 - (c) tools and techniques
 - (d) managers
3. The ideal current ratio is
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 2
4. Solvency ratio indicate
 - (a) Profitability
 - (b) Activity
 - (c) Credit worthiness
 - (d) None of these
5. Income tax paid is
 - (a) current liability
 - (b) current asset
 - (c) an application of funds
 - (d) a source of funds
6. Depreciation is
 - (a) An external source of funds
 - (b) An application funds
 - (c) A non fund item
 - (d) Non profit item

7. Income from long term investment is
- (a) Source of cash
 - (b) Application of cash
 - (c) Cash inflow from operations
 - (d) None of these
8. Dividend paid is usually treated as
- (a) An application of cash
 - (b) Source of cash
 - (c) Loss
 - (d) Gain
9. Net present value is the difference between
- (a) cash received and paid
 - (b) investment and income
 - (c) present value of cash inflows and outflows
 - (d) None of the above
10. IRR is the rate of return at which
- (a) NPV is nil
 - (b) NPV is positive
 - (c) NPV is negative
 - (d) None of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) State the nature of management accounting.
- Or
- (b) Explain the advantages of management accounting.

12. (a) Bring out the limitations of 'Ratio analysis'.

Or

(b) Calculate gross profit ratio from the following figures:

Particulars	Amounts in Rs.
Sales	10,50,000
Sales returns	1,70,000
Opening stock	2,00,000
Purchases	6,50,000
Purchase returns	1,50,000
Closing stock	85,000

13. (a) Explain in detail the method of ascertaining 'funds from operations'.

Or

(b) Ascertain the amount of dividend and tax paid during 1999 from the following

Particulars	31.12.1998	31.12.1999
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Provision for tax	1,75,000	1,95,000
Proposed dividend	90,000	1,40,000

The P and L A/c for 1999 was debited with Rs. 1,20,000 for provision for tax and Rs. 85,000 for proposed dividend was debited to the appropriation account.

14. (a) State the limitations of 'cash flow statement'.

Or

- (b) Calculate the cash from operations from the following items given:

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Funds from operations	84,000
Increase in current liabilities:	
Trade creditors	12,000
Bills payable	4,500
Outstanding expenses	5,500
Increase in current assets:	
Trade debtors	40,500
Trade investments	30,500
Prepaid expenses	3,500

15. (a) List out the classification of various methods of capital budgeting.

Or

- (b) A project costs Rs. 14,60,000 and yields annually a profit of Rs. 2,35,400 after depreciation of 12.5% p.a. but before tax at 25%. Calculate pay-back period.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between management accounting and financial accounting'.

Or

- (b) Explain the tools of management accounting.

17. (a) Pankajam Ltd. Sells goods on cash as well as on credit basis. The following information is extracted from their books of accounts for 1993:

Particulars	Rs.
Total Sales	1,00,000
Cash sales	
(included in the above)	20,000
Sales returns	7,000
Total debtors for sales as on 31.12.1993	9,000
Bills receivables as on 31.12.1993	2,000
Provision for doubtful debts	1,000
Trade creditors as on 31.12.1993	10,000

You are required to calculate

- (i) Debtors/Receivables turnover ratio;
(ii) The average collection period.

Or

- (b) Given current ratio = 2.8, Acid-test ratio = 1.5, working capital = Rs. 1,62,000.

Calculate

- (i) Current ratio
- (ii) Current liabilities
- (iii) Liquid ratio and
- (iv) Stock.

18. (a) Calculate funds from operations from the following profit and loss A/c.

Profit and Loss Account			
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To expenses paid	32,00,000	By gross profit	4,50,000
To depreciation	70,000	By gain on sale of land	60,000
To loss on sale of machine	4,000		
To discount	200		
To good will	20,000		
To net profit	1,15,800		
	5,10,000		5,10,000

Or

- (b) Malar Ltd had the following balances as part of its balance sheets

Particulars	1997 (Rs.)	1998 (Rs.)
Machinery	12,00,000	12,30,000
General reserve	80,000	1,40,000

During 1998, a machine with a book value of Rs. 80,000 was sold for Rs. 65,000 the loss being charged to P and L A/c. Another machine of the book value of Rs. 1,30,000 was sold and the profit there on was credited to general reserve. Depreciation charged for the year Rs. 1,00,000. Prepare the relevant accounts and show how the transactions would appear in the calculation of Funds from operations and also in the funds flow statements.

19. (a) From the following B/S of Arvind Ltd., you are required to prepare a cash flow statement:

Liabilities	1989	1990	Assets	1989	1990
Share capital	4,00,000	5,00,000	Cash	60,000	94,000
Trade creditors	1,40,000	90,000	Debtors	2,40,000	2,30,000
P & L A/c	20,000	46,000	Stock	1,60,000	1,80,000
	<u>5,60,000</u>	<u>6,36,000</u>	Land	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,32,000</u>
				<u>5,60,000</u>	<u>6,36,000</u>

Or

- (b) From the following trading and profit and loss account of Kaveri Ltd., you are required to ascertain net cash from operating activities

Trading and profit and loss A/c for the year ending
31.3.1999

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To cost of goods sold	2,40,000	By sales	4,00,000
To Gross profit c/d	1,60,000		
	<u>4,00,000</u>		<u>4,00,000</u>
To stationery	6,000	By gross profit b/d	1,60,000
To depreciation	14,000		
To salaries	20,000		
To loss on sale of investments	2,000		
To rent and taxes	8,000		
To discount on issue of debentures	4,000		
To postage	3,000		
To provision for tax	20,000		
To proposed dividend	10,000		
To net profit	73,000		
	<u>1,60,000</u>		<u>1,60,000</u>

20. (a) A company is considering investment of Rs. 10,00,000 in a project. The following are the income forecasts, after depreciation and tax: 1st year loss: Rs. 10,00,000, 2nd year profit Rs. 3,00,000, 3rd year profit Rs. 4,00,000, 4th year profit Rs. 2,00,000 and 5th year profit Rs. 2,00,000. Calculate the accounting rate of return
- (i) On original investment method and
 - (ii) On average investment method.

Or

- (b) An investment of Rs. 10,000 (having scrap value of Rs. 500) yields the following returns:

Years	Yields (Rs.)
1	4,000
2	4,000
3	3,000
4	3,000
5	2,000

The cost of capital is 10%. Is the investment desirable? Discuss it according to net present value method assuming the P.V factors for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years- .909, .826, .751, .683, .621 respectively.

(6 Pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20477 E Sub. Code : SMCO 64

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

AUDITING

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The word audit has been derived from the Latin word _____
 - (a) Audire
 - (b) Audit
 - (c) Hear
 - (d) Audi

2. An audit conducted in between two annual audits is _____
- (a) Statutory audit (b) Interim audit
(c) Periodical (d) Final audit
3. Internal check and internal audit are part of the _____
- (a) Internal control (b) Internal audit
(c) External audit (d) Test check
4. Internal auditor sends the report to _____
- (a) shareholders (b) management
(c) partners (d) chief accountant
5. Sale of fixed assets can be vouched with _____
- (a) Cash book
(b) Auctioneer's account
(c) Sale contract
(d) Both (b) and (c)
6. Which one of the following is documentary evidence?
- (a) Vouching (b) Voucher
(c) Violence (d) None of these

7. Verification is done by the _____
(a) Auditor (b) Clerk
(c) Assistant (d) Accountant
8. Verification means _____
(a) Proving the truth (b) Confirmation
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
9. Auditor is liable to _____
(a) His client (b) The third parties
(c) The public (d) Both (a) and (b)
10. The liability of an auditor when he is appointed by a private concern is stated in _____
(a) Indian companies Act, 1956
(b) Agreement with the client
(c) Industrial disputes Act
(d) The auditor's report given by him

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the contents of audit programme?
Or
(b) What are the characteristics of a good working papers?

12. (a) Distinguish between internal audit and external audit.

Or

(b) What are the advantages of internal check?

13. (a) Define vouching. What are its objects?

Or

(b) Explain the types of voucher.

14. (a) Define verification. What do you mean by valuation?

Or

(b) What are the duties of an auditor in verification?

15. (a) Explain the different kinds of auditor's report.

Or

(b) What are the statutory duties of a company auditor?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the advantages of an audit.

Or

- (b) What are the objectives of audit?

17. (a) Describe the system of internal check as to cash sales and cash payments.

Or

- (b) What are the objectives of internal check?

18. (a) How will you vouch the credit sales and credit purchases?

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of vouchers.

19. (a) What factors to be considered while valuing assets?

Or

- (b) How would you verify the land and Building and bank balance?

20. (a) Describe the disqualifications for appointment as auditor of a company.

Or

(b) Describe the various rights conferred on a company auditor.

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20450 E Sub. Code : SMCO 11

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Commerce - Main

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – I

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A schedule of balances drawn from the ledgers is called
 - (a) Trial balance
 - (b) Balance sheet
 - (c) Income Statement
 - (d) Trading accounts

2. Journal is a book of ————— entry.
- (a) Prime entry
 - (b) Secondary entry
 - (c) Closing entry
 - (d) Correcting entry
3. Any errors in the trial balance is recorded in
- (a) Drawing Account
 - (b) Personal Account
 - (c) A Suspense Account
 - (d) Adjustment Account
4. Bank reconciliations statement stands for
- (a) a memorandum statement
 - (b) a journal account
 - (c) a cash book
 - (d) a pass book
5. The acceptor of bill of exchange is called
- (a) drawee
 - (b) drawer
 - (c) payee
 - (d) endorsee
6. Accommodation bill is drawn
- (a) without trading
 - (b) without consideration
 - (c) for financial assistance
 - (d) all of the above

7. The total amount of depreciation to be written off is equal to the cost of the asset less its
- (a) Scrap value
 - (b) Profit
 - (c) Loss
 - (d) Contribution
8. Profit made on sale of fixed asset is debited to
- (a) profit and loss account
 - (b) fixed asset account
 - (c) depreciation account
 - (d) revenue account
9. The statement of assets and liabilities, which is prepared to ascertain the capital on a date is known as _____.
- (a) Statement of affairs
 - (b) Balance sheet
 - (c) Profit and loss account
 - (d) Trial balance
10. _____ system is a more scientific system.
- (a) Single entry
 - (b) Double entry
 - (c) Sectional balancing
 - (d) None of these

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Who are the users of accounting information?

