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(Pages : 4 + 4 = 8)

Name.........................................

Reg. No....................................

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.—Second Semester

MCM 2C 10—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

(2019 Admissions)

Part A

| | DD | | MM | | YEAR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Date of Examination :  ☐ ☐  ☐ ☐  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  FN/AN

**Time : 15 Minutes**                     **Total No. of Questions : 20**

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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## MCM 2C 10—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### Part A

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Management Science came into existence in a ——————— context.

    (A)  Business.                          (B)  Academic.

    (C)  Military.                          (D)  Religious.

2. In India, Operations Research came into existence in the year ———————.

    (A)  1940.                              (B)  1947.

    (C)  1949.                              (D)  1950.

3. In India, first Operations Research application was made by ———————.

    (A)  Pranab K Sen.                      (B)  Prof. Mahalonobis.

    (C)  Samarendra Nath Roy.               (D)  Raghu Raj Bahadur.

4. Who defined Operations Research as "the art of giving bad answers to problems which otherwise have worse answers" ?

    (A)  H M Wagner.                        (B)  H A Taha.

    (C)  T L Saaty.                         (D)  Arthur Clark.

5. Operations Research is a very powerful tool for ———————.

    (A)  Operations.                        (B)  Research.

    (C)  Decision making.                   (D)  None of these.

6. ——————— are called mathematical models.

    (A)  Iconic models.                     (B)  Symbolic models.

    (C)  Analogue models.                   (D)  None of these.

7. ——————— models assume that the values of the variables do not change with time during a particular period.

    (A)  Dynamic.                           (B)  Static.

    (C)  Both (A) and (B).                  (D)  None of these.

8. ――――――――― may be defined as a method of determining an optimal program of independent activities in view of available resources.

    (A)   Goal programming.           (B)   Linear programming.

    (C)   Decision making.            (D)   None of these.

9. If there are more than one optimal solutions for the decision variables, the solution is ―――――.

    (A)   Infeasible.              (B)   Unbounded.

    (C)   Alternative.             (D)   None of these.

10. The quantitative approach to decision analysis is a ―――――――.

    (A)   Logical approach.           (B)   Rational approach.

    (C)   Scientific approach.       (D)   All of the above.

11. The dummy source/destination in a transportation problem is added to ―――――――.

    (A)   Satisfy rim constraints.

    (B)   Prevent solution from becoming degenerate.

    (C)   Ensure total cost does not exceed a limit.

    (D)   None of the above.

12. Operations Research uses models to help the management in determining its ――――――― scientifically.

    (A)   Policies.             (B)   Actions.

    (C)   Both (A) and (B).          (D)   None of these.

13. ――――――― deals with making sound decisions under conditions of certainty, risk and uncertainty.

    (A)   Game theory.           (B)   Network analysis.

    (C)   Decision theory.         (D)   None of these.

14. ――――――― is used to imitate an operation prior to actual performance.

    (A)   Inventory control.       (B)   Simulation.

    (C)   Game theory.          (D)   Integrated Production Model.

15. The OR technique which helps in minimising total waiting and service cost is :

    (A)  Game theory.          (B)  Queuing theory.

    (C)  Both (A) and (B).      (D)  Decision theory.

16. A constraint in a Linear Programming Model restricts :

    (A)  Value of objective function.      (B)  Value of decision variable.

    (C)  Use of available resources.      (D)  All of the above.

17. An activity which must be completed before commencement of one or more other activities is called ——————————.

    (A)  Successor activity.      (B)  Predecessor activity.

    (C)  Dummy activity.      (D)  None of these.

18. ——————————— is an event oriented network diagram.

    (A)  CPM.      (B)  PERT.

    (C)  Histogram.      (D)  Ogive.

19. Activities that cannot be started until one or more of the other activities are completed, are called ——————————.

    (A)  Dummy activities.      (B)  Initial activities.

    (C)  Successor activities.      (D)  Predecessor activities.

20. A customer's behaviour of leaving the queue when he does not like to wait in the queue due to lack of time or space is called ——————————.

    (A)  Jockying.      (B)  Reneging.

    (C)  Collusion.      (D)  Balking.

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# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.—Second Semester

MCM 2C 10—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

## Part B

### SECTION A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Explain VAM.

2. What is a back order ?

3. Define iconic model.

4. Explain Reneging.

5. Explain the dummy activity

6. What is saddle point ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

### SECTION B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. A manufacturer of furniture makes two products, chairs and table. Processing of these products is done on two machines A and B. Chair requires 2 hours on machine A and 6 hours on Machine B. Table requires 6 hours in machine A and no time on machine B. There are 160 hours available in A and 300 hours in B. profit earned by the manufacturer from chair is Rs. 100 and table it is Rs. 500. Formulate the problem into a LPP.

8. Customers arrive at railway station booking counter, being manned by a single individual at the rate of 25 per hour. Time required to serve a customer has exponential distribution which a mean of 120 seconds. Finds the average waiting time of a customers.

**Turn over**

9. A smart phone repairman finds that the times spend on his job has an exponential distribution with mean 30 minutes. If he repairs sent in the order in which they came in, and if the arrival of sets is approximately Poisson with an average rate of 10 per 8 hours day, what is repairman's expected idle time each day. How many jobs are ahead of the average set just brought in .

10. A purchase manager has decided to place order for minimum quantity of 500 units of a particular item in order to get a discount of 10%. From the records it was found out that in the last year 8 orders each of size 200 units have been placed. Given ordering cost Rs 500 per order, inventory carrying cost is 40%, cost per item is Rs. 400. Is the purchase manager justified in his decision.

11. From the following pay off matrix for firm A, determine the optimal strategies for both the firms and the value of the game using maximin-minimax principle :

|  | Firm B | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 8 | 12 | − 3 | 50 | 30 |
|  | 40 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 50 |
| Firm A | − 40 | − 30 | − 10 | − 30 | 60 |
|  | 50 | 10 | − 50 | − 20 | − 60 |

12. List out and explain Phases of Management Science

13. Explain the decision making process under Markov analysis

14. Solve the following transportation problem using VAM :

| Warehouse / Factory | $W_1$ | $W_2$ | $W_3$ | $W_4$ | $W_5$ | Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $F_1$ | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 20 |
| $F_2$ | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 30 |
| $F_3$ | 7 | 11 | 20 | 40 | 3 | 15 |
| $F_4$ | 2 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| Required | 40 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 6 |  |

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

### SECTION C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. What are the application areas of Linear Programming ?

16. Solve the following problem :

Maximize $Z = 5x_1 + 3x_2$

subject to $\quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$

$\qquad\qquad 5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 10$

$\qquad\qquad 3x_1 + 8x_2 \leq 12$

$\qquad\qquad x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$

17. A Project Schedule has the following characteristics :

| Activity | Time | Activity | Time |
|----------|------|----------|------|
| 1–2 | 4 | 5–6 | 4 |
| 1–3 | 1 | 5–7 | 8 |
| 2–4 | 1 | 6–8 | 1 |
| 3–4 | 1 | 7–8 | 2 |
| 3–5 | 6 | 8–10 | 5 |
| 4–9 | 7 | 9–10 | 7 |

- Construct Network Diagram.

- Compute $T_E$ and $T_L$ for each event.

- Find critical path.

- Find EST, LST, EFT, LFT values of all activities.

**Turn over**

18. Solve the following assignment problem :

| Task \ Employees | I | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| B | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| C | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| D | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| E | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 |

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MCM 2C 09—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(2019 Admissions)

## Part A

| | DD | MM | YEAR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Date of Examination :** | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ | FN/AN |

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## MCM 2C 09—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

### Part A

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. General Agreement on Trade in Services will not be applicable to :

    (A) Services supplied from one country to another–cross border supply.

    (B) Transaction of goods across the border–Export Import.

    (C) Individuals traveling from own country to supply services in another–present of natural persons.

    (D) Consumers/firms making use of a service in another country–consumption abroad.

    (E) Foreign company setting up subsidiary or branches to provide services in another country–commercial presence.

2. As a part of WTO guidelines, Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) doesn't consider :

    (A) Direct payments to farmers are permitted.

    (B) Indirect assistance and support to farmers including R and D support by Government are not permitted.

    (C) Domestic policies which directly effect on production and trade have to be cut back.

    (D) Least developed countries do not need to make any cuts.

3. Quantitative restrictions refer to limit set by countries to curb :

    (A) Imports.                    (B) Exports.

    (C) Imports and exports.        (D) None of the above.

4. Factor of Interdependence in Multi-domestic strategy is :

    (A) LOW.                        (B) MODERATE.

    (C) HIGH.                       (D) VERY HIGH.

5. An attribute that doesn't contribute to Porters Diamond model is :

    (A) Government.                 (B) Organized Trade union.

    (C) Factor Conditions.          (D) Demand conditions.

6. According to this theory the holdings of a country's treasure primarily in the form of gold constituted its wealth :

    (A) Gold Theory.               (B) Ricardo Theory.

    (C) Mercantilism.              (D) H.O. Theory.

7. The Theory of Absolute Cost Advantage is given by :

    (A) Adam smith.                (B) D. Richardo.

    (C) Raymond Varnoon.           (D) Porter.

8. The Theory of Relative Factor Endowments is given by :

   (A) Ohilin-Hecksher.       (B) FY Taylor.

   (C) Richardo.            (D) Porter.

9. Which is the right sequence of a stages of Internationalization ?

   (A) Domestic, Transnational, Global, International, Multinational.

   (B) Domestic, International, Multinational, Global, Transnational.

   (C) Domestic, Multinational, International, Transnational, Global.

   (D) Domestic, International, Transnational, Multinational, Global.

10. By entering into international business, a firm expects improvement in :

   (A) Marketing.

   (B) All spheres of marketing, operation and finance simultaneously.

   (C) Any or all spheres of marketing, operation and finance.

   (D) Finance only.

11. Free international trade maximizes world output through :

   (A) Countries specializing in production of goods they are best suited for.

   (B) Reduction in taxes.

   (C) Increased factor income.

   (D) Encouraging competition.

12. International business does not result in the following :

   (A) Innovation is encouraged.       (B) International co-operation is encouraged.

   (C) Imports are rendered cheap.       (D) Consumption is minimized.

13. No new investment in the host country is created in the case of :

   (A) Greenfield FDI.          (B) Acquisition.

   (C) Horizontal FDI.          (D) Vertical FDI.

14. The disadvantages of Greenfield FDI as compared to acquisition is :

   (A) Profit will be less.        (B) Size of investment will be high.

   (C) Lesser control in management.       (D) Delay in establishment.

15. Countries/ regions with huge market size will attract :

   (A) Market seeking FDI.        (B) Efficiency seeking FDI.

   (C) Vertical FDI.            (D) Created assets seeking FDI.

16. The following is not a component of culture :

    (A)   Attitudes.                 (B)   Beliefs.

    (C)   Education.               (D)   Life expectancy.

17. For a country with relatively lower level of cost of living PPP per capita GNI will be :

    (A)   Lower than per capita GNI.      (B)   Higher than per capita GNI.

    (C)   Same as per capita GNI.        (D)   May be lower or higher than per capita GNI.

18. Monetary policy relates to controlling :

    (A)   Money supply.

    (B)   Money supply and interest rate.

    (C)   Money supply, interest rate and exchange rate.

    (D)   Credit creation by banks.

19. Analysing the business environment best assists in :

    (A)   Identifying key competitive forces ; identifying competitive position ; identifying key opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses.

    (B)   Auditing macro environmental influences ; identifying key competitive forces ; identifying competitive position ; identifying key opportunities and threats.

    (C)   Auditing external and organisational factors ; identifying key competitive forces ; identifying competitive position ;  identifying key opportunities and threats.

    (D)   Assessing historical trends ; auditing environmental dangers ; identifying strategic capabilities ; identifying competitive position.

20. In relation to the PESTEL framework, which of the following statements is correct ?

    (A)   It assists in the assessment of organisational strengths and weaknesses.

    (B)   It allows a detailed analysis of the structure of an industry.

    (C)   It can be used as a checklist to understand the different environmental influences in the macro environment.

    (D)   Takes an historical perspective on the main political, economic, sociocultural, technological, environmental and legal factors.

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## (PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MCM 2C 09—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                              Maximum : 30 Weightage

## Part B

### SECTION A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
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1. What is customs union ?

2. What is transfer pricing ?

3. What is joint venture ?

4. What do you mean by Intra firm trade ?

5. What is Free trade area ?

6. What is FDI ?

7. What is GATT ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

### SECTION B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the rationale behind regional economic co-operation

9. There is a huge scope of International business in today's scenario. Elucidate.

10. Define Technology transfer. What are the different types of Technology transfer ?

11. Write a note on UNCTAD.

12. Critically analyse the factors restricting internationalisation of business.

**Turn over**

13. Explain the components of BOP.

14. Discuss the policies of success of European Union.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries* 5 *weightage.*

15. What are the advantages and disadvantages of regional trade blocks ?

16. Discuss various challenges faced by MNC's in developing economies.

17. Explain the different types of entry strategies in International Business.

18. Elaborate upon the EPRG orientation of International Business.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.—Second Semester

MCM 2C 08—STRATEGIC COST ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admissions)

**Part A**

| | DD | | MM | | YEAR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date of Examination : | | | | | | | | FN/AN |

**Time : 15 Minutes**              **Total No. of Questions : 20**

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## MCM 2C 08—STRATEGIC COST ACCOUNTING

### Part A

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Contribution is known as ————.

   (A)  Marginal income.                    (B)  Marginal cost.

   (C)  Gross Profit.                       (D)  Net income.