Or

- (b) Prepare the trial balance from the following balances of Mr. Sugas as on 31st March, 2018

	Rs.
Rent and taxes	5,000
Discount allowed	350
Capital	10,000
Insurance premium	4,000
Drawings	5,000
Rent	6,000
General expenses	3,000
Legal expenses	2,000
Purchases	40,000
Sales	55,350

12. (a) From the following particulars prepare a bank reconciliation statement of Mr. Sam as on 31st January, 2018
- (i) Balance as per cash book Rs. 28,520
 - (ii) Cheque deposited but not cleared Rs. 3,000
 - (iii) A customer has deposited Rs. 2,400 into the bank directly.

Or

- (b) The following errors were detected before the preparation of trial balance. Rectify them
- (i) Sales book is undercast by Rs. 500
 - (ii) Sales book is overcast by Rs. 1,000
 - (iii) Purchases book is undercast by Rs. 1,500
 - (iv) Purchases book is overcast by Rs. 2,000
13. (a) What are the essentials of bill of exchange?

Or

- (b) Write a note on accommodation bill.

14. (a) From the following information, calculate the amount of depreciation and rate of depreciation under straight line method.

Cost of machine Rs. 6,00,000

Expenses to be capitalised Rs. 1,50,000

Estimated scarp value Rs. 45,000

Expected useful life 5 years.

Or

- (b) Write a note on sinking fund method of depreciation.
15. (a) Mr. Sankar keeps her books by single entry. She started business on 1st April 2018 with Rs. 3,00,000. On 31st March 2019 her position was as under :

	Rs.
Cash in hand	16,000
Sundry creditors	1,00,000
Cash at bank	40,000
Bills payable	20,000
Furniture	80,000
Outstanding expenses	16,000

	Rs.
Plant	4,00,000
Sundry debtors	3,00,000
Stock	3,00,000
Bills receivable	30,000

Ascertain the profit or loss made by Mr. Sankar during 2018-19.

Or

(b) Calculate the missing figure :

	Rs.
Profit made during the year	7,500
Capital at the end	18,000
Capital introduced during the year	6,000
Drawings	3,600

Capital at the beginning?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Differentiate between book keeping and accounting.

Or

- (b) Journalise the following transactions of Mrs. Logu.

2015		Rs.	
Oct	1	Mrs. Logu commenced business with cash	30,000
	2	Paid into bank	21,000
	3	Purchased goods by cheque	15,000
	7	Drew cash from bank for office use	3,000
	15	Purchased goods from Mani	15,000
	20	Cash sales	30,000

17. (a) The book-keeper of a firm found that the trial balance was out by Rs. 2,766 (excess credit). He placed the amount in the suspense account and subsequently found the following errors :

- (i) The total of discount column on the credit side of the cash book Rs. 234 was not posted in the ledger.
- (ii) The total of purchases book was short by Rs. 3,000.
- (iii) A credit sale of goods to Parvathi for Rs. 1,125 was entered in the sales book as Rs. 2,205

- (iv) A credit sale of goods to Lakshmi for Rs. 2,100 was entered in the purchases book.

You are required to give rectification entries and prepare suspense account.

Or

- (b) From the following particulars of John traders, prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31st March, 2018.
- (i) Bank overdraft as per bank statement Rs. 12,000
 - (ii) Cheques amounting to Rs. 6,000 had been recorded in the cash book as having been deposited into the bank on 26th March 2018, but were entered in the bank statement on 4th April 2018.
 - (iii) Amount received by bank through cash deposit machine amounting to Rs. 15,000, omitted in the cash book.
 - (iv) Amount of Rs. 9,000 wrongly debited to John traders account by the bank, for which no details are available.
 - (v) Bills for collection credited by the bank till 29th March 2017 amounting to Rs. 12,000, but no advice received by John traders

(vi) Electricity charges made through net banking for Rs. 2,700 was wrongly entered in cash column of the cash book instead of bank column.

(vii) Cash sales wrongly recorded in the bank column of the cash book for Rs. 12,000.

18. (a) On 1.1.2009, X sold goods to Y on credit for Rs. 2,000 and drew a bill on Y for Rs. 2,000 for 3 months after date. Y accepted it on 3.1.2009 and returned it to X. On maturity, the bill was duly honoured by Y. Pass journal entries in the books of X.

Or

- (b) What are the consequences of insolvency of drawee of a bill?

19. (a) Royal & Co., purchased a Machinery for Rs. 1,92,000 on 1 April 2016. They spent Rs. 84,000 on the repairs and installed the same. Depreciation is written off at 10% p.a. on the straight line method. On 30 June, 2018 the machinery was found to be unsuitable and sold for Rs. 1,56,000. Assume that the accounts are closed on 31 December every year.

Calculate the profit or loss on sale of machinery.

Or

- (b) On 1st October 2010, a Neeraj Ltd. purchased a plant for Rs. 12,00,000. They spent Rs. 80,000. on its erection. The firm writes off depreciation at the rate of 20% on reducing balance method. The books are closed on 31st March every year.

Prepare plant account and depreciation account for three years.

20. (a) Mr. Kamal started business with Rs. 2,62,500 on 1.4.2018. He bought furniture for Rs. 42,000. He borrowed Rs. 52,500 from bank. He had withdrawn for personal expenses Rs. 75,600. From the details given below prepare trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet on 31.4.2019.

	Rs.
Credit sales	7,00,000
Cash sales	3,50,000
Credit purchases	7,87,500
Cash purchases	1,40,000
Wages	15,750
Discount allowed	3,500
Salaries	17,500
Business expenses	14,000
Advertisement	17,500

	Rs.
Closing sundry debtors	2,62,500
Closing sundry creditors	1,75,000
Closing stock	1,22,500
Closing cash balance	1,64,150
Depreciation to be provided on furniture @ 10%	

Or

- (b) Differentiate between single entry and double entry system.
-

(6 Pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20314 E Sub. Code : GMCO 63

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

INDUSTRIAL LAW

(For those who joined in July 2012 – 2015)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Factories Act came into force in independence India
 - (a) 1948
 - (b) 1949
 - (c) 1950
 - (d) 1956

7. What is the minimum age in years required to become a member of a trade union
- (a) 15 (b) 18
- (c) 21 (d) 24
8. How many days notice is to be given prior to close down a factory?
- (a) 30 days (b) 45 days
- (c) 60 days (d) 90 days
9. The payment of Gratuity act came into force in the year
- (a) 1947 (b) 1965
- (c) 1972 (d) 1986
10. What is the term of office for the representatives of employers appointed in ESI corporation?
- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
- (c) 5 years (d) life term

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the objectives of the factories act?

Or

- (b) What are the provisions relating child labour?

12. (a) What are the circumstances under which one can go for appeal against commissioner's order under workmen's compensation Act?

Or

- (b) Under what circumstances the worker is not entitled for compensation?

13. (a) What are the causes for industrial disputes?

Or

- (b) What are the rules regarding the payment of compensation to workmen lay off?

14. (a) What are the components of minimum rate wage?

Or

- (b) Mention the provisions relating to Amalgamation of trade unions.

15. (a) Define the following terms:
(i) Appropriate Government
(ii) Insurable employment
(iii) Benefit period.

Or

- (b) Mention the legal provisions regarding recovery of Gratuity.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain various provisions which are applicable only to women workers under factories Act?

Or

- (b) Explain the provisions of the factories act with regard to safety of the workers.

17. (a) What is meant by occupational diseases? List out such diseases.

Or

- (b) State the rules in respect of the distribution of compensation under workmen's compensation Act.

18. (a) In what circumstances do lock outs and strikes become illegal under the industrial disputes Act.

Or

- (b) What are the various authorities constituted by the Government for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes?

19. (a) What are the privileges of registered trade union? Explain the procedures of registration of trade union.

Or

- (b) Explain various rules regarding the payment of bonus to employees.

20. (a) What are the powers and duties of employees state insurance corporation?

Or

- (b) Explain various rules for the payment of gratuity under the payment of gratuity Act.
-

(6 Pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20315 E Sub. Code : GMCO 64

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Sixth Semester

Commerce — Main

AUDITING

(For those who joined in July 2012 – 2015)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. An audit note-book is a book which is maintained by the _____
 - (a) Cashier
 - (b) Auditor
 - (c) Audit clerk
 - (d) Accountant

2. _____ is one which counter-balanced by any other errors
- (a) Error of principle
 - (b) Error of omission
 - (c) Error of commission
 - (d) Error of compensation
3. _____ is concerned with devising the form and flow of operation of an entity that automatic checks are carried out as the transactions occur
- (a) Internal audit (b) Internal control
 - (c) Internal check (d) Investing action
4. Test checks should not be applied to _____
- (a) Purchase book (b) Cash book
 - (c) Sales book (d) Stock register
5. _____ book is used for recording credit purchases of the business only
- (a) Cash (b) Bought journal
 - (c) Sales (d) Return books
6. _____ expenditure is known as non-recurring expenditure
- (a) Deferred (b) Deferred revenue
 - (c) Selling (d) Advertisement

7. Verification means _____
- (a) Value (b) Conformation
(c) Confirm (d) Valuation
8. _____ are those assets which cannot be seen or touched
- (a) Tangible (b) Intangible
(c) Fixed (d) Book debts
9. Chartered accountant Act was enacted in the year _____
- (a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950
10. Remuneration of the internal auditor is fixed by the _____
- (a) Management
(b) Share holder
(c) External auditor
(d) Audit clerk

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Write short notes on Errors of omission and errors of commission.

Or

- (b) Explain the precautions to be taken while applying test checks.

12. (a) Define internal control. Explain its objectives.

Or

- (b) Describe the evaluative criteria for good internal check.

13. (a) State the importance of vouchers.

Or

- (b) What do you mean by vouching?

14. (a) Write a short notes on verification of investment.

Or

- (b) How would you verify bills receivable?

15. (a) State the qualifications and disqualifications of auditor.

Or

- (b) State the contents of auditors report.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the advantages of an audit.

Or

- (b) Explain the filing of working papers in detail.

17. (a) Explain internal check regarding cash.

Or

- (b) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of internal check.

18. (a) Explain voucher in detail.

Or

- (b) Describe the precautions to be taken by the auditors while examining vouchers.

19. (a) Explain verification of different types of liabilities.

Or

(b) How would you verify the following assets?

(i) Stock in hand

(ii) Patent rights

(iii) Book debts.

20. (a) Explain appointment of auditor in detail.

Or

(b) Explain the duties of auditor.