2. PV ratio may be improved by :

   (A)  Increasing the sales price.         (B)  Lowering variable cost.

   (C)  Lowering fixed cost.                (D)  None of the above.

3. Increasing in selling price :

   (A)  Increase PV ratio.                  (B)  Decrease break-even point.

   (C)  Increase margin of safety.          (D)  None of the above.

4. Marginal costing technique helps the management in deciding :
   (A)  Price of the product.
   (B)  Make or buy decision.
   (C)  To accepts fresh orders at low price.
   (D)  All of the above.

5. The main difference (or differences) between how traditional costing and activity based costing treat indirect manufacturing costs is (are) that :

   (A)  Traditional costing uses only production volume based drivers while activity based costing uses only non-production volume based drivers.

   (B)  Traditional costing treats only unit level costs as variable, while abc systems treat unit level, batch level and product level costs as variable.

   (C)  Traditional cost allocations are usually based on a plant wide overhead rate, while abc systems use departmental overhead rates.

   (D)  (A) and (B).

6. The Cooper/Kaplan "Rule of One" refers to the following :

   (A)  Only one overhead rate should be used to allocate fixed costs.

   (B)  If only one item is represented by an activity cost pool, then the cost can be classified as fixed.

   (C)  If there is more than one activity cost pool, then one of the cost pools must be variable.

   (D)  Traditional cost allocation systems will distort the allocations for at least one cost pool.

7. Activity based cost systems would probably provide the greatest benefits for organizations that use :

    (A)   Job order costing.         (B)   Process costing.

    (C)   Historical costing.         (D)   Standard costing.

8. Regardless of how long it takes to produce and sell inventory, inventory is always considered to be a ?

    (A)   Current asset.         (B)   Current liability.

    (C)   Long-term asset.         (D)   Stockholder's equity.

9. An increase in inventories indicates that ?

    (A)   More merchandise was purchased then the amount sold to customer.

    (B)   Less merchandise was purchased then sold to the customer

    (C)   Not all purchases were cash.

    (D)   Cash payments were more than purchases on account.

10. What at is the principal criterion used to distinguish between tangible assets and inventories ?

    (A)   The physical substance of the asset.

    (B)   The acquisition cost of the asset.

    (C)   The nature of the company's activity, which determines the purpose for which the asset is held.

    (D)   The moment in the accounting period when the asset is acquired.

11. Which of the following method is suitable for calculating the cost of inventory when actual costs of individual units of merchandise can be determined from the accounting records ?

    (A)   FIFO Method.         (B)   LIFO Method.

    (C)   Specific Identification Method.         (D)   Average Method.

12. The average inventory costing method which results in a changed unit inventory cost after each successive purchase ?

    (A)   Weighted average.         (B)   Moving average.

    (C)   Specific cost.         (D)   Simple average.

13. Sales revenues are usually considered earned when ?

    (A)   Cash is received from credit sales.

    (B)   An order is received.

    (C)   Goods have been transferred from the seller to the buyer.

    (D)   Adjusting entries are made.

14. Which one of the following does not describe a type of transfer pricing ?

    (A)   Target based.           (B)   Cost based.

    (C)   Negotiated.             (D)   Administered.

15. Productivity is the ratio between input and ————.

    (A)   Product.              (B)   Output.

    (C)   Value.                (D)   Cost.

16. ———— is introduced as a technique that aims to manage product costs throughout the design stage.

    (A)   Process Costing.        (B)   Product Costing

    (C)   Target Costing.         (D)   Strategic Costing.

17. Target costing is a ———— costing methodology, in which the selling price and the required profit margin are used to determine the allowable cost for manufacturing a new/existing product.

    (A)   Modern.              (B)   Reverse.

    (C)   Product.             (D)   Process.

18. ———— Costing Also known as delayed costing.

    (A)   Backflush.           (B)   Conventional.

    (C)   Modern.             (D)   Competitive.

19. ———— means change for the better.

    (A)   Kaizen.              (B)   Theory of Constraints.

    (C)   Kanban.             (D)   C. JIT.

20. TQM stands for ————.

    (A)   Total Quality Misrepresentation.   (B)   Team Quality Manager.

    (C)   Total Quality Management.       (D)   Theoretical Quality Management.

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## (PVT/SDE)

### M.Com.—Second Semester

### MCM 2C 08—STRATEGIC COST ACCOUNTING

### (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours      Maximum : 30 Weightage

### Part B

#### SECTION A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Differentiate Costing and Cost Accounting.

2. What is Transport Costing ? State its objectives.

3. Define Marginal Cost and Marginal Costing.

4. Explain the meaning and significance of Split of Point.

5. What do you mean by ABC ? Give its advantages.

6. What is JIT ? Discuss main features of JIT System.

7. Discuss the basic model of Porter's Value Chain.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

#### SECTION B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. XY Ltd manufactures three joint products- A, B and C. The actual joint expenses of manufacture for a period were Rs. 8,000. It was estimated that the profit on each product as a percentage of sale would be 30%, 25% and 15% respectively. Subsequent expenses were as follows :

|  | A (Rs.) | B (Rs.) | C (Rs.) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Material | 100 | 75 | 25 |
| Direct wages | 200 | 125 | 50 |
| Overhead | 150 | 125 | 75 |
| Sales | 6,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 |

Prepare a statement showing the apportionment of the joint expenses Of manufacture over different products.

**Turn over**

9. Explain the essentials of a good Cost Accounting System.

10. TPP Inc makes two products, A and B and has identified that a bottleneck occurs during assembly. Details of the products are as follows :

|  | Product A | Product B |
|---|---|---|
|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Sale Price | 25 | 16 |
| Material Cost | 5 | 3 |
| Direct Labour Cost | 10 | 8 |
|  | Minutes | Minutes |
| Assembly time per unit | 20 | 15 |

*Required* : How should the two products prioritized ?

11. An organization manufactures a product, particulars of which are detailed below :

|  | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Annual Production (Units) | 20,000 |
| Cost Per Annum : | Rs. |
| Material | 50,000 |
| Other Variable Cost | 60,000 |
| Fixed Cost | 40,000 |
| Apportioned Investment | 1,50,000 |

Determine the unit selling price under two strategies mentioned below. Assume that the organization's tax rate is 40 % :

(a) 20 % return on investment.

(b) 6 % profit on list sales, when trade discount is 40 %.

12. Explain the different types of responsibility centres.

13. The selling price of product P is set at Rs. 1,500 for each unit and sales for the coming year are expected to be 500 units. If the company requires a return of 15 % in the coming year on its investment of Rs. 15,00,000 in product P, calculate the TARGET cost for each unit for the coming year.

14. Explain the features of Life Cycle Costing.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

## Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the process of implementing Theory of Constraints (TOC) and its benefits.

16. RST Ltd processes product Z through two distinct processes, Process I and Process II. On completion it is transferred to finished stock. From the following information for the year 2018-19, prepare process I, Process II and Finished Stock Account.

| Particulars | Process I | Process II |
|---|---|---|
| Raw materials used | 7,500 units | — |
| Raw material cost per unit | Rs. 60 | — |
| Transfer to next process/ finished stock | 7,050 units | 6,525 units |
| Normal Loss on outputs | 5% | 10% |
| Direct wages | Rs. 1,35,750 | Rs. 1,29,250 |
| Direct expenses | 60 % of direct wages | 65 % of direct wages |
| Manufacturing overheads | 20 % of direct wages | 15 % of direct wages |
| Realizable value of scrap per unit | Rs. 12.50 | Rs. 37.50 |

6,000 units of finished goods were sold at a profit of 15 % on cost. Assume that there was no opening and closing stock of work in progress.

17. Define CVP analysis and explain its main features and useful contribution to the management in decision-making.

**Turn over**

18. A Company manufacturing two products L and M, furnishes the date for the year :

| Products | Annual output (units) | Machine hours (per unit) | Direct labour hours (per unit) | Total number of orders handled | Total number of set-ups |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | 5,000 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 10 |
| M | 7,000 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 40 |

Annual overhead costs :

| | |
|---|---|
| Relating to machine activity | 2,20,000 |
| Relating to production run set - ups | 20,000 |
| Relating to handling of orders | 45,000 |
| | 2,85,000 |

Required :

Calculate the production overheads to be absorbed by one unit of each of the products L and M using the following methods :

(i) A traditional costing approach using a direct labour hour rate to absorb overheads.

(ii) An activity based costing approach, using suitable cost drivers to trace overheads to products.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

# C 84033

(Pages : 4 + 2 = 6)

Name..........................................

Reg. No...................................

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MCM 2C 07—ADVANCED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admissions)

**Part A**

| | DD | MM | YEAR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date of Examination : | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ | FN/AN |

**Time : 15 Minutes**          **Total No. of Questions : 20**

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

4. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer book.

5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

## MCM 2C 07—ADVANCED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

### Part A

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. ———————— is concerned with the determination of the basic long-term goals and the objectives of an enterprise, and the adoption of courses of action and allocation of resources necessary for carrying out these goals.

    (A)   Policies framing.                 (B)   Mission statement.

    (C)   Target setting.                    (D)   Strategic Management. ·

2. ———————— strategy occupies the highest level of strategic decision making and covers actions dealing with the objective of the firm, acquisition and allocation of resources and coordination of strategies of various SBUs for optimal performance.

    (A)   SBU.                        (B)   Corporate level.

    (C)   Functional.                    (D)   Operational.

3. The fundamental purpose of an organization's mission statement is to :

    (A)   Create a good human relations climate in the organization.

    (B)   Define the organization's purpose in society.

    (C)   Define the operational structure of the organization.

    (D)   Generate good public relations for the organization.

4. The acronym SWOT stands for :

    (A)   Strategic Weakness Overcoming Tools.

    (B)   Services, Works, Operation and Tools.

    (C)   Strengths, Weakness, Overcome and Threats.

    (D)   Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.

5. Product differentiation refers to the :

    (A)   Ability of the buyers of a product to negotiate a lower price.

    (B)   Response of incumbent firms to new entrants.

    (C)   Belief by customers that a product is unique.

    (D)   Fact that as more of a product is produced the cheaper it becomes per unit.

6. Switching costs refer to the :

    (A)   Cost to a producer to exchange equipment in a facility when new technologies emerge.

    (B)   Cost of changing the firm's strategic group.

    (C)   One-time costs suppliers incur when selling to a different customer.

    (D)   One-time costs customers incur when buying from a different supplier.

7. All of the following are forces that create high rivalry within an industry EXCEPT :

    (A) Numerous or equally balanced competitors.

    (B) High fixed costs.

    (C) Fast industry growth.

    (D) High storage costs.

8. Internal analysis enables a firm to determine what the firm :

    (A) Can do.                    (B) Should do.

    (C) Will do.                   (D) Might do.

9. In the airline industry, frequent-flyer programs, ticket kiosks, and e-ticketing are all examples of capabilities that are :

    (A) Rare.                      (B) Causally ambiguous.

    (C) Socially complex.           (D) Valuable.

10. Strategic management process activates in the sequence of ——————.

    (A) Environmental scanning, Strategy formulation, Implementation, control and evaluation.

    (B) Strategy formulation, Environmental scanning, Implementation, control and evaluation.

    (C) Environmental scanning, Strategy Implementation, formulation, control and evaluation.

    (D) Strategy formulation, Implementation, control, evaluation, Environmental scanning.

11. Strategic decisions are based on what managers ——————, rather than on what they ——————.

    (A) Know ; forecast.          (B) React to ; anticipate.

    (C) Forecast ; know.          (D) Compromise with ; analyse.

12. Strategic-management audit is known as :

    (A) Environmental scanning.     (B) Strategy formulation.

    (C) Strategy control.            (D) Strategy evaluation.

13. ———————— identifies a firm's major competitors and their particular strengths and weaknesses in relation to a sample firm's strategic position.

    (A) Competitive Profile Matrix.     (B) External Factor Evaluation matrix.

    (C) Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix. (D) Boston consulting group matrix.

14. Which statement best describes intuition ?

    (A)   It represents the marginal factor in decision-making.

    (B)   It represents a minor factor in decision-making integrated with analysis.

    (C)   It should be coupled with analysis in decision-making.

    (D)   It is better than analysis in decision-making.

15. When an industry relies heavily on government contracts, which forecasts can be the most important part of an external audit :

    (A)   Economic.         (B)   Political.

    (C)   Technological.      (D)   Competitive.

16. Strategic mission :

    (A)   Is a statement of a firm's unique purpose and scope of operations.

    (B)   Is an internally-focused affirmation of the organizations societal and ethical goals.

    (C)   Does not limit the firm by specifying the industry in which the firm intends to compete.

    (D)   Is developed by a firm before the firm develops its strategic intent.

17. The environmental segments that comprise the general environment typically will NOT include :

    (A)   Demographic factors.     (B)   Sociocultural factors.

    (C)   Substitute products or services.     (D)   Technological factors.

18. An industry is defined as :

    (A)   A group of firms producing the same item.

    (B)   Firms producing items that sell through the same distribution channels.

    (C)   Firms that have the same seven-digit standard industrial code

    (D)   A group of firms producing products that are close substitutes.

19. Business-level strategies are concerned specifically with :

    (A)   Creating differences between the firm's position and its rivals.

    (B)   The industries in which the firm will compete.

    (C)   How functional areas will be organized within the firm.

    (D)   How a business with multiple physical locations will operate one of those locations.

20. The useful framework for detecting new ————— is called a "product-market expansion grid".

    (A)   Intensive opportunities.     (B)   Integrative opportunities.

    (C)   Diversification opportunities.     (D)   None of the above.

**C 84033**  (Pages : 2)  Name..........................................

Reg. No....................................