(6 pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20463 E Sub. Code : SACO 41

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

Fourth Semester

Commerce – Allied

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN BUSINESS

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. CPU and Monitor are the examples of computer _____.
(a) Hardware (b) Software
(c) Storage (d) Display

2. _____ is a program that enables a computer to perform a specific task.
(a) Hardware
(b) Software
(c) Instructions
(d) Physical hardware

3. _____ is the activity of buying or selling of products on online services or over the internet.
- (a) E-Business
 - (b) E-Commerce
 - (c) E-Market
 - (d) E-Advertising
4. _____ is the term came into existence in the year 1996.
- (a) E-Business (b) E-Market
 - (c) E-Commerce (d) E-Marketing
5. The full form of CCID is _____.
- (a) Chip Card Interface Device
 - (b) Computer Card Interface Desk
 - (c) Chip Card Integrated Device
 - (d) Computer Card Integrated Desk
6. _____ is an evolutionary product that has its roots in other payment concepts
- (a) E-Trade (b) E-Cash
 - (c) E-Card (d) E-Commerce

7. _____ is a method of exchanging message between people using electronic devices.
- (a) Smart phone (b) Fax
(c) E-mail (d) Speed post
8. _____ is the computer-to-computer exchange of business documents in a standard electronic format between business partners.
- (a) IDE (b) DEI
(c) EDI (d) EID
9. 5 P's are product, _____, place, promotion and personalization.
- (a) people
(b) price
(c) process
(d) physical evidence
10. Web advertising is also called as _____ advertising.
- (a) Online (b) Traditional
(c) Modern (d) Systematic

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the characteristics of computer?

Or

- (b) Distinguish between hardware and software.

12. (a) Write the limitations of E-commerce.

Or

- (b) Write the advantages of online trading.

13. (a) Write the advantages of electronic payment system.

Or

- (b) What do you understand by Mercantile Process Model?

14. (a) EDI vs. E-mail – Differentiate.

Or

- (b) Write the pre-requisites of EDI.

15. (a) What are the E-Advertising techniques?

Or

(b) Write the applications of 5P's.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) What are the components of computer?
Explain.

Or

(b) What are the advantages of Computer?

17. (a) E-commerce vs E-business – Differentiate.

Or

(b) What are the benefits of E-commerce?

18. (a) What are the types of payments system?

Or

(b) Consumers perspectives and Merchant's perspective – Differentiate with E-Commerce applications.

19. (a) Partial EDI system Vs. Fully Integrated EDI system – Differentiate.

Or

- (b) Write short note on Non-EDI system.

20. (a) What are the E-marketing techniques?

Or

- (b) Write short note on banners and online coupons.
-

(6 pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 20468 E Sub. Code : SACR 41

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

Fourth Semester

Corporate Secretaryship – Allied

CORPORATE FINANCE

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Corporate finance relates to mobilization and _____ of finance.
 - (a) pooling
 - (b) managing
 - (c) utilization
 - (d) contracting

2. Internal source of financing corporate bodies include
 - (a) share holders
 - (b) debenture holders
 - (c) ploughing back of profit
 - (d) public deposits

3. Financial leverage is the relation between
 - (a) Assets and liabilities
 - (b) Debt and capital
 - (c) Debt and liabilities
 - (d) Capital and surplus

4. Fixed capital needs are to be preferably met by
 - (a) bank credit (b) trade credit
 - (c) shares (d) cash credit

5. Over capitalization is caused due to
 - (a) under valuation of assets
 - (b) Excessive depreciation
 - (c) Idle funds
 - (d) Increasing value of fixed assets

6. Under capitalization refers to depend on
- (a) owners capital
 - (b) ploughing back of profit
 - (c) borrowed capital
 - (d) reserves and surplus
7. Working capital is also called as _____ capital.
- (a) Earning (b) Invested
 - (c) Hidden (d) Circulating
8. Fluctuating working capital can be well financed by
- (a) Term loans (b) Short term funds
 - (c) share capital (d) long term funds
9. Money market is characterized by
- (a) low return in interest
 - (b) extends more than one year
 - (c) low safety
 - (d) high risk
10. Capital market consists of
- (a) trade credit (b) bank credit
 - (c) secondary market (d) black market

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain nature of corporate finance.

Or

- (b) Describe the nature of long term financial needs.

12. (a) Discuss the need for financial leverage.

Or

- (b) State the different kinds of short term capital needs of an organization.

13. (a) Narrate the significance of studying capitalization.

Or

- (b) Describe the causes for under capitalization.

14. (a) Explain the concepts of regular and fluctuating working capital.

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of working capital.

15. (a) State the nature of capital market.

Or

(b) What are hybrid securities?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Enumerate scope of corporate finance.

Or

(b) Explain the various functions of finance.

17. (a) Describe the significance and methods of effecting operating leverage.

Or

(b) Discuss the pros and cons of using different sources of providing long term capital.

18. (a) Examine the causes and effects of over capitalization.

Or

(b) Narrate the effects and remedies for under capitalization.

19. (a) Describe the various determinants of working capital.

Or

(b) Explain various sources of financing regular working capital in an organization.

20. (a) Examine the role of different players of money market.

Or

(b) Review the recent trends in Indian capital market.

Reg. No.:.....

Code No. : 7427

Sub. Code : HKCM 41/
HKAM 41

M.Com./M.Com with Computer Applications (CBCS)
DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020.

Fourth Semester

Commerce — Main

ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2012–2015)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer

1. Cost accounting is differs from financial accounting in respect of
 - (a) Reporting of cost
 - (b) Ascertaining cost
 - (c) Control of cost
 - (d) Recording cost

2. An important feature of a cost center is that
 - (a) it must be one specific location only
 - (b) it has clearly defined boundaries
 - (c) it uses only monetary information's
 - (d) it must be an area of the business through which product pass

3. Which of the method of costing can be use in a large oil refinery?
 - (a) Job costing (b) Unit costing
 - (c) Process costing (d) Operating costing

4. A bakery producing cake, biscuits and breads should be treated as
 - (a) Joint product (b) Main product
 - (c) Co-products (d) By- products

5. Classification and accumulation of cost by fixed and variable cost is of special importance in
 - (a) Output costing (b) Process costing
 - (c) Operating costing (d) Batch costing

6. A lorry delivers goods to intermediate destinations on a journey from X and Y where vehicle space is the limiting factor. Which of the following is the most appropriate cost charge rate?
- (a) Per cubic meter
 - (b) Per mile
 - (c) Per cubic meter mile
 - (d) Per ton mile
7. Cinema house must adopt
- (a) Contract costing (b) Operating costing
 - (c) Batch costing (d) Job costing
8. Composite unit is a distinctive feature of
- (a) Single costing (b) Operating costing
 - (c) Process costing (d) Multiple costing
9. Cost and financial accounts are reconciled under
- (a) Integral system
 - (b) Cost control accounts system
 - (c) Under both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these

10. When costing profit is Rs 13,500 and a charges in lieu of rent is Rs 2,000, the financial profit should be
- (a) Rs 13,500 (b) Rs 11,500
(c) Rs 15,500 (d) None of these

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define cost accounting? State the objectives of cost accounting.

Or

- (b) What are the difficulties in installing a costing system?

12. (a) Differentiate process costing from job costing.

Or

- (b) Mars limited obtained three By-products whose details are given below:

X = 440Kg

Y = 320 Kg

Z = 160 Kg

Material cost = Rs 15,000. Labour = Rs 9,500;
Overheads = Rs 6,000. Apportion the total cost to the By-products.

13. (a) What are the objectives of transport costing?
Give a detailed procedure of transport costing

Or

- (b) Rohini cinemas has three types of accommodation. The details are given below:

Particular	Balcony	Class I	Class II
Weightages	5	3	2
Average seat occupancy	90%	90%	90%
Number of seats	300	400	600

The cinema hall runs 4 shows on all 30 days in a month. Calculate the number of man shows in a month.

14. (a) From the following data calculate the cost per mile of a vehicle:

Particulars	Rs.
Value of vehicles	1,00,000
Road tax per annum	500
Insurance charges per year	400
Garage rent per year	1,200
River's wage per month	600
Cost of petrol per liter	6.40
Tire an maintenance per mile	0.80
Miles per liter	8 miles
Estimate life	1,50,000 miles
Estimated annual mileage	6,000 miles

Or

(b) Calculate the room occupancy Rate

Particulars	Standard	Executive	Deluxe
Number of rooms	100	80	50
Weightage	2	1	3
Occupancy rate during vacation(100 days)	100%	60%	75%
Occupancy Rate during normal days(260 days)	75%	50%	30%

15. (a) From the details given below, find out profit as per Financial Accounts:

Particulars	Rs.
Profit as per cost accounts	1,50,300
Factory overheads under charge in cost accounts	8,000
Administrative overheads under charged in financial accounts	3,000
Depreciation over charged in cost accounts	1,900
Interest on deposits	900
Share transfer fees credited in financial accounts	240
Provision for Income tax	97,000

Or

(b) What do you mean by the term 'Cost Reduction'? Compare and contrast cost control and cost reduction.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

16. (a) How do you classify the cost?

Or

(b) What are the advantages and limitations of cost accounting?

17. (a) A product passes through three process to completion. The following information is obtained from the accounts for the month ending 30th November 2018.

Element of cost	Process			
	Total	I	II	III
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct material	8,482	2,000	3,020	3,462
Direct Labour	12,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Direct expenses	726	500	226	
Production overheads	6,000			

1,000 units @Rs 5 each were issued to process I . Output of each process was: Process I: 940 units ; Process II: 870 Units; Process III: 810 units. Normal loss in each process was estimate as under: Process I: 10%; Process II :5%; Process III: 10%

The loss in each process represented scrap which could be sold to a merchant as follows:

Process I : Rs 3 per unit; Process II: Rs 5 per unit ; process III: Rs 6 per unit.

There was no stock of materials or work-in-progress in any department at the beginning or at the end of the period. The output of each process passes directly to the next process and finally to the finished stock, production overheads are allocated to each process on the basis of 50% of the direct labour. You are required to prepare process accounts. Also show the abnormal loss account, abnormal gain account and Normal loss account

Or

- (b) A Ltd, makes a product which passes through two processes before complete an transferred to finished stock. The following data is related to the month of December

Particulars	Process I	Process II
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct material	22,500	24,750
Direct Wages	11,200	11,250
Overheads	6,800	4,500

Output of process I is transferred to Process II at 25% of profit on the transfer price. Output process II is transferred to finished stock at 20% profit on the transfer price. The finished goods are sol for Rs 1,40,000.