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

## (PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MCM 2C 07—ADVANCED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours  Maximum : 30 Weightage

### Part B

#### SECTION A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Define ethics.

2. What is strategy formulation ?

3. Distinction between Strategy and Tactics.

4. What are the basic elements of strategic planning ?

5. How can a SWOC analysis be useful for both internal and external organizational environmental analysis ?

6. Explain Mintzberg's 5P's for strategy.

7. What is core competence ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

#### SECTION B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Enumerate some characteristics of strategic management.

9. A strategy is said to be similar to the concept of a 'Game Plan' but it is not exactly the same. Discuss.

10. Explain the various approaches to the implementation of strategy.

11. Explain the social and ethical consideration of strategic implementation.

12. Write a note on :

    a) Strategic Alliances ;  b) SBUs ;

    c) KSF.

**Turn over**

13. Establish relationship between strategic directions and vision of a company.

14. Discuss the control techniques used in strategic unit.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries* 5 *weightage.*

15. What is environmental analysis ? What are the different techniques of environmental analysis ?

16. Define competitive analysis. Discuss the forces given by Michael Porter with regards to competitive analysis.

17. Discuss business level strategies in detail. Differentiate business level strategies from operational level strategies.

18. Describe the different levels and process of strategic management.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

C 84032

Name............................................

Reg. No..................................

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MCM 2C 06—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admissions)

Part A

|  | DD | MM | YEAR |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date of Examination : | ☐☐ | ☐☐ | ☐☐☐ ☐ | FN/AN |

Time : 15 Minutes                     Total No. of Questions : 20

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

4. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer book.

5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

## MCM 2C 06—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

### Part A

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. ——————— establishes principles for presenting and preparing consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

   (A) IFRS 12.              (B) IFRS 17.

   (C) IFRS 10.              (D) IFRS 11.

2. ——————— is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized.

   (A) Goodwill.             (B) Capital Reserve.

   (C) Plant and Machinery.  (D) Drawings.

3. The ——————— account appear in the Balance Sheet of the Holding company at the time of consolidation.

   (A) Bonus Share.          (B) Security Premium

   (C) Share premium.        (D) Capital Reserve.

4. A merger is defined as the joining of two or more companies to form a single legal entity :

   (A) Acquisition.          (B) Restructuring.

   (C) Merger.               (D) Internal Construction.

5. In external reconstruction, the liquidated company is called :

   (A) Purchasing Company.   (B) Vendor Company.

   (C) Holding Company.      (D) Group Company.

6. In finance lease agreement, the option for the lessee to purchase the property or equipment at a specific price is known as ———————.

   (A) Balloon.              (B) Operating Leasing.

   (C) Running Cost.         (D) Administrative Expense.

7. ——————— is the assistance of finance professionals to settle disputes concerning allegations, fraudulence, suspicion of fraud and misconduct in business.

   (A) Forensic accounting.  (B) Human Resource Accounting.

   (C) Financial Accounting. (D) Cost Accounting.

8. —————— also called green accounting.

    (A)  Corporate Social Responsibility.    (B)  Corporate Accounting.

    (C)  Environmental accounting.    (D)  Forensic Accounting.

9. Increase in the price of various goods and services over a period of time is known as ——————.

    (A)  Deflation.    (B)  Price Level Changes.

    (C)  Shift.    (D)  Inflation.

10. Price for changes accounting can be done by the following method ——————.

    (A)  Current purchasing power, Current Value Accounting.

    (B)  Replacement Cost Accounting, Current Cost Accounting.

    (C)  Both (A) and (B).

    (D)  None of the Above.

11. Forensic Accounting is very much useful to —————— industry.

    (A)  Banking.    (B)  Communication.

    (C)  Insurance.    (D)  None of the above.

12. The main elements of environmental accounting are ——————.

    (A)  Environmental Conservation costs and activities and environmental benefits.

    (B)  Environmental activities and environmental benefits.

    (C)  Environmental conversion costs and environmental benefits.

    (D)  None of the above.

13. —————— is when a firm engages in social actions because of its obligation to meet certain economic and legal responsibilities.

    (A)  Social Obligation.    (B)  Social Responsibility.

    (C)  Social Responsiveness.    (D)  None of the above.

14. The stakeholder view of social responsibility states that organisations must respond to the needs of :

    (A)  Employees and customers.    (B)  Shareholders and owners.

    (C)  All interested parties.    (D)  All those who might sue the organisation.

15. ——————— establishes the principles that an entity applies when reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from a contract with a customer.

    (A)　IFRS 18.

    (B)　IFRS 14.

    (C)　IFRS 15.

    (D)　IFRS 17.

16. ——————— is about the measurement of the items in the consolidated financial statements, such as goodwill, non-controlling interest, etc.

    (A)　IFRS 4.

    (B)　IFRS 10.

    (C)　IFRS 9.

    (D)　IFRS 3.

17. A merger of two or more companies that compete in the same industry :

    (A)　Horizontal.

    (B)　Conglomerate.

    (C)　Vertical.

    (D)　None of the above.

18. Any agreement between two or more parties to collaborate with each other, in order to achieve certain objectives while continuing to remain independent organizations is called ———————.

    (A)　Strategic alliance.

    (B)　Franchising.

    (C)　Joint Venture.

    (D)　Disinvestment.

19. A ——————— is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

    (A)　Finance lease.

    (B)　Operating lease.

    (C)　Lessor.

    (D)　Contract.

20. ——————— is concerned with the development of measurement system to monitor social performance.

    (A)　Social Accounting.

    (B)　Environmental Accounting.

    (C)　Inflation Accounting.

    (D)　None of the above.

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

### (PVT/SDE)

## M.Com.–Second Semester

## MCM 2C 06—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

### (2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours  Maximum : 30 Weightage

## Part B

### SECTION A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Who are Dissenting Shareholders ?

2. What is fugitive goodwill ?

3. Define Social Responsibility Accounting.

4. What is cost of control ?

5. What do you mean by Deferred Tax Liability ?

6. ABC & Co. Ltd. had on 31st December, 2019, 80,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 per share Called-up. In June, 2020 the company decided to reduce it to Rs. 8 per share fully paid-up by cancelling unpaid amount of Rs. 2 per share. You are required to pass necessary journal entry to give effect to the above arrangement.

7. X Ltd. agreed to take over the business of Y Ltd. on the following terms :

    (a) Shareholders of Y Ltd. are to be paid Rs. 50 in cash and two shares of Rs. 20 each in X Ltd. for every share of Y Ltd. has 20,000 equity share outstanding.

    (b) The Debenture Holders holding 10,000 debentures of Rs. 50 each are to be redeemed at a premium of 10%.

    (c) Cost of liquidation amounting to Rs. 50,000 are to be borne by X Ltd.

    Compute the Purchase Consideration.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

### SECTION B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What is Forensic Accounting ? What are the differences between Auditing and Forensic Accounting ?

9. What are the differences between Operating Lease and Financial Lease ? **Turn over**

10. What is Green Accounting ? Explain the Benefits of Green Accounting.

11. What is Purchase Consideration ? Explain the various methods used for calculation of purchase consideration.

12. A firm has started its business with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000. It has purchased fixed assets worth Rs. 2,50,000 in cash. It has kept Rs. 1,30,000 as working capital and incurred Rs. 1,20,000 on recruitment, training and developing the engineers and a few workers. The value of engineers and workers is assessed as Rs. 4,00,000. Prepare Balance Sheet (including Human Resources).

13. The following scheme of reconstruction has been approved for Y Ltd :

   (i)   The shareholders to receive in lieu of their present holding of 1,20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, the following :

         (a)  Fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 5 paid up equal to 1/3 p.f. their holding.

         (b)  15% preference shares of Rs. 100 each equal to ½ the amount of the above new ordinary shares.

         (c)  Rs. 3,00,000,16% debentures of Rs. 100 each.

   (ii)  The goodwill which stood at Rs. 4,00,000 was written down to Rs. 2,50,000 and machinery was reduced by Rs. 60,000.

   (iii) Rs. 70,000 in the debit of profit and loss account was written-off and the balance in the capital reduction was transferred to Capital Reserve account.

   Give journal entries in the books of the company for the implementation of the above scheme.

14. From the following information, calculate the amount of Gearing Adjustment in case of a company which has a capital mix of 40% debt and 60% equity.

| Particulars | Amt. Rs. |
| --- | --- |
| Depreciation Adjustment | 2,000 |
| Cost of Sales Adjustment | 1,000 |
| Monetary Working Capital Adjustment | 1,000 |
| Total | 4,000 |

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. What is Human Resource Accounting ? What are the important approaches for valuation of human resources ?

16. H Ltd. acquired Rs.12,000 Equity shares in S Ltd. on 01.04.2019.The summarized Balance Sheets of H Ltd. and its subsidiary S Ltd. as on 31st March 2020 are as follows :

| | H Ltd. Rs. | S Ltd. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Equity and Liabilities* : | | |
| Preference Share Capital | 1,00,000 | |
| Equity Share Capital (Rs. 10 fully paid) | 5,00,000 | 1,50,000 |
| General Reserve | 3,40,000 | 6,000 |
| Profit & Loss A/c | 3,60,000 | 1,08,000 |
| Creditors | 2,00,000 | 61,850 |
| Bills Payable | | 24,150 |
| Total | 15,00,000 | 3,50,000 |
| *Assets* : | | |
| Land | 3,56,000 | 70,000 |
| Properties | 3,76,000 | 40,000 |
| Plant and Machinery | 1,40,000 | 91,300 |
| Investments in S Ltd. | 1,80,000 | |
| Stock | 1,36,000 | 50,600 |
| Debtors and Cash | 3,12,000 | 98,100 |
| Total | 15,00,000 | 3,50,000 |

The other information given are :
   (a) On 01.04.2019, Surplus of S Ltd. stood at Rs. 77,500 and General Reserve at Rs. 3,000. Also, H Ltd. revalued Plant and Machinery of S Ltd. at the time of purchase of shares by Rs. 20,000 more than its book value (Ignore Depreciation).
   (b) Stock of H Ltd. includes Rs. 8,000 of stock purchased from S Ltd. Further, Debtors of S Ltd. include Rs. 24,000 for sale to H Ltd. on which S Ltd. made a profit of Rs. 6,000.
   (c) S Ltd. made a Bonus issue during the year out of pre-acquisition profits for Rs. 60,000 not recorded in the books.

You are required to prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. and S Ltd. as on 31.03.2020.

17. X Ltd. decided to sell its business to Z Ltd. and the Balance Sheet of X Ltd. was as follows :

| | Amt. Rs. |
|---|---|
| *Equity and Liabilities* : | |
| Share Capital : | |
| 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each | 5,00,000 |
| 14% Debentures | 1,00,000 |
| Creditors | 1,50,000 |
| Reserves | 90,000 |
| | 8,40,000 |
| *Assets* : | |
| Goodwill | 60,000 |
| Property | 1,50,000 |
| Plant | 2,10,000 |
| Stock | 3,50,000 |
| Cash | 70,000 |
| | 8,40,000 |

Turn over

Z Ltd. took over all assets except cash at their book value, goodwill at Rs. 1,00,000 and Property at Rs. 1,80,000. Z Ltd. agreed to pay Rs. 90,000 in cash and balance in the form of fully paid equity shares @ Rs. 100. Expenses of liquidation were Rs. 15,000. Show ledger accounts in the books of X Ltd and journal entries in the books of Z Ltd.

18. The following is the Balance Sheet of M/s. Unfortunate Ltd. as on 31st March 2020 :

| | Amt. Rs. |
|---|---|
| *Equity and Liabilities* : | |
| Authorised, Subscribed and paid up | |
| 4,000, 6% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each | 4,00,000 |
| 2,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 75 per share paid up | 1,50,000 |
| 6,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each Rs. 60 per share paid up | 3,60,000 |
| 5% Debentures | 2,00,000 |
| Interest outstanding on Debentures | 10,000 |
| Creditors | 2,90,000 |
| | 14,10,000 |
| *Assets* : | |
| Land and Building | 2,00,000 |
| Plant | 5,00,000 |
| Patents | 80,000 |
| Stock | 1,10,000 |
| Debtors | 2,20,000 |
| Cash at Bank | 60,000 |
| Profit & Loss A/c | 2,40,000 |
| | 14,10,000 |

The dividends on preference shares were in arrear for two years. The arrears are payable on liquidation as per the articles of the company before the payment to equity shareholders. Creditors include Rs. 1,00,000 loan on mortgage of land and building and preferential creditors Rs. 30,000. The assets realized by liquidator are as under :

| | Amt. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land and Building | 2,40,000 |
| Plant | 4,00,000 |
| Patent | 60,000 |
| Stock | 1,30,000 |
| Debtors | 1,50,000 |

The expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 21,800. The liquidator is entitled to a commission of 3% on all assets realized (except bank) and a commission of 2 % on amounts distributed among unsecured creditors. Preferential creditors amounted to Rs. 30,000. All payments were made on 30th September 2020. Prepare Liquidator's Statement of Accounts.

(2 × 5 = 10 marks)

# C 84026

Name............................................

Reg. No....................................

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MC 2C 10—STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(2015 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 20 Marks |
|---|---|---|

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

# MC 2C 10—STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Micro environment is the ———————— environment of a company.

    (A) Working.

    (B) Human.

    (C) External.

    (D) Internal.

2. Criteria for making an evaluation is (are) :

    (A) Consistency with goals.

    (B) Consistency with environment.

    (C) Money.

    (D) All of the above.

3. Formal systems are adopted to bring ———————— and amalgamation of decentralized units into product groups.

    (A) Manpower.

    (B) Co-ordination.

    (C) Production.

    (D) All of the above.

4. ETOP stands for ————————.

    (A) Environmental threat and opportunity project.

    (B) Environmental threat and opportunity profile.

    (C) Environmental treaty and opportunity profile.

    (D) Environmental threat and optimum profile.

5. It concentrates on organisation design and work flow :

    (A) Systems approach.

    (B) Flotilla.

    (C) Method study.

    (D) Work study.

6. Internal analysis enables a firm to determine what the firm :

    (A) Can do.

    (B) Should do.

    (C) Will do.

    (D) Might do.

7. BCG in BCG matrix stands for :

    (A) Boston Calmette Group.

    (B) British Consulting Group.

    (C) Boston Corporate Group.

    (D) Boston Consulting Group.

8.  SBU stands for :

    (A)   Strategic Business Unit.     (B)   Strategy Based Unit.

    (C)   Sustainable Business Unit.    (D)   Strategic Based Unit.

9.  BCG Matrix take in to account two dimensions, that is :

    (A)   Market Share and Growth Rate.

    (B)   Market Situation and Growth Rate.

    (C)   Market Share and Governance Rate.

    (D)   Market Situation and Governance Rate.

10.  In BCG Matrix, a product has relatively high Market share and Market Growth, this position is depicted as :

    (A)   Cash Cow.                (B)   Start.

    (C)   Dogs.                    (D)   Question Mark.

11.  In BCG Matrix, a product has relatively low Market share and Market Growth, this position depicted as :

    (A)   Cash Cow.                (B)   Start.

    (C)   Dogs.                    (D)   Question Mark.

12.  Dog Symbol in BCG Matrix stands :

    (A)   Growth.                  (B)   Maturity.

    (C)   Introduction.            (D)   Decline.

13.  This strategy is adopted when the organization attempts to maintain the current position and focuses only on the incremental improvement :

    (A)   Retrenchment strategy.   (B)   Growth Strategy.

    (C)   Consistent Strategy.     (D)   Stability strategy.

14.  Find the odd one :

    (A)   Retrenchment strategy.   (B)   Combination Strategy.

    (C)   Profit Strategy.         (D)   Stability strategy.

**Turn over**

15. Find the odd one :

    (A) Stability strategy.
    (B) Pause/proceed with caution Strategy.

    (C) Profit Strategy.
    (D) No change Strategy.

16. A ——————— is an agreement between two or more parties to pursue a set of agreed upon objectives needed while remaining independent organizations.

    (A) Strategic Partnership.
    (B) Takeover Strategy.

    (C) Acquisition Strategy.
    (D) Joint Venture Strategy.

17. The essence of ——————— is the determination of the overall direction that will enable the organization to achieve its strategic goals through its operation.

    (A) Corporate Strategy.
    (B) Strategic Management.

    (C) Stability Strategy.
    (D) Expansion Strategy.

18. A ——————— is the merger of two or more companies involved at different stages in the supply chain process for a common good or service.

    (A) Horizontal Merger.
    (B) Vertical Merger.

    (C) Concentric Merger.
    (D) Conglomerate Merger.

19. The ——————— is a retrenchment strategy followed by an organization when it feels that the decision made earlier is wrong and needs to be undone before it damages the profitability of the company.

    (A) Turnaround Strategy.
    (B) Growth Strategy.

    (C) Consistent Strategy.
    (D) Stability Strategy.

20. In strategic management, ——————— does not simply identify threats but identifies opportunities.

    (A) Environmental Analysis.
    (B) Environmental Scanning.

    (C) Environmental Diagnosis.
    (D) Environmental Study.

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

### (PVT/SDE)

### M.Com.–Second Semester

## MC 2C 10—STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### (2015 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                                      Maximum : 80 Marks

### Section A

*Answer all questions.*
*Each questions carries 2 marks.*

1. Define vision and mission with examples.

2. What do you meant by Macro and micro Environment ?

3. What is Strategic alliance ?

4. Define Strategic control.

5. What is Corporate Economic responsibility ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Section B

*Answer any four questions.*
*Each questions carries 10 marks.*

6. What is the relevance of resource based view of the firm to strategic management in a global environment ?

7. Define Environment. Describe the three level of environment in detail. What are its characteristics ?

8. Explain stability Strategies. State the conditions when this strategy may be adopted ?

9. Explain the Various approaches to Strategy implementation ?

10. What are the different types of strategic control ? Explain them briefly.

11. What are the Ethical and Unethical business practices ?

(4 × 10 = 40 marks)

Turn over

## Section C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each questions carries 15 marks.*

12. What are the possible strengths of an organization identified as part of the SWOT analysis ?

13. How can a company develop a corporate entrepreneurship culture ?

14. Explain the difference between merger, acquisition and takeover. In the Indian context, is the difference between a takeover and merger or acquisition relevant ?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

### (PVT/SDE)

M.Com.—Second Semester

MC 2C 9—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

(2015 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 20 Marks |
| --- | --- | --- |

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1.  This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2.  The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3.  Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4.  The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MC2C9—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The term "Operation Research" was coined by :

   (A) Mc Closky and Trefthen.    (B) Arthur Clark.

   (C) Churchman, Ackoff and Arnoff.    (D) George B Dantzig.

2. In India, Operations Research came into existence in the year ————.

   (A) 1940.    (B) 1947.

   (C) 1949.    (D) 1950.

3. In India, first Operations Research application was made by ————.

   (A) Pranab K Sen.    (B) Prof. Mahalonobis.

   (C) Samarendra Nath Roy.    (D) Raghu Raj Bahadur.

4. Operations Research Society of India was formed in the year ————.

   (A) 1950.    (B) 1955.

   (C) 1957.    (D) 1960.

5. The variables whose co-efficient vectors are unit vectors, are called ————.

   (A) Unit variables.    (B) Basic variables.

   (C) Non-basic variables.    (D) None of these.

6. A minimisation problem can be connected into maximisation problem by changing the signs of co-efficients in the ————.

   (A) Constraints.    (B) Objectives.

   (C) Both (A) and (B).    (D) None of these.

7. In simplex method, we add ———— in the case of constraints with sign "=".

   (A) Surplus variable.    (B) Artificial variable.

   (C) Slack variable.    (D) None of these.

8. ———— deals with the concepts such as critical path, float, events, etc.

   (A) Game theory.

   (B) Decision theory.

   (C) Queuing theory.

   (D) Network analysis.

9. ———— is used to imitate an operation prior to actual performance.

   (A) Inventory control.

   (B) Simulation.

   (C) Game theory.

   (D) Integrated Production Model.

10. Linear Programming technique is a :

   (A) Constrained optimisation technique.

   (B) Technique for economic allocation of resources.

   (C) Mathematical technique.

   (D) All of the above.

11. Before formulating a formal L P model, it is better to :

   (A) Verbally identify decision variables.

   (B) Express the objective function in words.

   (C) Express each constraint in words.

   (D) All of the above.

12. The EST + activity duration = ————.

   (A) Earliest Finish Time.

   (B) Latest Start Time.

   (C) Latest Finish Time.

   (D) None of these.

13. ———— is a scheme or design of something intended to do.

   (A) Network.

   (B) Float.

   (C) Project.

   (D) Program.

14. In a network diagram, activity is denoted by ————.

   (A) Node.

   (B) Arrow.

   (C) Triangle.

   (D) None of these.

15. The maximise criteria is ————.

    (A) Optimistic.

    (B) Pessimistic.

    (C) Neutral.

    (D) None of these.

16. If the value of the game is zero it is called.

    (A) Zero sum game.

    (B) Two person zero game.

    (C) Fair game.

    (D) None.

17. For a linear programming equation convex set of equations is included in region of :

    (A) Feasible solutions.

    (B) Disposed solutions.

    (C) Profit solutions.

    (D) Loss solutions.

18. In linear programming, objective function and objective constraints are :

    (A) Solved.

    (B) Linear.

    (C) Quadratic.

    (D) Adjacent.

19. Times between two successive requests arriving, called the :

    (A) Inter arrival time.

    (B) Arrival time.

    (C) Poisson distribution.

    (D) Average residual service time.

20. Transportation models can be used for which of the following decisions ?

    (A) Facility location.

    (B) Production mix.

    (C) Media selection.

    (D) Portfolio selection.

    (E) Employee shift scheduling.

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.—Second Semester

MC 2C 9—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

(2015 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                                    Maximum : 80 Marks

### Part A

*Answer **all** the questions.*
*Each question carries 2 marks.*

1. What is transportation problem ?

2. What is CPM ?

3. What is expected demand ?

4. What is maximun strategy ?

5. What is EMV ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer any **four** of the following.*
*Each question carries 10 marks.*

6. How does management science helps in management decision making ?

7. How will you define transportation model ? Explain its application.

8. With the help of an example, describe in detail decision making under risk.

9. Solve the following problem graphically :

   Maximize $Z = -x_1 + 4x_2$,

   subject to $-3x_2 + x_2 \leq 6$,

   $x_1 + x_2 + \leq 4$,

   $x_1 \leq -3$.

   no lower bound constraint for $x_1$.

Turn over

10.  Solve the following assignment problem :

|   | I | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 16 | 20 |
| 2 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 15 |
| 3 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 16 |
| 4 | 21 | 24 | 17 | 28 | 26 |
|   | 14 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 |

11.  Construct a network diagram for a project comperising of activities B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, P and Q such following precedence relationship are satisfied : 

B < E, F ; C, F < G ; C < L ; E, G < H, L < I ; H < J ; L < M ; H, M < N ; I, J < P ; N < Q.

(4 × 10 = 40 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any* **two** *of the following.*
*Each question carries* 15 *marks.*

12.  Solve the game shown in table by the L.P. method.

B

|   |   | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | 1 | 3 | – 4 | 2 |
| A | 2 | 1 | – 3 | – 7 |
|   | 3 | – 2 | 4 | 7 |

13.  Goods trucks arrive randomly at a stockyard with a mean of 8 trucks/hours. A crew of four operatives can unload a truck in 6 minutes. Trucks waiting in queue to be unloaded are paid a waiting charge at the rate of Rs.60 per hour. Operatives are paid a wage rate of Rs.20 per hour. It is possible to augment the crew strength to 2 or 3 ( of four operatives per crew) when the unloading time will be 4 minutes or 3 minutes respectively per truck. Find the optimal crew size.

14. A company has factories at A, B and C which supply warehouse at D,E,F and G. The factory capacities are 230, 280 and 180 respectively for regular production. If overtime productions is utilised, the capacities can be increased to 300, 360 and 190 respectively. Increment unit costs are Rs. 5, Rs. 6 respectively. The current warehouse requirements are 165, 175, 205 and 165 respectively. Unit shipping costs in rupees between the factories and the warehouses are :

| To from | D | E | F | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| A | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| B | 4 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| C | 3 | 22 | 2 | 11 |

Determine the optimum distribution for the company to minimize costs.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MC 2C8—BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

(2015 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 20 Marks |
|---|---|---|

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MC 2C8—BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Communication means ———— information, feeling and thoughts, with others.

   (A)   To receive.          (B)   Exchange of.

   (C)   Conveying.          (D)   All the above.

2. Grapevine communication is associated with ———— communication.

   (A)   Formal.            (B)   Informal.

   (C)   Horizontal.         (D)   Vertical.

3. Lateral communication is between :

   (A)   Superior and subordinate.       (B)   Same cadre of personal.

   (C)   Subordinate and superior.       (D)   Among all.

4. Communication problems otherwise known as :

   (A)   Enquire.           (B)   Barriers.

   (C)   Encoding.          (D)   Decoding.

5. Communication is a ————.

   (A)   One way process.       (B)   Two way process.

   (C)   Three way process.     (D)   Four way process.

6. The main objective of communication is :

   (A)   Information and persuasion.

   (B)   Skill and personality development.

   (C)   Control and management.

   (D)   Need.

7. The downward communication flow from :

   (A)   A subordinate to a superior.       (B)   A subordinate to a subordinate.

   (C)   A superior to a superior.        (D)   A superior to a subordinate.

8. Examples of oral communication ————.

   (A) Letter.            (B) E-mail.

   (C) Telephone.        (D) Fax.

9. Which one is an effective audio-visual communication :

   (A) Cinema.         (B) Television.

   (C) Drama.          (D) All the above.

10. ———— is also referred to as critical/judgmental listening.

   (A) Discriminative listening.    (B) Biased listening.

   (C) Evaluative listening.        (D) Appreciative listening.

11. ———— takes place when you listen to only those things that you want to hear or to those that you interested.

   (A) Discriminative listening.    (B) Biased listening.

   (C) Selective Listening.         (D) Appreciative listening.

12. ———— Involves how we arrange personal space and what we arrange in it.

   (A) Kinesics.          (B) Proxemics.

   (C) Time language.       (D) Paralanguage.

13. ———— is a document sent with your resume to provide additional information on your skills and experience.

   (A) Hand-outs.         (B) Curriculum vitae.

   (C) Application letter.       (D) Sales letter.

14. A synopsis of the most relevant professional experiences you have for the particular job for which you are applying :

   (A) Resume.          (B) Curriculum vitae.

   (C) Application letter.       (D) Hand-outs.

15. A summary of your educational and academic backgrounds as well as teaching and research experience, publications, presentations, awards, honours and affiliations :

   (A) Resume.          (B) Curriculum vitae.

   (C) Application letter.       (D) Hand-outs.

**Turn over**

16. ———— is an assigned communication for a purpose and for specific receiver or reader.

    (A)  Report.               (B)  Memos.

    (C)  Letters.              (D)  Circulars.