Prepare the process cost accounts and finished stock account showing the profit element at each stage

18. (a) Mr. Ravi provides the following details relating to two vehicles A and B that he owns:

	A	B
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of vehicle	25,000	15,000
Road license (annual)	750	750
Insurance (annual)	850	500
Garage rent(annual)	1,600	550
Supervision and salaries(annual)	1,800	1,200
River wages per hour	4	4
Cost of petrol per liter	1.50	1.50
Repair and maintenance per kilometer	1.50	2.00
Tyre allocation per kilometer	1.00	0.80
Estimated life of the vehicle(Km)	1,00,000	75,000
Kilometers run(annual)	15,000	6,000
Kilometers run per liter	6	5

You are required to charge interest on the cost of vehicle at 10% per annum. The vehicle runs 20 Km per hour on an average. Calculate the cost per running Kilometer of Vehicle A and B

Or

(b) A transport company operates its five buses in between two cities. From the following details given to you, calculate the cost per passenger kilometer.

Number of buses: 5

Days operate in the month: 25

Round trip made by each bus : 4 per day

Distance of route 20 Km long'(one side)

Capacity of each Bus: 50Passengers

Normal passengers travelling : 90% of capacity

The following are the monthly charges incurred for operating buses:

	Rs.
Salary of managers	2,000
Wages of 5 drivers	1,200 each
Wages of 5 conductors	1,100 each
wages of 4 cleaners	800 each
Diesel, oil etc	25,800
Replacement of tyres , tubes ect	5,000
Garage rent	4,000
Depreciation	5,000
Workshop charges for repairs	2,000

19. (a) From the following particulars , calculate cost per thermo of System produced:
- (i) cost- 1,400 quintals @Rs 15 per quintal
 - (ii) Water-1,50,000 litres @Rs 1.00 per 1,000 litres
 - (iii) Fright and handling cost of coal is 10% of the cost of coal
 - (iv) Charge of ash disposal - Rs 200
 - (v) Wages and salaries of 50 men @ Rs 150 per month
 - (vi) Repairs and maintenance Rs 1,000 per month
 - (vii) Supervision and administrative cost Rs 1,500 per month
 - (viii) Stores Rs 1,000 per month
 - (ix) Cost of steam production plant - Rs 62,000; Residual value - Rs 2,000 and estimated life –10 years
 - (x) Steam production- 40,000 therms; four - fifth of the steam production is used to generate electricity

Or

- (b) The holiday hotel Inn has 40 bed rooms with a maximum occupancy of 490 sleeper night per week. Average occupancy is 60% throughout the year. Meals provide to guests have been coasted and the average food cost per person per day is as follows:

	Rs.
Breakfast	3.60
Lunch	11.00
Dinner	13.40
Total	28.00

Direct wages and staff meals per week are as under:

House keeping	1,952
Restaurant and kitchen	3,430
General	1,760

Direct expenses per annum are
Rs 45,760 for Housekeeping and Rs
52,000 for the restaurant

Indirect expenses per annum amounted to Rs 3,41,120 which should be apportioned on the basis of floor area:

Bed rooms : 3,600 sqm

Restaurant : 1,200 sqm

Service Area : 600 sqm

A Net profit of 10% each must be made on the restaurant taking and accommodation takings. You are required to calculate what inclusive terms per person should be charged per day. Show the split between meals and accommodation charges.

20. (a) Journalize the following transaction assuming the cost and financial records are integrated

	Rs.
Raw materials purchased	2,00,000
Direct materials issued to production	1,50,000
Wages paid (30% Direct)	1,20,000
Wages charged to production	95,000
Manufacturing expenses incurred	84,000
Manufacturing expenses charged to production	92,000
Selling and distribution cost	20,000
Finished product at cost	2,00,000
Sales	2,90,000
Closing stock	Nil
Receipts from Debtors	69,000
Payment to creditors	1,10,000

Or

- (b) A manufacturing company discloses a net loss of Rs 3,47,000 as per cost accounts for the year ended 31st March 2018, Where as Financial accounts disclosed a net loss of Rs 5,10,000 for the same period. On scrutiny of accounting records following facts were extracted

Particulars	Rs.
Factory overhead under absorbed	40,000
Administrative overhead over-absorbed	60,000
Depreciation charged in Financial accounts	3,25,000
Depreciation charged in cost accounts	2,75,000
Interest on Investments not included in cost accounts	96,000
Income tax provided	54,000
Interest on loan shows in financial accounts	2,45,000
Transfer fees credited in financial books	24,000
Stores adjustment credited in financial books	14,000
Dividends received	32,000

Prepare a Reconciliation Statement.

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7463

Sub. Code : PKCM 32

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

Third Semester

Commerce – Core

TAXATION AND TAX PLANNING

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Income tax act was passed in
 - (a) 1961
 - (b) 1971
 - (c) 1981
 - (d) 1951

2. Agricultural income is
 - (a) Taxable
 - (b) Partially taxable
 - (c) Exempted
 - (d) None of the above

3. Fixed medical allowance is fully taxable in case of
- (a) Private employees
 - (b) Government employees
 - (c) Semi-government employees
 - (d) All employees
4. Gratuity received by the government employee is
- (a) Partially exempted
 - (b) Fully exempted
 - (c) Fully Taxable
 - (d) Exempted up to Rs.3,50,000
5. A Standard deduction of _____ of the net annual value is allowed as deductions u/s 24.
- (a) 24%
 - (b) 22%
 - (c) 30%
 - (d) 16%
6. A rent in which a similar property can fetch in a similar locality is called
- (a) Municipal value
 - (b) Fair rental value
 - (c) Actual rental value
 - (d) standard rent

7. Rate of depreciation on furniture is
(a) 10% (b) 20%
(c) 15% (d) 25%
8. Which of the following expenditure is not allowed as deduction while computing business income?
(a) Donation (b) Rent
(c) Entertainment (d) Salary
9. Financial asset is called as long term asset if it is held for more than
(a) 12 Months (b) 24 Months
(c) 36 Months (d) 48 Months
10. After converting shares into stock in trade the difference between actual sale value and fair market value is
(a) Capital gain (b) Other sources
(c) Business income (d) None of these

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) List out any five incomes which are exempted from tax.

Or

- (b) Explain the history of income tax in India.

12. (a) Computation of Gross Salary of Mr. Sampath for the assessment year 2019-20.

Salary Rs. 1,75,000

Dearness Allowance Rs.5,000 p.m. (Enter in to retirement benefits)

Bonus Rs.25,000

Conveyance allowance Rs.21,000 fully utilized for official purpose

Interest on RPF @ 14.5 Rs. 24,800

House Rent allowance Rs. 6,500 p.m. (Actual Rent paid Rs.7,000 p.m.)

Or

- (b) Mr. Basker retired on 31.12.2018 and his pension was fixed at Rs. 3,600 p.m. He got 3/4th of the pension commuted for which he received Rs. 1,80,000 from his employer, a Ltd.,Co. Find out the taxable amount of commuted value of pension if:

- (i) He gets gratuity and
(ii) He does not get gratuity

13. (a) Calculate the annual Rental value from the particulars given below:
Actual Rent Rs. 12,000 P.m.
FRV Rs. 1,36,000 p. a
M.R.V Rs. 1,20,000 p. a
Standard rent Rs.89,000 p. m
During the previous year 2018-19 Assessee could not realize rent for three months.

Or

- (b) From the following particulars, compute the Net Annual Value.
MRV Rs.1,20,000 P. a
FRV Rs.1,80,000 p. a
SRV Rs.1,50,000 p. a
Actual rent Rs.16,000 p. m
Municipal tax paid by the owner 10% of municipal value. Unrealised rent Rs.3,000.

14. (a) The profit and loss account of a firm shows a profit of Rs.55,000 after charging the following items. Find out income from business.

Fire insurance premium (House Property)	Rs. 2,500
Drawing by the partner	Rs. 6,000
Advance income Tax	Rs. 3,000
Income Tax	Rs. 4,000
Sales Tax	Rs. 2,800

Or

- (b) From the following receipts and payments account of Dr.Raj, compute his professional income for the previous year 2018-19.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance c/d	6,000	By Salary to staff	1,80,000
To Consultation fees	7,50,000	By Rent of clinic	60,000
To Visiting fees	60,000	By Purchase of medicine	70,000
To Sale of medicine	94,500	By Surgical equipment	2,30,000
To Interest on deposits	55,500	By Purchase of car	4,00,000
To Dividend on investment	34,000	By Balance c/d	60,000
	10,00,000		10,00,000

15. (a) Mr. James furnished the following particulars regarding his capital assets.

- (i) Sale of residential house on 31st October 2018 Rs. 13,00,000 (House was purchased during 2002-03 for Rs. 3,00,000)

- (ii) Purchase of another residential house in 1st February 2019 Rs. 2,00,000
- (iii) Investment in bonds on 20th February 2019 which qualifies For u/s 54 EC Rs.1,50,000

Compute his Capital gain. (CII:2002-03:105;2018-19:280)

Or

- (b) Mr.Kumar acquired certain number of shares of XY Ltd. on 03.03.2013 for Rs. 1,50,000. He sold them on 02.01.2019 for Rs. 7,50,000. He paid a brokerage of 1%. He invested Rs. 3,00,000 in the bonds of National Highway Authority of India Ltd. on the same day. Compute his capital gain.(CII:2012-13:200;2018-19:280)

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the scope of total income.

Or

- (b) Mr. Anand furnishes the following particulars of his income earned during the previous year relevant to the Assessment year 2019-20.
 - (i) Interest on German development bonds (1/3 received in India) Rs. 51,000

- (ii) Income from agricultural in Bangladesh, remitted to India Rs.31,000
- (iii) Income from property in Canada received in U.S.A Rs.1,10,000
- (iv) Dividend from an Indian company Rs.15,000
- (v) Profit from a business in Chennai; this business is controlled from Singapore Rs.1,25,000
- (vi) Profit on sale of building in India but received in Nepal Rs.2,50,000
- (vii) Income from agriculture in Punjab, received in Mumbai Rs.30,000
- (viii) Profit from business in Indonesia; this business is controlled from Delhi (60% of the profit deposited in a bank there and 40% is remitted to India) Rs.40,000
- (ix) Interest received from Mr. Shyam, a non-resident on the loan provided to him for a business in India Rs. 28,000

Compute his Gross total income if he is

- (1) Resident
- (2) Not Ordinarily Resident
- (3) Non-Resident

17. (a) Mr. Kailash provided following information about his salary income:

Salary Rs.20,000 p. m

D.A. as per terms of employment 100% of salary

Bonus Rs. 20,000

CCA Rs. 400 p. m.