17. Business Letters that please the receiver are called :

    (A)  Good news letter.        (B)  Praising letter.

    (C)  Routine letter.          (D)  All the above.

18. Class room teaching and directors meeting are the examples of :

    (A)  Mass communication.      (B)  Intrapersonal communication.

    (C)  Group communication.      (D)  All of these.

19. Communication through news papers and television are known as :

    (A)  Group communication.      (B)  Interpersonal communication.

    (C)  Mass communication.       (D)  None of these.

20. ———— communication refers to the communication between a superior and a subordinate through scalar chain.

    (A)  Wheel communication.      (B)  Chain communication.

    (C)  Circular communication.    (D)  Free flow communication.

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

### (PVT/SDE)

M.Com.—Second Semester

MC 2C8—BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

(2015 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                              Maximum : 80 Marks

### Part A

*Answer **all** questions.*
*Each question carries 2 marks.*

1. What are the physical barriers to communication ?

2. Differentiate between upward and downward communication.

3. What is SWOT analysis ?

4. Define non-verbal communication.

5. What is mock interview ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer any **four** of the following.*
*Each question carries 10 marks.*

6. What is business communication? Explain the importance of communication to business.

7. What are some of the techniques that are useful **in** preparing and delivering effective speeches in public ?

8. Draft a reply to the following advertisement : A plastic processing unit engaged in manufacturing various packaging products requires marketing executives. Graduates with experience in marketing plastic or metal packaging products will be given preference.

9. Explain in detail the layout of a business letter.

**Turn over**

10. Write a letter of inquiry to a resort at a hill station asking about their rates, packages, recreation, food, transport facilities and any other details for a holiday that you are planning.

11. What is effective listening ? How can one improve listening skills ?

(4 × 10 = 40 marks)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *of the following.*
*Each question carries 15 marks.*

12. How do physical exercises, yoga and meditation help in personality development ?

13. You had placed an urgent order for some goods and the suppliers had promised to deliver them within a week. But they have not been delivered even after 10 days. Write a complaint letter to the suppliers.

14. What do you mean by barriers to communication ? Explain in detail four different psychological barriers to communication.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**C 84023**

(Pages : 4 + 4 = 8)

Name............................................

Reg. No.......................................

# M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MC 2C 7—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(2015 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 20 Marks |

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

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## MC 2C 7—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The body to which the International Accounting Standards Board is responsible is :

    (A)   The IFRS Advisory Council.       (B)   The IFRS Interpretations Committee.

    (C)   The IFRS Foundation.             (D)   The monitoring board.

2. The convergence of the Indian Accounting Standards with IFRS began in :

    (A)   April 11.                        (B)   April 10.

    (C)   August 9.                        (D)   December 11.

3. International accounting standards are known as :

    (A)   IFRS.                            (B)   AS.

    (C)   Ind AS.                          (D)   None of the above.

4. Profits of the subsidiary company made after the date of purchase of shares in the subsidiary company by the holding company are called :

    (A)   Post- acquisition profit.        (B)   Revenue profit.

    (C)   Both (A) and (B).                (D)   None.

5. Premium on issue of debentures is a :

    (A)   Capital loss.                    (B)   Capital profit.

    (C)   Revenue profit.                  (D)   Revenue loss.

6. What term is used to describe increase in the price level ?

    (A)   Inflation.                       (B)   GNP.

    (C)   Deflation.                       (D)   Exchange rate.

7. Capital of a company can be reduced by ————.

    (A)   Authorization of Articles.       (B)   Passing of a special resolution.

    (C)   Confirmation of court.           (D)   All of these.

8. In ——————, an existing company's financial structure is reorganized without liquidating the existing company and forming a new company.

    (A)   Amalgamation.               (B)   External reconstruction.

    (C)   Absorption.                    (D)   Internal reconstruction.

9. The vendor company transfers preliminary expenses (at the time of absorption) to :

    (A)   Equity shareholder's account.      (B)   Realisation account.

    (C)   Purchasing company's account.

10. Under the pooling of interest method, shares are issued by the transferee company at :

    (A)   Par.                        (B)   Premium.

    (C)   Discount.                     (D)   None.

11. X Ltd. goes into liquidation and an existing company Z Ltd. purchases the business of X Ltd. It is a case of :

    (A)   Absorption.                   (B)   External reconstruction.

    (C)   Amalgamation.

12. Any payment to preference shareholders in excess of paid up value of preference shares is debited to ——————— account.

    (A)   Capital A/C.                 (B)   Preference shareholders A/C.

    (C)   Realisation A/C.            (D)   Securities premium A/C.

13. Loss on amalgamation is debited to ——————— A/C by the transferee company.

    (A)   Goodwill.                    (B)   Surplus A/C.

    (C)   Revenue reserves.          (D)   None of the above.

14. Intercompany holding means :

    (A)   Transferee holding shares in transferor.

    (B)   Transferor hold shares in transferee.

    (C)   Both (A) and (B) simultaneously.

    (D)   All the above.

**Turn over**

15. Claim of holding company in subsidiary is :

    (A) Controlling interest.
    (B) Non-controlling interest.

    (C) Minority interest.
    (D) None of the above.

16. Dividend declared out of pre-acquisition profits will ————.

    (A) Increase capital reserve.
    (B) Decrease goodwill.

    (C) Either (A) or (B).
    (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

17. While consolidating balance sheets, inter-company owing for purchses should be :

    (A) Deducted from total of trade receivables.

    (B) Deducted from total of trade payables.

    (C) Both (A) and (B).

    (D) Either (A) or (B).

18. The extra amount charged by a shipping company as a percentage of freight is termed as ————.

    (A) Brokerage.
    (B) Commission.

    (C) Primage.
    (D) Value addition.

19. Losses due to natural calamities should be treated as :

    (A) Normal loss.
    (B) Business loss.

    (C) Abnormal loss.
    (D) None of these.

20. The farm output consumed by the proprietor is debited to ———— account.

    (A) Drawings.
    (B) Crop.

    (C) Wages.
    (D) Sales.

# M.A. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com.–Second Semester

MC 2C 7—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(2015 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Maximum : 80 Marks

## Part A

*Answer* **all** *the questions. Each question carries 2 marks.*

1) Explain the term 'Minority Interest'.

2) Briefly explain types of Amalgamation.

3) What do you mean by liquidation of a company ?

4) Explain the term 'Primage' in Voyage account.

5) Explain Current Cost Accounting.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

## Part B

*Answer any* **four** *questions. Each question carries 10 marks.*

6) Discuss the various economic valuation methods of evaluating human assets. What are the objections against the value approaches ?

7) Describe the conditions which must be fulfilled for amalgamation in the nature of merger.

8) From the Balance Sheet and information given below, prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet.

| Liabilities | A Ltd ₹ | B Ltd ₹ | Assets | A Ltd ₹ | B Ltd ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equity Share Capital | | | Land and Building | 6,40,000 | 2,00,000 |
| (₹ 10 each fully paid) | 25,00,000 | 6,00,000 | Machinery | 12,60,000 | 3,40,000 |
| General Reserve | 3,60,000 | 1,20,000 | Furniture | 1,40,000 | 60,000 |
| Surplus A/C | 2,40,000 | 1,80,000 | 40,000 Shares in B. Ltd | 5,00,000 | |
| Trade Creditors | 3,50,000 | 1,00,000 | Stock in Hand | 4,10,000 | 2,50,000 |
| | | | Debtors | 3,80,000 | 1,00,00 |
| | | | Bank Balance | 1,20,000 | 60,000 |
| | 34,50,000 | 10,00,000 | | 34,50,000 | 10,00,000 |

**Turn over**

At the date of acquisition of A Ltd of its holding of 40,000 shares in B Ltd., the latter company had undistributed profits and reserves amounting to ₹ 1,00,000, none of which has been distributed since then.

9) The Capital of the D Company Limited was as follows :

   1) 4,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

   2) 3,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 80 per share paid up.

   3) 1,000 preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid.

   4) 1,000 deferred shares of ₹ 100 each ₹ 80 per share paid up. (These shares, under the articles are to be paid after satisfying the claims of equity shareholders).

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

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

Prepare Liquidators Final Statement of Account.

10) S.S. Jaihind commenced Voyage on 1.1.2016 from Mumbai to London and back the voyage was completed on 31.03.2016. It carried the consignment of Jute on its outward journey and Plant on its return journey. The ship was insured and annual premium was ₹ 15,000.

Prepare a Voyage Account from the following particulars :

| | ₹ | | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight earned (outward) | 1,00,000 | Wages and salaries | 20,000 |
| Freight earned (inward) | 50,000 | Stores | 6,000 |
| Port Dues | 5,000 | Sundry expenses | 2,000 |
| Bunker | 20,000 | Passage money received | 4,000 |
| Lighterage charges | 3,000 | Annual depreciation | 36,000 |

Address commission 5% on outward and 4% on inward freight. Primage is 5% on freight.

The manager is entitled to 5% Commission on the profit earned after charging such commission. Stores on hand valued at ₹ 2,000 on 31.03.2016.

11) Following is the Balance Sheet of Vishal Ltd. as on 31st March 2016 :

| Liabilities | | ₹ | Assets | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Capital : | | | Patents | 50,000 |
| 12,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each | 1,20,000 | | Property | 1,20,000 |
| Less : Calls in arrears | | | Goodwill | 30,000 |
| ₹ 3 per share | 9,000 | | Other Current Assets | 6,81,000 |
| | | 1,11,000 | Preliminary Expenses | 20,000 |
| 5,000, 7% preference shares of ₹ 100 each | | 5,00,000 | Profit and Loss Account | 40,000 |
| 6% Debentures | | 30,000 | | |
| Creditors | | 3,00,000 | | |
| | | 9,41,000 | | 9,41,000 |

The Court approved the scheme of reorganization to take effect on 1.04.2016 and the terms are as given below :

1) 6% debenture holders took over Property at ₹50,000 and paid balance in cash.

2) Forfeited the shares on which the calls are in arrears.

3) Reduce the paid equity capital by ₹ 3 per share.

4) Reissue the forfeited shares at ₹ 5 per share.

5) The preference shares were to be reduced to an equal number of fully paid 8% preference shares of ₹ 80 each.

6) All intangible and fictitious assets are to be written-off.

7) Creditors claims are reduced by one-third.

You are required to Pass Journal Entries and prepare Capital Reduction account.

(4 × 10 = 40 marks)

## Part C

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

12) The Balance Sheet of Moon Ltd. as on 31st March 2016 was as follows :

| Liabilities | ₹ | Assets | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,20,000, Equity shares of ₹ 10 each | 12,00,000 | Plant and Machinery | 9,00,000 |
| Capital Reserve | 20,000 | Furniture and Fixture | 1,50,000 |
| Loan | 3,60,000 | Stock | 4,00,000 |
| Sundry creditors | 3,00,000 | Sundry debtors | 2,20,000 |
| | | Cash at bank | 1,00,000 |
| | | Profit and Loss Account | 1,10,000 |
| | 18,80,000 | | 18,80,000 |

**Turn over**

A new company Suraj Ltd. was incorporated which took over the fixed assets and stock of Moon Ltd. for ₹ 12,60,000 payable as to ₹ 9,00,000 in the form of 1,80,000 equity shares of ₹ 5 each and ₹ 3,60,000 in the form of 3,600 12% mortgage debentures of ₹ 100 each. Loan creditor accepted the debentures in Suraj Ltd. in discharge of loan. Sundry debtors realized ₹ 2,05,000. Expenses of liquidation amounted to ₹ 8,000 and were met by Moon Ltd. The available cash was distributed among the sundry creditors in full satisfaction of their claims. Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of Moon Ltd to close the books and draw initial Balance Sheet of Suraj Ltd.

13) Following is Balance Sheet of Jay Ltd. and Vijay Ltd. as on 31st March 2016 :

| Liabilities | H Ltd ₹ | S Ltd ₹ | Assets | H Ltd ₹ | S Ltd ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equity Share Capital | | | Fixed Assets (cost less depreciation) | 4,00,000 | 1,60,000 |
| (₹10 each fully paid) | 5,00,000 | 3,00,000 | Investments in S Ltd at cost | 2,00,000 | |
| Reserves and surplus | | | Stock | 3,00,000 | 1,50,000 |
| Profit and loss A/C | 3,00,000 | 2,00,000 | Bills Receivable | 2,00,000 | 50,000 |
| 10% Debentures | 2,00,000 | 1,00,000 | Sundry debtors | 4,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Current liabilities and provisions : | | | | | |
| Sundry Creditors | 5,00,000 | 1,50,000 | Cash at bank | 1,00,000 | 1,40,000 |
| Bills Payable | 1,00,000 | 50,000 | | | |
| | 16,00,000 | 8,00,000 | | 16,00,000 | 8,00,000 |

Additional Information :

1. H Ltd. acquired 18,000 shares on 1-04-2015 when the balance in profit and loss account of S Ltd. showed a credit balance of ₹ 80,000.

2. H Ltd values stock on LIFO basis while S Ltd used FIFO basis. If S Ltd adopts the same basis as H Ltd. its stock would be less by ₹ 37,000.

3. H Ltd calculates depreciation at 10% per annum. Fixed assets of S Ltd stood ₹ 2,00,000 at the beginning of the year. During the year there was no other adjustment except the depreciation of the fixed assets of S Ltd.

4. H Ltd deducts 1% from sundry debtors as general provision against doubtful debts.

5. Of the bills payable by H Ltd. ₹ 20,000 are in favor of S Ltd.

You are required to consolidate the Balance Sheet of H Ltd. with S Ltd. adopting uniform accounting polices for the group as a whole.

14) What are the difference between Indian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ? Put up the arguments for global convergence of IFRS.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

C 84022

Name.........................................

Reg. No....................................

# M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

(PVT/SDE)

M.Com–Second Semester

MC 2C 6—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(2015 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 20 Marks |
| --- | --- | --- |

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MC 2C 6—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following is NOT true about the International Finance Corporation (IFC) ?

    (A)  IFC does not make its investments in partnership with the private investors from the capital exporting country.

    (B)  The minimum investment that the IFC will make in an enterprise is fixed at $ 10,000.

    (C)  Rate of interest in each case would be a matter of negotiations depending on the risk.

    (D)  None of the above.

2. If a commodity X is subject to an import duty of 25 % ad valorem, the nominal tariff is :

    (A)  50 %.                         (B)  25 %.

    (C)  12.5 %.                       (D)  2.5 %.

3. The components of WTO are :

    (A)  Ministerial conference.       (B)  Disputes settlement body.

    (C)  Director General.             (D)  All of the above.

4. Which type of elasticity plays a crucial role indetermining international trade ?

    (A)  Elasticity of demand.         (B)  Price Elasticity of demand.

    (C)  Income elasticity of demand.  (D)  Cross elasticity of demand.

5. The Fund's resources are provided through :

    (A)  Permanent policies for general balance of payments purposes.

    (B)  Permanent facilities for specific purposes.

    (C)  Temporary facilities.

    (D)  All of the above.

6. In independent India the first major foreign exchange crisis occurred in the year :

    (A)  1955.                         (B)  1956.

    (C)  1969.                         (D)  1991.

7. OECD stands for :

    (A) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and development.

    (B) Organisation for Economic Co-ordination and Development.

    (C) Organisation for Environmental Co-operation and Development.

    (D) Organisation for Environmental Control and Development.

8. The balance of payments of a country on current account is equal to :

    (A) Balance of trade plus short term borrowings.

    (B) Balance of trade plus net invisible exports.

    (C) Balance of payment minus capital flows.

    (D) Balance of invisible trade plus imports.

9. The head quarters of SAARC is ——————.

    (A) Bangladesh.     (B) Maldives.

    (C) Sri Lanka.     (D) Kathmandu.

10. FERA was replaced by ——————.

    (A) FEMA.     (B) GATT.

    (C) WTO.     (D) ITO.

11. —————— is part of the parent corporation and simply an extension of domestic operation.

    (A) Foreign Subsidiary.     (B) Overseas branch.

    (C) Third country location.     (D) Assembly operation.

12. —————— is a separate company organised under a foreign nations legal code with accountability distinct from the parent company.

    (A) Foreign subsidiary.     (B) Oversees branch.

    (C) Assembly operation.     (D) Fully owned manufacturing.

13. The highest policy making body of the ADB is ——————.

    (A) Board of Governors.     (B) Board of Directors.

    (C) President.     (D) Other members.

**Turn over**

14. NAFTA is an example of :

    (A) Common market.        (B) Customs union.

    (C) Economic community.     (D) Free trade area.

15. The balance of payment account is conventionally divided into :

    (A) Current account and Capital account.

    (B) Visible account and invisible account.

    (C) Long term capital account and short term capital account.

    (D) None of the above.

16. Foreign exchange and foreign currencies in India are governed by :

    (A) RBI.        (B) Banking regulation act.

    (C) FEMA.        (D) SEBI.

17. Companies establish foreign subsidiary and empowers its executives is —————————

    (A) Regio centric.        (B) Geo centric.

    (C) Poly centric.        (D) Ethno centric.

18. ————————— theory suggests for maintaining favourable balance of trade in the form of import of gold for export of goods and services.

    (A) Gold standard.        (B) Mercantilism.

    (C) Non-merchantilism.     (D) Breton wood system.

19. ————————— is a form of licensing

    (A) Franchising.        (B) Patent.

    (C) Brand.        (D) None of the above.

20. ————————— is the long term contracting out of non-core business processes to an outside to help achieve increased share holder value.

    (A) Contract manufacturing.    (B) BPO.

    (C) Management contract.    (D) Turnkey contract.

## M.Com. (PREVIOUS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2020

### (PVT/SDE)

### M.Com–Second Semester

### MC 2C 6—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

### (2015 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                             Maximum : 80 Marks

### Part A

*Answer all the questions.*
*Each question carries 2 marks.*

1.  What do you mean by Management Contracts ?

2.  What is the meaning and scope of international business ?

3.  What are the non-tariff barriers to trade ?

4.  Write a note on Protectionism *Vs.* Free trade.

5.  What are Anti-dumping measures ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

### Part B

*Answer any four questions.*
*Each question carries 10 marks.*

6.  Describe the growth of MNCs in India and how far the MNCs have helped in transfer of technology ?

7.  Discuss in brief TRIPS and TRIMS.

8.  Explain the process of overseas expansion of MNCs.

9.  Describe in brief the Haberler's theory of Opportunity Cost in international trade.

10. How do the Socio-cultural and Demographic environmental factors affect the international business ?

11. Describe the role and functions of NAFTA and EU in facilitating international business.

(4 × 10 = 40 marks)

Turn over

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries* 15 *marks.*

12. Describe the various modes of foreign market entry strategies employed by MNCs.

13. Critically analyse the role of IMF and World Bank in global economic development.

14. Describe the objectives and functions of WTO. What are the key features of TRIPS and TRIMS ?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

## SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 2C 10—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 5 Weightage |
|---|---|---|

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MCM 2C 10—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Operations Research is a very powerful tool for ————.

   (A) Operations.                    (B) Research.

   (C) Decision-making.               (D) None of these.

2. ———— models are obtained by enlarging or reducing the size of the items.

   (A) Iconic models.                 (B) Analogue models.

   (C) Symbolic models.               (D) None of these.

3. Dual of the dual is a ————.

   (A) Dual.                          (B) Primal.

   (C) Alternative.                  (D) None of these.

4. If the feasible region of a linear programming problem is empty, the solution is ————.

   (A) Unbounded.                     (B) Feasible.

   (C) Infeasible.                    (D) Alternative.

5. Every Linear Programming Problem is related to another Linear Programming Problem, called
   ————.

   (A) Primal.                        (B) Dual.

   (C) Non-linear Programming.        (D) None of these.

6. ———— is concerned with determination of the most economic replacement policy.

   (A) Probabilistic programming.     (B) Linear programming.

   (C) Search theory.                 (D) Replacement theory.

7. While solving an LPP, infeasibility may be removed by :

   (A) Removing a variable.           (B) Removing a constraint.

   (C) Adding a variable.             (D) Adding a constraint.

8. Operations Research techniques help to find ————— solution.

    (A)   Feasible solution.          (B)   Infeasible solution.

    (C)   Optimal solution.          (D)   None of these.

9. An event which represents the beginning of more than one activity is a :

    (A)   Merge event.          (B)   Net event.

    (C)   Burst event.          (D)   None of these.

10. ————— is the latest time by which an activity can be finished without delaying the completion of the project.

    (A)   LST.          (B)   LFT.

    (C)   EFT.          (D)   EST.

11. The outcome of a game is known as —————.

    (A)   Profit.          (B)   Loss.

    (C)   Pay-off.          (D)   None of these.

12. Queuing theory is also termed as —————.

    (A)   Game theory.          (B)   Replacement theory.

    (C)   Waiting line theory.          (D)   None of these.

13. Commonly assumed probability distribution of arrival pattern is —————.

    (A)   Poisson distribution.          (B)   Binomial distribution.

    (C)   Normal distribution.          (D)   None of these.

14. In queuing theory, ————— stands for mean arrival rate of customers.

    (A)   $\mu$.          (B)   $\lambda$.

    (C)   $t$.          (D)   None of these.

15. In Transportation Problem, NWCM stands for —————.

    (A)   North West Cost Method.          (B)   Net Worth Corner Method.

    (C)   North West Corner Method.          (D)   None of these.

16. ———————— refers to the manner in which the customers behave while being in the queue.

    (A) Service pattern.             (B) Service pattern.

    (C) Queue discipline.           (D) None of these.

17. Game theory became popular when the book "Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour" was published in 1944 by ————————.

    (A) Von Neumann.              (B) Mc Closky.

    (C) Von-Neumann and Mc Closky.    (D) Von-neumann and Morgenstern.

18. VAM is also called ————————.

    (A) Matrix Minima Method.       (B) Penalty Method.

    (C) MODI Method.             (D) None of these.

19. ———————— is the popular method for solving an assignment problem.

    (A) Hungarian Method.         (B) Enumeration Method.

    (C) Simplex Method.           (D) None of the above.

20. Controllable variables are also called ————————.

    (A) Slack variables.           (B) Surplus variables.

    (C) Artificial variable.         (D) Decision variables.

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

### (CBCSS)

### Master of Commerce

### MCM 2C 10—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### (2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours                                    Maximum : 30 Weightage

## General Instructions

### Covid Instructions are not applicable for SDE/Private Students

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend* **all** *questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section/Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section/sub part/ sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

## Part A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is two person zero sum game ?

2. Define an 'event' in network analysis.

3. What is Queue system ?

4. What is an optimal solution ?

5. What is infeasible solution ?

6. Describe "model" in Management Science. Briefly explain.

7. Flukerson's Rule to numbering of events.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

## Part B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Solve the following LPP using graphical method :

$$Z = 3x_1 + 5x_2$$

subject to
$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 2000$$
$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 1500$$
$$x_2 \leq 600$$
$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

9. Write down the dual of the following problem :

$$Z = 4x_1 + 2x_2$$

subject to
$$-x_1 - x_2 \leq -3$$
$$-x_1 + x_2 \geq -2$$
$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

10. Solve the following transportation problem by Vogel's Approximation Method :

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Supply |
|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| A | 7 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 60 |
| B | 4 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 100 |
| C | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 40 |
| Demand | 20 | 50 | 50 | 80 | |

11. A Company is faced with the problem of assigning five jobs to five machines, each job must be done on only one machine, the cost of processing each job on each machine is given below :

Machines

| Jobs | $M_1$ | $M_2$ | $M_3$ | $M_4$ | $M_5$ |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $J_1$ | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 |
| $J_2$ | 9 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| $J_3$ | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| $J_4$ | 7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| $J_5$ | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 11 |

12. Find the saddle point and state the game value :

|   | M | N |
|---|---|---|
| P | 6 | 2 |
| Q | −1 | −4 |

13. A company purchases 4500 bearing assemblies each month at a cost of Rs. 40. The holding cost is Rs. 9 per unit per year and order cost is Rs. 20. What is the Economic Order Quantity ? How many orders will be placed in a year ?

14. Customers arrive at a booking office window being manned by a single individual at a rate of 25 per hour. The time required to serve a customer has exponential distribution with a mean of 30 per hour. Find out i) System length ; ii) Queue length ; iii) Expected waiting time in the system ; and iv) Expected waiting time in the queue.

$(4 \times 3 = 12$ weightage)

**Part C**

*Answer any **two** questions.*
*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. A firm makes two types of furniture : chairs and tables, the contributions for each product as calculated by accounting department are Rs. 20 per chair and Rs. 30 per table. Both products are processed on three machines $M_1$, $M_2$ and $M_3$. The time required by each product and total time available per week in each machine are as follows :

| Machine | Chair | Table | Available Hours |
|---|---|---|---|
| $M_1$ | 3 | 3 | 36 |
| $M_2$ | 5 | 2 | 50 |
| $M_3$ | 2 | 6 | 60 |

How should the firm schedule its production in order to maximize contribution?

16. Consider the following table :

| Activity | Predecessor activity | Optimistic $(t_o)$ | Most likely $(t_m)$ | Pessimistic $(t_p)$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | – | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| B | – | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C | A | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| D | A | 4 | 6 | 14 |
| E | B | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| F | C | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| G | D, E | 1 | 1 | 7 |

Find out the critical path, Head and Tail slack, Total and independent floats.

**Turn over**

17. Solve the following travelling salesman problem so as to minimise the cost per cycle :

|   | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | – | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| B | 3 | – | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| C | 6 | 5 | – | 6 | 4 |
| D | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 |
| E | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | – |

18. Explain the significance of game theory in management. What are the assumptions of game theory ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### [April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

## MCM 2C 09—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 5 Weightage |
| --- | --- | --- |

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MCM 2C 09—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Professional culture refers to :

   (A) Shared belief of top managers about how they should manage themselves and their employees.

   (B) Shared code of ethics and other commonalities shared by members of a given group.

   (C) Both (A) and (C).

   (D) None of the above.

2. Identify a factor that doesn't play an important role in attracting FDI :

   (A) Laws, rules and regulations.    (B) Administrative procedures and efficiency.

   (C) Infrastructure related factors.    (D) Language.

3. The agreement signed by Ranbaxy Laboratory and Bayer AG of Germany in the year 1999 is an example of :

   (A) Subsidiary.    (B) Joint venture.

   (C) Strategic International Alliance.    (D) License agreement.

4. The theory of comparative cost advantage is given by :

   (A) Porter.    (B) Adam Smith.

   (C) Varnoon.    (D) D.Richardo.

5. According to this theory the holdings of a country's treasure primarily in the form of gold constituted its wealth :

   (A) Gold theory.    (B) Ricardo theory.

   (C) Mercantilism.    (D) H.O. Theory.

6. Capitalistic, communistic and mixed are the types of :

   (A) Economic system.    (B) Political system.

   (C) Social System.    (D) Cultural Attitudes.

7. The world trade organization was formed in the year ———————— with GATT as it basis.

   (A) 1992.    (B) 1993.

   (C) 1995.    (D) 1994.