Lunch allowance Rs.500 p. m

Reimbursement of medical expenditure incurred on treatment of wife from a private nursing home is Rs.42,000.

Entertainment allowance Rs. 1,000 p. m

House rent allowance at Rs. 8,000 p. m. (rent paid Rs.8,000 p. m.)

Professional Tax Rs. 1,500.

Or

- (b) Mr. X an employee of Ranchi (Population 15 lakhs) based company provides the following particulars of his salary income:

Basic Salary Rs. 12,000 p.m

Bonus Rs.12,000

Commission Rs. 42,000

Entertainment allowance Rs. 2,000 p.m

Club facility Rs.6,000 p.m

Transport allowance Rs. 1,800 p.m

Free use of car of more than 1.6 ltr. Capacity for both personal and official purpose.

Rent free house provided by the employer.
Lease rent paid by the employer
Rs. 6,000 p.m.

Free education facility for three children of the employee (bill issued in the name of employer) Rs. 22,500

Gas, water and electricity bills paid by employer Rs.16,800

Compute income under the head salary for the assessment year 2019-20

18. (a) Following are the particulars of let out house of Mr. Ramesh.

Municipal valuation	Rs.4,20,000
FRV	Rs.3,60,000
Standard rent	Rs.4,40,000
Actual rent	Rs.4,80,000
Unrealised rent for current year	Rs.40,000
Vacancy	2 months
Municipal taxes: Actually paid	Rs.12,000
Due but not paid	Rs.30,000
Repairs	Rs.10,000
Insurance premium	Rs.12,000
Other expenses	Rs.8,000

Determine income from House property.

Or

- (b) A house was completed on April 1, 2018 and following information is available about this house:

Municipal Value of the House	Rs. 30,000 p.a
Fair Rental Value of the House	Rs.32,000 p.a
Actual Rent	Rs.4,000 p.a
Municipal taxes	Rs.6,000 p.a

Let out for the period 1.4.2018 to 31.12.2018 and self occupied from 1.1.2019 onwards.

Fire Insurance Premium Rs.3,600

Land Revenue Rs.6,000

Interest on Loan for the period

(i) 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2018 Rs.45,000

(ii) 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2019 Rs.15,000

Calculate income from house property for the previous year ending on 31.3.2019.

19. (a) From the following P & L account of Mr. Saravanan, calculate his income from business of the previous year 2018 - 19.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Salary	8,000	By Gross Profit	65,000
To Postage	2,000	By Dividend from shares of X & co	15,000
To Municipal tax	1,000		
To Preliminary expense	5,000		

To Patent	8,000		
To Copy right	6,000		
To Statistical research exp.	6,000		
To Capital Expenses on scientific research	4,000		
To net profit	40,000		
	80000		80000

Or

- (b) From the following receipts and patent account of Narayanan a chartered Accountant. Compute his income from profession.

Receipts	Rs.	Payment	Rs.
To Balance b/d	6,000	By Office expenses	28,000
To Audit fees	1,80,000	By Printing and stationary	37,000
To Consultation fees	30,000	By Subscription to CA Institute	5,000
To Appellate Tribunal Appearance	15000	By Staff Salary	48000
To Presents from clients	4000	By Books	6000
To Rent from house property	35000	By Computer with software	60000
		By balance c/d	86000
	270000		270000

20. (a) Sankar shifted his industrial undertaking from an urban area to a rural area during the previous year 2018-19. In that regard he furnished the following particulars.

Particulars	P&M	L&B	Furniture
Sale proceeds	500000	300000	100000
Written down value	280000	-	80000
Cost of acquisition	400000	100000	90000
Acquired on	04.04.2016	01.04.2015	08.09.2012
Amount invested on 10.3.2011	250000	200000	150000

Compute taxable capital gain. CII:2012-13:200; 2015-16:254; 2016-17-264 and 2018-19:280.

Or

- (b) M/s R.K Brothers who were running an industrial unit, were ordered by the Municipal Corporation Ludhiana to shift their concern from the urban area of Ludhiana. They shifted their concern during 2018-19, and in this process sold some of their assets whose details are given below:

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Land	Building
Acquired in	2009	2005-06	2009
Sale proceeds	1000000	700000	1200000
Written down value on 1.4.2018	440000	-	732500
Cost of acquisition	600000	200000	1000000
Amount invested during Dec-2018 due to shifting	800000	200000	500000

Compute taxable capital gain for the previous year 2018-19. CII: 2005-06 is 117 ; 2009-10: 148 and 2018-19:280.

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7449

Sub. Code : KKCM41/
KKAM41/PKCM41

M.Com. / M.Com. WITH COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020.

Fourth Semester

Commerce – Main

ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2016 and afterwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Cost accounting is based on _____ figures.
 - (a) Approximated
 - (b) Estimated
 - (c) Historical
 - (d) None of these

2. Sale of defective is reduced from ____.
- (a) Work cost
 - (b) Prime cost
 - (c) Cost of production
 - (d) Cost of sales.
3. Bin card is a record of ____ only.
- (a) Quality (b) Numbers
 - (c) Values (d) Quantity
4. The payment made on the ____ is cost of indirect labour.
- (a) Time keeper (b) Welder
 - (c) Tailor (d) Machine operator
5. The stage of production at which separate products are identified as known as ____.
- (a) Process costing
 - (b) Reserve cost method
 - (c) Subsequent cost
 - (d) Equivalent production

6. Job costing deals with
- (a) Repair shop
 - (b) Ship building
 - (c) Sugar industry
 - (d) Transport companies
7. Incomplete Contract reveals ____.
- (a) Gross profit (b) Net profit
 - (c) Operating profit (d) National profit
8. Operating costing is a ____.
- (a) Procedure costing (b) Technique costing
 - (c) Norms costing (d) Method of costing
9. ____ gains and losses are completely excluded from cost accounts.
- (a) Abnormal (b) Normal
 - (c) Over (d) Under
10. ____ system of accounts is more economically compared to maintenance of art as well as financial records.
- (a) Computer (b) Operating
 - (c) Information (d) Integrated

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Discuss the characteristics of a good costing system.

Or

- (b) Calculate prime cost, factory cost, cost of production, cost of sales and profit from the following details:

Direct materials Rs. 1,50,000; Direct wages Rs.70,000; Direct expenses Rs.5,000; Factory expenses Rs.15,000; Administrative expenses Rs.10,000; Selling expenses Rs.3,500; Sales Rs.2,75,000.

12. (a) Calculate Economic Order Quantity from the following:

Consumption during the year	600 units
Ordering cost	Rs.12
Carrying cost	20%
Price per unit	Rs.20

Or

- (b) Calculate labour hour rate from the following:

Total number of workers	100
Working days in a year	300
No. of hours per day worked	8
Idle time	5 %
Factory overheads	Rs.11,400
Gift to workers	Rs.1,000

13. (a) Sketch the features of process costing.

Or

- (b) The following information is available from the Job ledger in respect of Job No.606.

Materials	Rs.3,400
Wages 80 hours at	Rs. 2.50

Variable overheads incurred for all Jobs is Rs.6,000 for 4,000 labour hours. Calculate the profit earned on job No.606 if it is billed for Rs.4,220.

14. (a) From the following information, calculate kilometers and total passenger kilometers.

No of buses	:	4
Days operated in a month	:	30
Trip made by each bus	:	2
Distance of route	:	100 kilometers long

		(one way)
Capacity of bus	:	40 passengers
Normal passengers travelling	:	75% of the capacity

Or

- (b) Distinguish between job costing and contract costing.
15. (a) From the following information prepare a reconciliation statement.
- (i) Profit as per cost accounts-Rs. 54,800
 - (ii) Under absorption of factory overhead in cost accounts-Rs.2,600
 - (iii) Over absorption administration overhead in cost accounts-Rs.1,200
 - (iv) Interest paid include only in financial accounts-Rs.800
 - (v) Dividend received- Rs. 2,000
 - (vi) Profit as per financial accounts - Rs. 54,600

Or

- (b) State the need for reconciliation of cost and financial accounts.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Bring out the distinction between management accounting and cost accounting.

Or

- (b) The accounts of a machine manufacturing company disclose the following information for the six months ending 31st Dec 2018.

	Rs.
Materials used	1,50,000
Direct Wages	1,20,000
Factory Overhead Expenses	30,000
Office Expenses	15,000

Prepare a Cost Sheet of the machines and calculate the price which the company should quote for the manufacture of a machine requiring materials valued at Rs. 1,250 and expenditure in productive wages of Rs. 750, so that the price may yield a profit of 20% on the selling price.

17. (a) Prepare stores ledger account, pricing the issues at
- (i) Simple average rate and
 - (ii) Weight average rate

	Receipts		Issues
	Qty.	Rate	
15.3.18	200	Rs.2	-
18.3.18	300	Rs.2.40	-
25.3.18	-	-	250
28.3.18	250	Rs.2.60	-
30.3.18	-	-	200

Or

(b) Mention the different methods of classification of overheads.

18. (a) A product passes through three distinct processes to completion during March, 500 units were produced. From the following prepare process accounts showing the total cost as well as cost per unit.

	Process I	Process II	Process III
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Materials	10,000	7,000	3,000
Labour	2,500	2,000	2,500
Direct expenses:			
Fuel	500	1,000	500
Carriage	2,000	500	1,000
Works overhead	2,000	2,500	2,000

Indirect expenses Rs. 14,000 should be apportioned on the basis of wages.

Or

- (b) Explain the methods may be employed in costing joint product.

19. (a) The following was the expenditure on a contract for 6,00,000. Work commenced in January 2018.

Materials	Rs.1,20,000
Wages	Rs.1,64,400
Plant	Rs.20,000
Business expenses	Rs.8,600

Cash received on account was Rs.2,40,000. being 80 per cent of work certified. Value of materials on hand at 31.12.18.was Rs.10,000. Prepare the contract account 2018 showing the profit to be credited to profit and loss account. Plant is to be depreciated at 10 percent.

Or

- (b) Compute cost per running kilometer from the following data of a vehicles

Estimated life of vehicle 1,50,000 kms.

Annual running 6,000 kms.

	Rs.
Cost of vehicle	1,50,000
Road license (Annual)	5,000
Insurance (Annual)	1,000
Garage rent (Annual)	6,000
Cost of petrol per litre	24

Drivers' wages per month	200
Kms. per litre	8
Proportionate charges for tyre and maintenance per Km.	0.20

20. (a) State the reasons for differences between profit shown in cost and financial accounts.

Or

- (b) Prepare reconciliation statement from the following details:

	Rs.
Net loss as per cost accounts	3,44,800
Net loss as per financial accounts	4,32,890
Works overhead under recovered in costing	6,240
Depreciation overcharged in costing	2,600
Interests on investment	17,500
Administrative overhead over recovered in costing	2,600
Goodwill written off	92,500
Store adjustment in financial books (cr.)	950
Depreciation of stock charged in financial books	13,500

M.Com (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020
FOURTH SEMESTER
COMMERCE
INDIRECT TAXATION

(For those who joined in July 2017 Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

Part A- (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer All Questions, Choose the correct answer

1. ____ are the taxes imposed on goods as they cross a national boundary.
a) Excise duty b) Customs duty c) Sales tax d) Service tax
2. ____ tax is imposed on the wealth or assets held by individuals.
a) Sales Tax b) Service Tax c) Wealth Tax d) Gift tax
3. GST eliminate the ____ system.
a) Double tax b) single tax c) Sales tax d) Customs duty
4. ____ is levied when a consumer buys a goods and service.
a) Service Tax b) Import duty
c) Goods and Service Tax d) None of these
5. ____ is the supply of Goods and Services from one state to another state
a) CGST b) SGST c) IGST d) All the above
6. SGST applicable under ____.
a) State Govt. b) Central Govt.
c) Both Central and State Govt. d) Autonomous bodies
7. ____ means claiming the credit of the GST paid on purchase of Goods and Services which are used for the furtherance of business.
a) Output Tax Credit b) Input Tax Credit
c) Service Tax Credit d) None of these
8. When penalty is charged under GST?
a) Without issue of invoice b) Without supply of Goods
c) Not remitting of tax to Government d) All the above
9. Customs duty are levied as per section ____.
a) 13 b) 23 c) 12 d) 10
10. ____ is called "Counter vailing duty".
a) Export duty b) Import duty c) GST d) Custom duty

Part B (5 x 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer all Questions, Choosing either (a) or (b), Each answer should not exceed 250 words

11. a) State the teatures of Indirect tax. (Or)
b) What are the demerits of Indirect taxes?
12. a) Explain the administration of Goods and Service Tax. (Or)
b) List out the advantages of Goods and Service Taxes.

13. a) Describe the challenges of GST in India. (Or)

b) Write a note on Union Territory GST.

14. a) Explain the GST on e-commerce. (Or)

b) What are the eligibility for taking Input Tax Credit?

15. a) Narrate the exemptions from customs duty. (Or)

b) Find the customs duty payable from the following particulars:

Customs value of imported goods: Rs. 600000

Basic customs duty payable: 70%

Excise duty payable if goods had been made in India :15%

Part C (5 x 8 = 40 Marks)

Answer all Questions, Choosing either (a) or (b), Each answer should not exceed 600 words

16. a) Distinction between direct and indirect taxes. (Or)

b) Describe the Indirect taxes in India

17. a) What are the features of Goods and Service Tax. (Or)

b) Explain the objectives of Goods and Service Tax.

✓ 18. a) Describe the opportunities of GST in India. (Or)

b) Explain the different types of GST.

19. a) Describe the GST returns and due dates. (Or)

b) Discuss - What circumstances the penalty is charged?

20. a) Describe the different types of Customs duties. (Or)

b) An importer imported some goods for subsequent sale in India at \$ 10,000 on assessable value basis. Relevant exchange rate and rate of duty are as follows:

Particulars	Date	Exchange rate declared by the CBIC	Rate of Basic Customs Duty
Date of submission of bill of entry	25th February 2018	Rs. 58/USD	10%
Date of entry inwards granted to the vessel	5th March 2018	Rs. 58.75/USD	12%

Calculate Assessable value and Customs Duty in Indian rupees?

(6 pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7466

Sub. Code : PKCM 43

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2020.

Fourth Semester

Commerce – Core

FINANCIAL MARKETS

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The market for short term loan is known as
 - (a) Call money market
 - (b) Treasury Bill market
 - (c) Money Market
 - (d) Acceptance market

2. The ratio of differences between actual buy or sell price to the ideal price calculated is known as :
- (a) Impact cost (b) Liquidity ratio
(c) Solvency Ratio (d) Net worth effect
3. The Bill drawn and accepted payable after three months are called
- (a) Indigenous Bill (b) Usance Bill
(c) Clean Bill (d) Supply Bills
4. Primary dealers who act as an intermediary in government securities market are appointed by
- (a) Depository Participants
(b) Banks
(c) SEBI
(d) RBI
5. Which one of the following is a regulatory institution?
- (a) RBI (b) EXIM
(c) OTECI (d) SFC's

6. It is a place where securities are introduced as an offer to public
- (a) Commodity market
 - (b) Spot market
 - (c) Primary Market
 - (d) Secondary Market
7. _____ are appointed by the broker to act on his behalf in his absence.
- (a) Jobbers
 - (b) Commission Brokers
 - (c) Sub-Brokers
 - (d) Authorized clerk
8. Speculators who neither buy nor sell securities in the market, but still tradedz on them are called
- (a) Wolves (b) Stags
 - (c) Lamé Ducks (d) Bears
9. The securities of startup companies which are allowed to be traded on OTCEI.
- (a) Permitted securities
 - (b) Listed securities
 - (c) Initiated securities
 - (d) Liquid securities

(b) What do you mean by underwriting? Explain its methods.

14. (a) Explain the methods of trading in a stock exchange.

Or

(b) Describe the types of speculative transactions that can take place on a stock exchange.

15. (a) State the powers of Securities Exchange Board of India.

Or

(b) What are features of Over The Counter Exchange of India?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the role of financial system in economic development of a country.

Or

(b) Classify the various financial intermediaries functioning in the Indian financial system and bring out their features.

17. (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of commercial bill market?

Or

(b) What is Treasury bill market? Explain the importance and defects of Treasury bill market.

18. (a) State the advantages and disadvantages of primary markets.

Or

(b) Explain the various new instruments introduced in new issue market.

19. (a) State the important functions of Brokers.

Or

(b) What do you mean by listing of securities? Describe the listing procedure and point out its merits and demerits.

20. (a) Explain the SEBI guidelines for the issue of Rights shares.

Or

(b) Discuss the features of National Stock Exchange.

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7453 N Sub. Code : PKCM 11

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Commerce – Core

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Management Accounting helps management in
 - (a) Preparation of Final accounts
 - (b) Raising Finance
 - (c) Filling Tax returns
 - (d) Decision making

2. Management Accounting relates to
 - (a) Recording of accounting data
 - (b) Recording of cost data
 - (c) Recording of financial data
 - (d) Presentation and interpretation of accounting data

3. Funds inflow from operations is
 - (a) An internal source of funds
 - (b) An application of funds
 - (c) An External source of funds
 - (d) A non funds item

4. Income from Long term Investment is
 - (a) application of cash
 - (b) source of cash
 - (c) cash inflow from operations
 - (d) none of these

5. Marginal cost is
 - (a) Prime cost
 - (b) Variable cost
 - (c) Works cost
 - (d) Cost of production

6. Break even chart is a chart of
- (a) Sales
 - (b) Total cost
 - (c) Sales and Total cost
 - (d) Profit
7. Usually standards are set up on the basis of
- (a) Past performance
 - (b) Ideal performance
 - (c) Normal performance
 - (d) Attainable high performance
8. One of the objectives of standard costing is to
- (a) promote and measure performance
 - (b) control and curtile costs
 - (c) simplify production operations
 - (d) set cost of production
9. Budgeting is
- (a) a technique
 - (b) a method of costing
 - (c) maintaining ledger accounts
 - (d) a method of depreciation

Liabilities	2014	2015	Assets	2014	2015
			Accrued interest	4,000	6,000
			Unexpired insurance	–	3,000
			Cash at bank	17,000	2,000
			Cash in hand	8,000	1,000
	<u>1,17,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>		<u>1,17,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>

Or

- (b) From the following data you are required to calculate the cash from operations:

Funds from operations for the year 2013
Rs. 84,000.

Current assets and liabilities as on 1.1.13 and 31.12.13 were as follows:

	1.1.13	31.12.13
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade creditors	1,82,000	1,94,000
Trade debtors	2,75,000	3,15,000
Bills receivable	40,000	35,000
Bills payable	27,000	31,000
Inventories	1,85,000	1,70,000
Trade investments	40,000	70,000
Outstanding expenses	20,000	25,000
Prepaid expenses	5,000	8,000

13. (a) Vasanth Ltd presents the following results for one year. Calculate the P/V Ratio, BEP and Margin of Safety.

	Rs.
Sales	2,00,000
Variable costs	1,20,000
Fixed cost	50,000
Net profit	30,000

Or

- (b) From the following particulars, calculate:

- (i) Break-even point in terms of sales value and in units.
- (ii) Number of units that must be sold to earn a profit of Rs. 90,000.

	Rs.
Fixed factors overheads cost	60,000
Fixed selling overheads cost	12,000
Variable manufacturing cost	
per unit	12
Variable selling cost per unit	3
Selling price per unit	24

14. (a) Explain the utility of variance analysis.

Or

(b) The standard estimate for materials to manufacture 1,000 units of a commodity is 400 kgs, at Rs. 2.50 per kg.

When 2,000 units of the commodity are manufactured, it is found that 820 kgs and materials are consumed at Rs. 2.60 per kg. Calculate the material variances.

15. (a) Explain the objectives of Budgetary control.

Or

(b) State the essentials of successful Budgetary Control.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) What is management accounting? What are its advantages?

Or

(b) What are the differences between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting?

17. (a) From the following Balance Sheets make out
 (i) statement of changes in working capital
 (ii) Funds flow statement.

Balance Sheets of Alpha Ltd.