8. Typically the last step in the internationalization process is :

    (A) Licensing.                 (B) Exporting.

    (C) Wholly owned subsidiaries.     (D) Foreign Direct Investment.

9. Subsidiaries consider regional environment for policy / Strategy formulation is known as :

    (A) Polycentric Approach.       (B) Regiocentric Approach.

    (C) Ethnocentric Approach.      (D) Geocentric Approach.

10. International business does not result in the following :

    (A) Innovation is encouraged.

    (B) International co-operation is encouraged.

    (C) Imports are rendered cheap.

    (D) Consumption is minimized.

11. Business across several countries with some decentralization of management decision making to subsidiaries is :

    (A) Global business.           (B) Multinational business.

    (C) Transnational business.      (D) Multi-regional business.

12. A firm investing in a foreign country to distribute the products there in creation of :

    (A) Asset seeking FDI.         (B) Backward vertical FDI.

    (C) Forward vertical FDI.       (D) Distribution FDI.

13. The following is not a component of culture :

    (A) Attitudes.              (B) Beliefs.

    (C) Education.              (D) Life expectancy.

14. Religion of a person affects his/her :

    (A) Attitude towards entrepreneurship.

    (B) Gifting practices.

    (C) Use of products.

    (D) All of the above.

Turn over

15. Social mobility is measured by :

    (A)   The extent to which an individual can move the strata to which he/she belongs.

    (B)   The promptness with which an individual accepts foreign assignments.

    (C)   The extent to which inter-caste marriage is encouraged by the society.

    (D)   The extent to which the society as a whole shifts its habitat.

16. A country with high uncertainty avoidance will witness :

    (A)   Lower level of stress among people.

    (B)   Decision taken as a result of group consensus.

    (C)   Less dependence on rules and regulations.

    (D)   People are serene.

17. The stage indicating highest level of economic growth is :

    (A)   Age of mass consumption.      (B)   Age of mass production.

    (C)   Maturity.      (D)   Drive to maturity.

18. In a business cycle, the phase preceding prosperity is :

    (A)   Recession.      (B)   Depression.

    (C)   Recovery.      (D)   Recession or depression.

19. Scenarios are uded to :

    (A)   Develop a long term view of strategy.

    (B)   Build plausible views of different possible futures and develop a long term view of strategy.

    (C)   Identify key drivers of change.

    (D)   Develop a view of an environment which has a high degree of uncertainty, build plausible views of different possible futures and take a long term view of strategy.

20. In international business cheaper alternatives to litigation is/ are :

    (A)   Conciliation.      (B)   Arbitration.

    (C)   Negotiations.      (D)   Conciliation and arbitration.

## SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### [April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 2C 09—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours                                                                                     Maximum : 30 Weightage

### General Instructions

**(Covid instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE Students)**

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section/Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section/sub part/ sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

## Part A

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is Protectionism ?

2. What do you mean by BOP ?

3. What is licensing ?

4. Write a short notes on Greenfield Investment.

5. What is SDR ?

6. What do you understand by Vertical Integration ?

7. What is Global Company ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

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## Part B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the meaning and types of Tariff Barriers in International Business.

9. Explain the Theory of Mercantilism of International

10. What is FDI ? Explain the types FDI.

11. Write a note on : (i) Franchising ; and (ii) Contract manufacturing.

12. Discuss the meaning and functions of WTO.

13. Describe the meaning and Levels of Regional economic integration ?

14. Explain the meaning and benefits of MNC.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. What is International Business ? Explain the reasons to enter in to International Business.

16. What is Disequilibrium in Balance of payments ? Describe its causes.

17. What are the different modes of foreign market entry strategies ?

18. What is IMF? Explain its objectives and Functions.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

## SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 2C 08—STRATEGIC COST ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 5 Weightage |
| --- | --- | --- |

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

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3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MCM 2C 08—STRATEGIC COST ACCOUNTING

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. PV ratio may be improved by :

    (A)  Increasing the sales price.

    (B)  Lowering variable cost.

    (C)  Lowering fixed cost.

    (D)  None of the above.

2. Painting the product would be an example of which activity level groups :

    (A)  Facility-level activity.

    (B)  Product-level activity.

    (C)  Unit-level activity.

    (D)  Batch-level activity.

3. Which of the following is not an argument for using a separate stand alone system for activity based costing, i.e., rather than integrating ABC with the general ledger system used for GAAP ?

    (A)  GAAP product costs may be incorrect relative to ABC product costs.

    (B)  It is faster to develop.

    (C)  It is less costly to develop.

    (D)  Subjective information can be used that auditors might question.

4. The Cooper/Kaplan "Rule of One" refers to the following :

    (A)  Only one overhead rate should be used to allocate fixed costs.

    (B)  If only one item is represented by an activity cost pool, then the cost can be classified as fixed.

    (C)  If there is more than one activity cost pool, then one of the cost pools must be variable.

    (D)  Traditional cost allocation systems will distort the allocations for at least one cost pool.

5. If beginning work in process is 2,000 units, ending work in process is 1,000 units, and the units accounted for equals 5,000 units, what are the units completed and transferred out ?

    (A)  7000.

    (B)  6000.

    (C)  4000.

    (D)  2000.

6. Which of the following system applies when standard goods are produced under a series of inter connected operations ?

    (A)  Job order costing.

    (B)  Process costing.

    (C)  Standard costing.

    (D)  All of the above.

7. In process costing system, when partially completed units are expressed in terms of fully completed units they are known as :

   (A) Completed units.                    (B) Equivalent units.

   (C) Unfinished units.                    (D) Transferred units.

8. In process costing the abnormal loss occurred in a production department is :

   (A) Charged to finished goods.           (B) Charged to unfinished goods.

   (C) Charged to factory overhead.         (D) Ignored.

9. Regardless of how long it takes to produce and sell inventory, inventory is always considered to be a ?

   (A) Current asset.                        (B) Current liability.

   (C) Long-term asset.                      (D) Stockholder's equity.

10. Which type of inventory system is updated inventory system ?

    (A) Periodic inventory system.           (B) Contingency inventory system.

    (C) LIFO.                                 (D) Perpetual inventory system.

11. During September, Khan had sales of 1,48,000, which made a gross profit of 40,000. Purchases amounted to 1,00,000 and opening inventory was 34,000. The value of closing inventory was ?

    (A) Rs. 24,000.                          (B) Rs. 26,000.

    (C) Rs. 42,000.                          (D) Rs. 54,000.

12. Inventory does not include ?

    (A) Materials used in the production of goods to be sold.

    (B) Assets intended to be sold in the normal course of business.

    (C) Equipment used in the manufacturing are sold.

    (D) Assets currently in production for normal sales.

13. The average inventory costing method which results in a changed unit inventory cost after each successive purchase ?

    (A) Weighted average.                    (B) Moving average.

    (C) Specific cost.                        (D) Simple average.

Turn over

14. Which one of the following does not describe a type of transfer pricing ?

    (A)  Target based.               (B)  Cost based.

    (C)  Negotiated.                (D)  Administered.

15. Pareto Principle is ——————— rule.

    (A)  80/20.                     (B)  50/50.

    (C)  60/40.                     (D)  10/90.

16. Lean management has been developed with the intention of reducing ——————— and maximizing the value of the product or the service to the customer.

    (A)  Cost.                   (B)  Value Cost.

    (C)  Process Waste.           (D)  Profit.

17. ——————— describes the activities within and around an organization, and relates them to an analysis of the competitive strength of the organization.

    (A)  Value Chain Analysis.      (B)  Value Management.

    (C)  Value Engineering.        (D)  Strategic Cost.

18. ——————— is introduced as a technique that aims to manage product costs throughout the design stage.

    (A)  Process Costing.         (B)  Product Costing.

    (C)  Target Costing.          (D)  Strategic Costing.

19. ——————— Costing Also known as delayed costing.

    (A)  Backflush.              (B)  Conventional.

    (C)  Modern.                (D)  Competitive.

20. TOC stands for ———————.

    (A)  Theory of Competition.     (B)  Theory of Cost.

    (C)  Theory of Constraints.     (D)  Theory of Complexity.

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(Pages : 5)

Name.............................................

Reg. No...................................

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

## April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

### (CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 2C 08—STRATEGIC COST ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours                                    Maximum : 30 Weightage

### General Instructions

### Covid Instructions are not applicable for SDE/Private students

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section/Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section/sub part/ sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

## Part A

*Answer any **four** questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What do you mean by Cost Accounting ?

2. What is equivalent production ?

3. What is Throughput Accounting ?

4. Write short notes on: (i)ABC, (ii) Spoilage.

5. What is Transfer Pricing ?

6. Define Target costing.

7. What do you understand by Backflush costing accounting ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

## Part B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Briefly explain the different techniques of costing.

9. Define kaizen costing. What are its benefits ?

10. From the following information relates to Process I and Process II :

| Particulars | Process I (Rs.) | Process II (Rs.) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Materials | 20,000 | - |
| Wages | 20,000 | 28,000 |
| Overheads | 8,000 | 20,000 |

The output of Process I is transferred to Process II at a price fixed to yield a profit of 20% on the transfer price. The output of process II is transferred to the sales department at profit of 25% on the transfer price. The entire out put was sold for Rs. 2,04,000 by the sales department. Prepare process a/c. Calculate the total price assuming that there was no opening or closing stock.

11. Product 'P' Yield by products Q and R. The Joint expenses of Manufacturing are :

Material - 10,000, Labour - 8,000 and Over heads - 9,000.

Subsequent expenses are as follows :

| Particulars | P | Q | R |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Materials | 2,000 | 1,600 | 1,800 |
| Labour | 2,400 | 1,400 | 1,700 |
| Overheads | 2,600 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Total | **7,000** | **4,000** | **5,000** |
| Selling Price | 42,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Estimated profit on Sales | 50% | 50% | 50% |

Assume that selling and distribution expenses are in proportion of sales price. Show how would you apportion joint cost of manufacturers and prepare statement showing cost of production of P, Q and R.

12. The following data for a new product the Y-pad music player. The target price is Rs. 50

And the sales required is 10,000 units

ROI 25%

Investment in building Rs. 2,00,000 and machinery Rs. 1,40,000

Estimated cost of materials Rs. 32.50, labour Rs. 3.75 and overheads Rs. 8.00

You are required to calculate the target cost and cost gap for the y-pad.

13. Ram and Co. produces 3 products, A, B and C, details of which are shown below :

| Particulars | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Selling price per unit (Rs.) | 120 | 110 | 130 |
| Direct material cost per unit (Rs.) | 60 | 70 | 85 |
| Variable overhead (Rs.) | 30 | 20 | 15 |
| Maximum demand (units) | 30,000 | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| Time required on the bottleneck resource (hours per unit) | 5 | 4 | 3 |

There are 3,20,000 bottleneck hours available each month.

Calculate the optimum product mix based on the throughput concept.

14. A company has a policy of fixing the transfer price on cost plus 20% of ROI basis. The following information available :

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed assets (Rs.) | 12,50,000 |
| Current assets (Rs.) | 7,50,000 |
| Debtors (Rs.) | 5,00,000 |
| Annual fixed cost of a division (Rs.) | 20,00,000 |
| Variable cost per unit (Rs.) | 50 |
| Budgeted volume (Units) | 2,00,000 |

(i) Determine the transfer price for division.

(ii) If the volume (in units) is increased by 10% the current asset increased Rs. 2,50,000 Debtor increased Rs. 2,50,000. What will be the impact on transfer price ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Turn over**

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Discuss the practical difficulty in installation of costing system and how to overcome practical difficulties.

16. The following data are available in respect of process I for the month of June :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Work in Progress | 900 units at | Rs. 4,500 |
| Degree of Completion | Materials | 100% |
| | Labour | 60% |
| | Overheads | 60% |
| Input of materials | 9,100 at | Rs. 27,300 |
| Direct Labour | | Rs. 8,200 |
| Production Overhead | | Rs. 16,400 |
| Units scrapped | | 1,200 units |
| Degree of Completion | Materials | 100% |
| | Labour | 70% |
| | Overheads | 70% |
| Closing Working in Progress | | 1,000 units |
| Degree of Completion | Materials | 100% |
| | Labour | 80% |
| | Overheads | 80% |
| Units transferred to next process | | 7,800 units |

Normal process loss is 10% of input ( opening stock plus units put in) and scrap value is Rs. 3 per unit. You are required to follow FIFO method and prepare :

    I.    Statement of Equivalent production

    II.   Statement of Cost and

    III.  Process I Account.

17. X AUTO Ltd. produces three products P Q and R for which the standard cost and qualities per unit are as follows :

| Products | P | Q | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Output (units) | 5,000 | 15,000 | 22,500 |
| Direct materials per unit (Rs) | 100 | 80 | 60 |
| Direct wages per unit (Rs) | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| Labour hours per unit | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Machine hours per unit | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| No. of purchase requisition | 600 | 900 | 1,000 |
| No. of set up | 130 | 120 | 150 |

Production Overheads split by departments :

| Department A | Rs 5,50,000 |
|---|---|
| Department B | Rs 7,50,000 |
| Total | Rs 13,00,000 |

Department A is labour incentives while Department B is machine incentives.

| Total labour hour in Dept. A | 55,000 |
|---|---|
| Total machine hour in Dept B | 1,50,000 |

Production OH split by activity

| Receiving / Inspection | 7,00,000 |
|---|---|
| Production schedule /machine setup | 6,00,000 |
| Total | 13,00,000 |

No. of batches received/inspected    2,500

No .of batches for scheduling and set up    400

You are required to prepare product cost statement under Tradition Absorption costing and ABC methods.