Liabilities	2012	2013	Assets	2012	2013
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity share capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000	80,000
8% Redeemable Pref. Share capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Land and buildings	2,00,000	1,70,000
Capital reserve	10,000	20,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
General reserve	30,000	50,000	Investments	20,000	30,000
Profit and loss A/c	30,000	48,000	Debtors	1,40,000	1,70,000
Prepaid dividend	42,000	50,000	Stocks	77,000	1,09,000
Sundry creditors	25,000	47,000	Bills receivables	20,000	30,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Cash in hand	15,000	10,000
Expenses outstanding	30,000	36,000	Cash at bank	10,000	8,000
Provision for tax	40,000	50,000	Preliminary expenses	15,000	10,000
	<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>		<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>

Additional Information:

- (1) A piece of land has been sold out in 2013 and the profit on sale has been credited to capital reserve.
- (2) A machine has been sold for Rs. 10,000. The written down value of the machine

was Rs. 12,000. Depreciation of Rs. 10,000 is charged on plant account in 2013.

- (3) Rs. 3,000 by was of dividend on investment is received. It includes Rs. 1,000 from Pre-acquisition profit which has been credited to investment account.
- (4) An interim dividend of Rs. 20,000 has been paid in 2013.

Or

(b) The Summarised balance sheets of Kandan Ltd., as on 31.12.2001 and 31.12.2002 are as follows:

Liabilities	2001	2002	Assets	2001	2002
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	4,50,000	4,50,000	Fixed assets	4,00,000	3,20,000
General reserve	3,00,000	3,10,000	Investments	50,000	60,000
P and L A/c	56,000	68,000	Stock	2,40,000	2,10,000
Creditors	1,68,000	1,34,000	Debtors	2,10,000	4,55,000
Tax provision	75,000	10,000	Bank	1,49,000	1,97,000
Mortgage loan	—	2,70,000			
	<u>10,49,000</u>	<u>12,42,000</u>		<u>10,49,000</u>	<u>12,42,000</u>

Additional details.

- (i) Investments costing Rs. 8,000 were sold for Rs. 8,500.

- (ii) Tax provision made during the year was Rs. 9,000.
- (iii) During the year part of the Fixed assets costing Rs. 10,000 was sold for Rs. 12,000 and the profit was included in P and L Account. You are required to prepare cash flow statement for 2002.

18. (a) The sales turnover and profit during two years were as follows:

Year	Sales Rs.	Profit Rs.
2007	1,40,000	15,000
2008	1,60,000	20,000

Calculate

- (i) P/V ratio
- (ii) Break even point
- (iii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 40,000
- (iv) Fixed Expenses
- (v) Profit when sales are Rs. 1,20,000.

Or

(b) The statement of cost of a machine is as follows:

Rs.

Materials	200
Labour	100
Variables expenses	50
Fixed expenses	75
Total cost	<u>425</u>
Profit	100
Selling price	<u>525</u>

The number of machine sold and made is 10,000

- (i) Find out the break even point.
- (ii) How many machines must be produced and sold if the price is reduced by Rs. 25 to realise the present amount of profit?

19. (a) From the following information compute:

- (i) Material mix variance
- (ii) Material price variance
- (iii) Material usage variance.

Material	Standard Quantity units	Standard unit price Rs.	Total Rs.
A	4	1	4
B	2	2	4

Material	Standard Quantity units	Standard unit price Rs.	Total Rs.
C	2	4	8
	8	7	16

Material	Actuals quantity units	Actual unit price Rs.	Total Rs.
A	2	3.50	7
B	1	2.00	2
C	3	3.00	9
	6	8.50	18

Or

- (b) From the following data provided by Vinal Ltd. for the month of August 2014, calculate (i) Total overhead cost variance (ii) Fixed overhead cost variance and (iii) variable overhead cost variance.

	Budget	Actual
Output in units	30,000	32,500
Fixed overhead (Rs.)	45,000	50,000
Variable overhead (Rs.)	60,000	68,000

20. (a) Draw up a Flexible budget for production at 75% and 100% capacity on the basis of the following data for a 50% activity.

	Per unit (Rs.)
Materials	100
Labour	50
Variable expenses (direct)	10
Administrative expenses (50% fixed)	40,000
Selling and distribution expenses (60% fixed)	50,000
Present production (50% activity)	1,000 units

Or

(b) From the following data forecast the cash position at the end of April, May and June 2008.

Month 2008	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.	Sales expenses Rs.
February	1,20,000	80,000	10,000	7,000
March	1,30,000	98,000	12,000	9,000
April	70,000	1,00,000	8,000	5,000
May	1,16,000	1,03,000	10,000	10,000
June	85,000	80,000	8,000	6,000

Further information:

Sales at 10% realised in the month of sales.
Balance equally realised in two subsequent months.

Purchases : creditors are paid in the month following the month of supply

Wages : 20% paid in arrears in the following month

Sundry expenses paid in the month itself

Income tax Rs. 20,000 payable in June

Dividend Rs. 12,000 payable in June

Income from investments Rs. 2,000 received half-yearly in March and September. Cash balance on hand as on 1.4.2008 Rs. 40,000.

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7454 N Sub. Code : PKCM 12

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Commerce — Core

ADVANCED BUSINESS STATISTICS

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. If $P(AB)$ is equal to 0.24 and $P(A)$ is equal to 0.60. then $P(A/B)$ is
 - (a) 0.16
 - (b) 0.36
 - (c) 0.84
 - (d) None of these

2. In case of normal distribution β_2 is
 - (a) greater than 3
 - (b) less than 3
 - (c) zero
 - (d) 3

3. Students 't' distribution was discovered by
- (a) Karl Pearson
 - (b) Laplace
 - (c) Fisher
 - (d) Gosset
4. Mean square between column mean. i.e MSC equal to
- (a) SSE (c-1) (b) SSE (n-c)
 - (c) SSC (r-1) (d) SSC (c-1)
5. In a contingency table, degree of freedom are determined by
- (a) $(r-1);(c-1)$
 - (b) $(r-1);(c+1)$
 - (c) $(c-1);(r)$
 - (d) $(r+1);(c+1)$
6. All data are ranked as if they were in one sample, from lowest to highest is called.
- (a) Sign test
 - (b) Kruskal- Wallis test
 - (c) Mann Whitney 'U' test
 - (d) Run test

7. EVPI refers to _____
- (a) Expected volume of price Index
 - (b) Expected value of price Index
 - (c) Expected value of performance information
 - (d) Expected value of perfect information
8. In a decision problem; the choice of a specific act from set of alternative acts should be based on the _____ of the possible consequences.
- (a) Optimal
 - (b) Opportunity
 - (c) Evaluation
 - (d) Expectation
9. While preparing control chart; we generally have
- (a) 2 sigma limits
 - (b) 1 sigma limit
 - (c) 3 sigma limits
 - (d) 1.96 sigma limits
10. The lower control limit for c - chart is given by
- (a) $\bar{c} + \sqrt{c}$
 - (b) $\bar{c} - \sqrt{c}$
 - (c) $\bar{c} - 3\sqrt{c}$
 - (d) $\sqrt{c} + 3\bar{c}, \sqrt{c} - \sqrt{c}$

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the properties of the Normal distribution.

Or

- (b) The mean weight of 500 male students in a certain college is 151 *lb*, and the standard deviation is 15 *lb*. Assuming the weight are normally distributed find how many students weight

- (i) between 120 and 155 *lb* and
(ii) more than 185 *lb*.

12. (a) What are the limitations of Test of significance?

Or

- (b) Two Samples of 6 and 5 items respectively gave the following data:

Mean of 1 st sample	40
Standard deviation of 1 st sample	8
Mean of the second sample	50
Standard deviation of the second sample	10

Is the difference of means significant? The value of ' t ' for 9 degree of freedom at 5% level is 2.26.

13. (a) State the steps in testing the goodness of fit.

Or

- (b) Use the sign test to see if there is a difference between the number of days until collection of an account receivable before and after a new collection policy. Use the 0.05 significance level.

Before 30 28 34 35 40 42 33 38

After 32 29 33 32 37 43 40 41

Before 34 45 28 27 25 41 36

After 37 44 27 33 30 38 36

14. (a) Discuss the Ingredients of decision problem.

Or

- (b) A management is faced with the problem of choosing one of the three products for manufacturing. The potential demand for each product may turn out to be good, moderate or poor. The probabilities for each of the state of nature were estimated as follows:

Product	Nature of demand		
	Good	Moderate	Poor
X	0.70	0.20	0.10
Y	0.50	0.30	0.20
Z	0.40	0.50	0.10

The estimated profit or loss under the three states may be taken as:

X	30,000	20,000	10,000
Y	60,000	30,000	20,000
Z	40,000	10,000	15,000(Loss)

Prepare the expected value table and advice the management about the choice of product.

15. (a) What are the types of Acceptance Sampling plans?

Or

- (b) In a glass factory the task of quality control was done with the help of mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation (α) charts 18 samples of 10 items each were chosen and Σx and $\Sigma \sigma$ were found to be 595.8 and 8.28 respectively. Determine 3σ limits for mean and standard deviation charts. You may use the following control factors for your calculation:

n	A ₁	B ₂	B ₄
10	1.03	0.28	1.72

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) The following data show the number of seeds germinating out of 10 an damp filter for 80 set of seeds. Fit a Binomial distribution to this data:

x 0 1 2 3 4 5

y 6 20 28 12 8 6

x 6 7 8 9 10

y 0 0 0 0 0

Or

- (b) In Delhi with 100 municipal wards, each having approximately the same population the contribution of typhoid cases in 2008 was as follows:

No. of cases 0 1 2 3 4

No. of wards 63 28 6 2 1

Fit a Poisson distribution for the above.

17. (a) For a random sample of 10 persons, fed on diet A, the increased weight in pounds in a certain period were :

10 6 16 17 13 12 8 14 15 9

For another random Sample of 12 persons. fed on diet 'B' the increase in the same period were:

7 13 22 15 12 14 18 8 21 23 10 17

Test whether the diet 'A' and 'B' differ significantly as regards their effect on increase in weight. Given the following.

Degree of freedom	19	20	21	22	23
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Vale of 't' at 5% level	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------

Or

- (b) A manufacturing company has purchased three new machines of different makes and wishes to determine whether one of them is faster than the others in producing a certain output. five hourly production figures are

observed at random from each machine and the result are given below:

observation	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃
1	25	31	24
2	30	39	30
3	36	38	28
4	38	42	25
5	31	35	28

Use analysis of variance and determine whether the machines are significantly different in their mean speed. (given at 5% level $F_{2,12} = 3.89$)

18. (a) A company trainees are randomly assigned to groups which are taught a certain industrial inspection procedure by three different method: At the end of the instructing period they are tested for inspection performance quality. The following are their stores.

Method A: 80 83 79 85 90 68

Method B: 82 84 60 72 86 67 91

Method C: 93 65 77 78 88

Use the 'H' test to determine at the 0.05 level of significance whether the three methods are equally effective.

Or

- (b) A movie producer is bringing out a new movie. In order to map out his advertising campaign. He wants to determine whether the movie will appeal most to particular age group or whether it will appeal equally to all age groups. The producer takes a random sample from persons attending preview of the new movie, and obtains the following results:

Age groups.

	under 20	20-39	40-59	60 s over	Total
Liked the movie	146	78	48	28	300
Disliked the movie	54	22	42	22	140
indifferent	20	10	10	20	60
Total	220	110	100	70	500

What inference will you draw from this data?

19. (a) Under an employment promotion programme, it is proposed to allow sale of news papers on the buses during off-peak hours. The vendor can purchase the news papers at a special concessional rate of 25 paise per copy against the selling price of 40 paise. Any unsold copies are, however, a dead loss. A vendor has estimated the following probability distribution for the number of copies demanded.

Number of copies	15	16	17	18	19	20
Probability	0.04	0.16	0.33	0.26	0.11	0.07

How many copies should he order so that his expected profits will be maximum?

Or

(b) A food product company is contemplating the introduction of a revolutionary new product with new packaging to replace the existing product at much higher price (s_1) or a moderate change in the composition of the existing product with a new packaging at a small increase in price (s_2) or small changes in the composition of the existing except the word. 'New with a negligible increase in price (s_3) the three possible states of nature of events are

- (i) High increase in sales (N_1)
- (ii) no change in sales (N_2) and
- (iii) decrease in sales (N_3). The marketing department of the company worked out the payoff in terms of yearly net profit for each of the strategies for these events (expected sales) Then is represented in the following table

State of nature strategies	Pay off (in Rs)		
	N_1	N_2	N_3
S_1	7,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
S_2	5,00,000	4,50,000	0
S_3	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000

Which strategy should the executive concerned choose on the basis of

- (1) Maximum criterion
- (2) Maxi max criterion
- (3) Mini max Regret criterion
- (4) Laplace criterion

20. (a) What are the advantages of statistical quality control?

Or

(b) A machine is set to deliver packets of a given weight 10 samples of size each were recorded. Below are given relevant data:

Sample No:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mean \bar{x} :	15	17	15	18	17	14	18	15	17	16
Range (R) :	7	7	4	9	8	7	12	4	11	5

Calculate the values for the central line and the control limits for mean chart and then comment on the state of control.

(conversion factors for $n = 5$, as $A_2 = 0.577$, $D_3 = 0$; $D_4 = 2.115$).

(7 pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7455 N

Sub. Code: PKCM 13

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Commerce–Core

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. According to Henry Fayol the management functions are planning, organizing, control command and _____
 - (a) Direction
 - (b) Evaluating
 - (c) Motivating
 - (d) Co–ordination

2. _____ function involves a consideration of the alternative courses of action available
- (a) Control
 - (b) Organisation
 - (c) Planning
 - (d) Direction
3. Which of the following is the oldest type of organization?
- (a) Committee organisation
 - (b) Line organisation
 - (c) Functional organisation
 - (d) Line and staff organisation
4. Bringing harmony in various activities is the main aim of
- (a) Control function
 - (b) Staffing function
 - (c) Planning function
 - (d) Coordinating function

5. _____ brings about a relatively permanent change in the behaviour of a person.
- (a) Learning
 - (b) Attitude
 - (c) Personality
 - (d) Perception
6. _____ means a process governing choices made by persons or lower organisms among alternative forms of voluntary activity
- (a) Personality
 - (b) Motivation
 - (c) Learning
 - (d) Perception
7. Subordinates exercising a high degree of both responsibility and freedom relate to
- (a) laissez faire leadership
 - (b) Participative leadership
 - (c) Expert leadership
 - (d) Bureaucratic leadership

8. _____ consists of people with low skills who lack unity and power and are usually discontented
- (a) Apathetic groups
 - (b) Erratic groups
 - (c) Vocational groups
 - (d) Instructional groups
9. The systematic application of the knowledge of behavioural science to bring about planned change is what is called _____
- (a) organisational change
 - (b) organisational development
 - (c) organisational culture and climate
 - (d) organisational effectiveness
10. _____ is a process of joint decision making collaboration and building mutual respect between management and employees
- (a) Group behaviour
 - (b) Quality work life
 - (c) organisational change
 - (d) Personality

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Define personality. Explain the important determinants of personality.

Or

- (b) What is meant by transaction analysis. State the important components of transactional analysis.

12. (a) “Management is getting things done through people”. Discuss.

Or

- (b) Describe the steps involved in organization.

13. (a) What are the different stages in the process of group development?

Or

- (b) Bring out the salient features of autocratic leadership style.

14. (a) State the objectives of organizational development.

Or

- (b) What are the circumstances in which employees do not show resistance?

15. (a) What are the ways to sustain organizational culture? Explain.

Or

- (b) Explain the criteria for the measurement of the degree of QWL.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Define the term planning. Describe the elements of planning.

Or

- (b) Discuss the nature, scope and characteristics of learning.

17. (a) Define learning. Explain the determinants of learning.

Or

- (b) Discuss Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory of motivation.

18. (a) What is meant by group decision? Explain the merits and demerits of group decision.

Or

- (b) Discuss the qualities of a leader.

19. (a) What does resistance to change mean? What are the circumstances in which employees do not show resistance.

Or

- (b) Explain the characteristics of organizational development.

20. (a) Explain QWL. Explain the measures that can be adopted to improve QWL.

Or

- (b) Explain the various steps involved in the process of career planning.
-

(6 pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7456 N

Sub. Code: PKCM 14

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Commerce – Core

OFFICE AUTOMATION

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is not one of the three 'Mail Merge Helper' steps
 - (a) merger the two files
 - (b) create the main document
 - (c) set the mailing list parameters
 - (d) create the data source

2. Portrait and landscape are _____
- (a) Page orientation (b) Page size
(c) Page Layout (d) All the above
3. You can add an image to a template by clicking the insert picture from file button on the _____ tool bar
- (a) Standard (b) Formatting
(c) Drawing (d) Picture
4. To drag a selected range of data to another worksheet in the same workbook, use the _____
- (a) Tab key (b) Alt key
(c) Shift key (d) Ctrl key
5. Which of the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view _____
- (a) the space bar (b) the ESC key
(c) the enter key (d) the mouse button
6. What PowerPoint features will you use to apply motion effects to different object of a slide _____
- (a) slide transition
(b) slide design
(c) animation objects
(d) animation scheme

7. Microsoft Access is a _____
- (a) RDBMS
 - (b) OODBMS
 - (c) ORDBMS
 - (d) none
8. A _____ enables you to view data from a table based on a specific criterion.
- (a) Form
 - (b) Query
 - (c) Macro
 - (d) Report
9. Critical steps involved in implementation of ERP _____
- (a) Identify the people, Document the process
 - (b) Set the priority, Select the product
 - (c) Engage the partner
 - (d) All the above
10. _____ is a process whereby a company, often a manufacturer, manages and integrates the important parts of its business.
- (a) PHP
 - (b) ESP
 - (c) ERP
 - (d) None

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Write short note on the following formatting elements:
- (i) Bold
 - (ii) Italic
 - (iii) Underline

Or

- (b) How do you create header and footer?

12. (a) Write down any five statistical functions in Excel.

Or

- (b) How do you insert a chart in Excel?

13. (a) Give a brief note on Query and forms.

Or

- (b) How do you start a Microsoft access?

14. (a) How do you rearrange the slides?

Or

- (b) How do you formatting text in a PowerPoint presentation?

15. (a) Give a brief note on the business benefits of ERP

Or

- (b) Write short note on the evolution of ERP.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) How to create a table in a word document?
What are the operations made in the table?

Or

- (b) How do you send a same letter to 100 employees in a reputed company? Explain the steps involved in it.

17. (a) How do you edit and changing worksheet layout?

Or

- (b) What are the different types of financial functions available in Excel? Explain each one of them.

18. (a) How do you create table through design window?

Or

(b) What is the use of MS-Access Database? Explain the parts of Access window.

19. (a) Create a PowerPoint presentation that display your personal details.

Or

(b) How do you add animation effects in your PowerPoint presentation?

20. (a) Discuss in detail about ERP in Business process.

Or

(b) What is ERP? Explain the integrated systems approach in ERP.

(6 pages)

Reg. No. :

Code No. : 7457 N

Sub. Code : PKCM 15

M.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Commerce – Core

MODERN MARKETING MANAGEMENT

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. The word market is derived from the Latin word 'Marcatus'. Which means
 - (a) merchandise
 - (b) wares
 - (c) traffic
 - (d) all the above

2. Test marketing is otherwise known as _____ marketing.
- (a) relationship (b) word-of-mouth
(c) field (d) none
3. Naming a product is known as _____
- (a) brand (b) brand name
(c) branding (d) brand mark
4. Generally, a product life cycle has _____ stages.
- (a) 6 (b) 5
(c) 4 (d) 3
5. Price of a product is 49.99, is an example of _____ pricing.
- (a) odd (b) customery
(c) prestige (d) none
6. Which of the following deals with specific marketing problem?
- (a) market research
(b) market information system
(c) market survey
(d) none

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the features of modern marketing?

Or

- (b) What is social marketing?

12. (a) What is product innovation? What are the function to be considered for product innovation?

Or

- (b) What is brand and branding?

13. (a) What is market research?

Or

- (b) Discuss the procedure for price determination.

14. (a) Discuss the services rendered by retailers to customers.

Or

- (b) Discuss the arguments against wholesalers.

15. (a) Define—'Advertising'. Discuss its features.

Or

- (b) What are physical qualities of a sales personality?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the advantages of marketing concepts.

Or

- (b) Explain the main activities involved in international marketing.

17. (a) Explain the internal sources new product ideas.

Or

- (b) What is packaging? What are its functions?

18. (a) Explain the benefits of marketing environmental analysis.

Or

- (b) Explain the factors affecting pricing decisions.

19. (a) Explain the general functions of channels of distribution.

Or

(b) Briefly discuss the services rendered by the wholesalers.

20. (a) Discuss the aims and objectives of advertising.

Or

(b) Explain the objectives against advertising.