18. What do you understand by JIT ? Explain how it is eliminates wastage of resources.

(Pages : 4)  Name.........................................

Reg. No.....................................

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 2C 07—ADVANCED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 5 Weightage |
|---|---|---|

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MCM 2C 07—ADVANCED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. An organisation's strategy :

   (A) Remains set in place longer than the mission and objectives.

   (B) Generally, forms over a period of time as events unfold

   (C) Tends to be formed at the same time the mission is developed and objectives are formulated.

   (D) Is usually conceived at a single time when managers sit down and work out a comprehensive strategic plan for the next 3-5 years

2. The corporate level is where top management directs :

   (A) All employees for orientation.

   (B) Its efforts to stabilize recruitment needs.

   (C) Overall strategy for the entire organization.

   (D) Overall sales projections.

3. The goal of the organization's ———— is to capture the hearts and minds of employees, challenge them, and evoke their emotions and dreams.

   (A) Vision.                          (B) Mission.

   (C) Culture.                         (D) Strategy.

4. Internal analysis enables a firm to determine what the firm:

   (A) Can do.                          (B) Should do.

   (C) will do.                         (D) Might do.

5. Long-term objectives should be all of the following *except* :

   (A) Measurable.                      (B) Continually changing.

   (C) Reasonable.                      (D) Challenging.

6. Which of the following resources is used by all organizations to achieve desired objectives ?

   (A) Financial resources.             (B) Physical resources.

   (C) Human resources.                 (D) All of the mentioned options.

7. Strategic-management audit is known as :

   (A) Environmental scanning.          (B) Strategy formulation.

   (C) Strategy control.                (D) Strategy evaluation.

8. Which of the following are signs of weakness in a company's competitive position ?

    (A)   A return-on-equity is below 25 % and earnings per share of less than Rs. 2.00.

    (B)   A price set by the firm higher than its rivals.

    (C)   A declining market share, poor product quality and few sales in market.

    (D)   Lower revenues and profit margin and narrow product line than the market leader.

9. In PEST analysis, "T" stands for ————.

    (A)   Tactical factors.           (B)   Threat factors.

    (C)   Task factors.              (D)   Technological factors.

10. Micro environment is the ———— environment of a company.

    (A)   Working.              (B)   Human.

    (C)   External.              (D)   Internal.

11. ETOP stands for :

    (A)   Environmental threat and opportunity project.

    (B)   Environmental threat and opportunity profile.

    (C)   Environmental treaty and opportunity profile.

    (D)   Environmental threat and optimum profile.

12. Which of the following is NOT an assumption of the Industrial Organization, or I/O, model ?

    (A)   Organizational decision makers are rational and committed to acting in the firm's best interests.

    (B)   Resources to implement strategies are not highly mobile across firms.

    (C)   The external environment is assumed to impose pressures and constraints that determine the strategies that result in superior performance.

    (D)   Firms in given industries, or given industry segments, are assumed to control similar strategically relevant resources.

13. The economic environment refers to :

    (A)   The nature and direction of the economy in which a firm competes or may compete.

    (B)   The economic outlook of the world provided by the World Bank.

    (C)   An analysis of how the environmental movement and world economy.

    (D)   an analysis of how new environmental regulations will affect our economy interact.

14. ———— is a participative, systematic approach to planning and implementing a constant organizational improvement process.

    (A)   WPM.              (B)   TQM.

    (C)   SCM.               (D)   QC.

15. A good example of vertical integration is :

   (A)  A global public accounting firm acquiring a small local or regional public accounting firm.

   (B)  A large supermarket chain getting into convenience food stores.

   (C)  A crude oil refiner purchasing a firm engaged in drilling and exploring for oil.

   (D)  All of these.

16. 'Diversification strategy' is used to gain market share in :

   (A)  Current product in current market.

   (B)  New products for new markets.

   (C)  New products in new market.

   (D)  New products in current markets.

17. Acquiring one or more suppliers for integrative growth is :

   (A)  Horizontal integration.            (B)  Forward integration.

   (C)  Backward integration.              (D)  None of the above.

18. In ————, the company can develop new products that are technologically unrelated to its current product line and still can appeal to its current customers.

   (A)  Concentric diversification.         (B)  Horizontal diversification.

   (C)  Conglomerate diversification.       (D)  None of the above.

19. General Electric has classified its businesses into ———— strategic business units.

   (A)  42.                                 (B)  45.

   (C)  49.                                 (D)  None of the above.

20. The most complex structure of Strategic organisation is :

   (A)  Functional.                         (B)  Transnational.

   (C)  Matrix.                             (D)  Divisional.

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

## April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

### (CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

## MCM 2C 07—ADVANCED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

### General Instructions

### Covid Instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE students

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section / Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section / sub part / sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

### Part A

*Answer any **four** questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Define Strategy.

2. What do you mean by SBU ?

3. Differentiate competitive advantage and core competency.

4. What is Environmental Scanning ?

5. What is Strategic Alliance ?

6. State the meaning of Strategic Control.

7. What is Balanced Score Card ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

## Part B

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the characteristics of strategic management.

9. Write the importance of mission statement.

10. Briefly explain the steps in strategic formulation.

11. What are the major reasons for a company to adopt diversification strategies ?

12. Write the different forms of retrenchment strategies.

13. Explore how competitive analysis can be done using Porter's five forces model.

14. Briefly discuss SWOT analysis.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain in detail the components of External Business Environment.

16. Discuss corporate portfolio analysis.

17. "Resource allocation is a powerful tool to communicate the strategies of the organisation". Justify.

18. Discuss the tools used for of strategic evaluation and control.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

## SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 2C 06—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

| Time : 15 Minutes | Total No. of Questions : 20 | Maximum : 5 Weightage |
|---|---|---|

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## MCM 2C 06—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

### (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. ——————— is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized.

   (A) Goodwill.

   (B) Capital Reserve.

   (C) Plant and Machinery.

   (D) Drawings.

2. A merger is defined as the joining of two or more companies to form a single legal entity :

   (A) Acquisition.

   (B) Restructuring.

   (C) Merger.

   (D) Internal Construction.

3. The tax effect on the timing differences is termed as ———————.

   (A) Current Tax expense.

   (B) Income tax.

   (C) Deferred Tax.

   (D) Provision for tax.

4. In finance lease agreement, the option for the lessee to purchase the property or equipment at a specific price is known as ———————.

   (A) Balloon.

   (B) Operating Leasing.

   (C) Running Cost.

   (D) Administrative Expense.

5. ——————— aims to measure and inform the general public about the social welfare activities undertaken by the enterprise and their effects on the society.

   (A) Corporate Accounting.

   (B) Forensic Accounting.

   (C) Social Audit.

   (D) Environmental Accounting.

6. ——————— manages business finances effectively, make the right decisions and maximize your profits.

   (A) Corporate Accounting.

   (B) Inflation Accounting.

   (C) Environmental Accounting.

   (D) Proactive Accounting.

7. Increase in the price of various goods and services over a period of time is known as ———————.

   (A) Deflation.

   (B) Price Level Changes.

   (C) Shift.

   (D) Inflation.

8. ———————— Accounting deals with employees and management in an organization.

    (A)  Inflation.
    (B)  Human Resource.

    (C)  Environment.
    (D)  Forensic.

9. A branch of accounting which decodes the human nature to hide failures, conceal problems, defend wrong decisions, and cover up mistakes is known as ————————.

    (A)  Inflation Accounting.
    (B)  Human Resource Accounting.

    (C)  Environment Accounting.
    (D)  Forensic Accounting.

10. The main elements of environmental accounting are ————————.

    (A)  Environmental Conservation costs and activities and environmental benefits.

    (B)  Environmental activities and environmental benefits.

    (C)  Environmental conversion costs and environmental benefits.

    (D)  None of the above.

11. ———————— is when a firm engages in social actions because of its obligation to meet certain economic and legal responsibilities.

    (A)  Social Obligation.
    (B)  Social Responsibility.

    (C)  Social Responsiveness.
    (D)  None of the above.

12. The stakeholder view of social responsibility states that organisations must respond to the needs of :

    (A)  Employees and customers.
    (B)  Shareholders and owners.

    (C)  All interested parties.
    (D)  All those who might sue the organisation.

13. The objective of ———————— is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

    (A)  Ind AS 115.
    (B)  Ind AS 100.

    (C)  Ind AS 110.
    (D)  Ind AS 114.

14. Goodwill on amalgamation can rise only if ———————— Method is followed.

    (A)  Valuation.
    (B)  Percentage.

    (C)  Purchase.
    (D)  Merger.

15. Merger where two companies are in the same or related industries but do not offer the same products, but related products and may share similar distribution channels, providing synergies for the merger is known as ———————— Merger.

    (A)  Horizontal.                    (B)  Co generic.

    (C)  Vertical.                      (D)  Conglomerate.

16. When one company takes over the management of the target company with the permission of the board, it is known as ———————— takeover.

    (A)  Friendly.                     (B)  Hostile.

    (C)  Acquiring.                  (D)  Disinvestment.

17. A ———————— is defined as an entity that provides the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

    (A)  Contractor.                 (B)  Lessor.

    (C)  Lessee.                      (D)  None of the above.

18. ———————— is the estimated remaining period, from the commencement of the lease term, without limitation by the lease term, over which the economic benefits embodied in the asset are expected to be consumed by the entity.

    (A)  Economic Life.             (B)  Useful Life.

    (C)  Fair value.                 (D)  None of the above.

19. ———————— highlights both the contribution of business enterprises to economic wellbeing and the costs imposed in the form of pollution or resource degradation.

    (A)  Social Accounting.        (B)  Environmental Accounting.

    (C)  Inflation Accounting.     (D)  None of the above.

20. ———————— is the method were all assets and liabilities are recorded on a balance sheet according to the cost of replacing them rather than their historical costs.

    (A)  Replacement Cost Accounting.    (B)  Current Value.

    (C)  Current Cost Accounting.       (D)  None of the above.

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

### April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

## MCM 2C 06—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours                                                 Maximum : 30 Weightage

### General Instructions

### Covid Instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE students

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*

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3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section/sub part/ sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

## Part A

*Answer any* **four** *questions.*
*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is Forensic Accounting ?

2. What is Finance Lease ?

3. What do you mean by 'Deficiency Account' ?

4. Who is Contributory ?

5. Define Environment Accounting.

6. What is Non-Controlling interest ?

7. Explain the term 'Conglomerate Merger'.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

## Part B

*Answer any **four** questions.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Information relating to two Companies is as follows :

|  | A Ltd | B Ltd |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Shares | 50,000 | 25,000 |
| Profit after Tax | Rs. 3,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| EPS | Rs. 6 | Rs. 4 |

A Ltd is considering the purchase of B Ltd in exchange of one share in A Ltd for every two shares held in B Ltd. You are required to show the impact of merger on earnings per share assuming that there would be synergy benefits equal to 20 percentage increase in the present earnings after tax due to merger.

9. The over-Confident Ltd went into liquidation with the following liabilities :

Secured Creditors Rs. 20,000 (Securities realised Rs. 25,000)

Preferential Creditors Rs. 600

Unsecured Creditors Rs. 30,500

Liquidation expenses in connections with liquidation amounted to Rs. 252. The liquidator is entitled to a remuneration of and three percent on every amount realised and one and half percent on amount distributed to unsecured creditors except preferential creditors. The various assets (excluding securities in the band of fully secured Creditors) realised Rs. 26,000.

Prepare Liquidator's Final Statement of Account.

10. H Ltd acquired 20,000 (4/5) equity shares of S Ltd of Rs. 100 each on 31st March 2020. Balance Sheets of H Ltd and S Ltd as on 31st March 2021 were as follows :

|  | H Ltd (Rs.) | S Ltd (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| I. Equity and Liabilities : |  |  |
| A) Shareholders Funds : |  |  |
| a) Share Capital shares of Rs. 100 each | 80,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| b) Reserves and Surplus Reserves | 30,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Surplus account | 10,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| B) Current Liabilities : |  |  |
| Creditors | 20,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Total equity and Liabilities | 1,40,00,000 | 45,00,000 |

|  | H Ltd (Rs.) | S Ltd (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| II. Assets : |  |  |
| 1) Non-Current Assets : |  |  |
| a) Fixed Assets | 70,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| b) Investments | 30,00,000 |  |
| (20,000 shares in 'S' Ltd) |  |  |
| 2) Current Assets | 40,00,000 | 20,00,000 |
| Total Assets | 1,40,00,000 | 45,00,000 |

S Ltd had a credit balance of Rs. 5,00,000 in the reserves and Rs. 2,00,000 in the surplus account when H Ltd acquired the shares in S Ltd. S Ltd issued bonus shares at one for every five shares held out of post acquisition profits. Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet.

11. R Ltd (Lessee) acquired a machinery on lease from S Ltd (Lessor) on January 1st 2018. The lease term covers the entire economic life of the machinery; that is, 3 years. The fair value of machinery on January 1st 2018 is Rs. 3,50,000. The lease agreement requires the lessee to pay amount of Rs. 1,50,000 per year beginning December 31s1 2018. The lessee has guaranteed a residual value of Rs. 11,400 on December 31st 2020 to the lessor. The lessor however estimates that the machinery will have a salvage value of only Rs. 10,000 on December 31st 2020. The implicit rate of interest is 15% per annum. Compute the value of machinery to be recognised by the lessee and also the finance charges every year on the basis of a Indian A.S.-17 PV factor of 15% in three years is 2.283.

12. What do you mean by inflation accounting ? Give its advantages and disadvantages.

13. Explain the objectives of Human Resource Accounting.

14. Explain the techniques used by forensic accountant to examine frauds.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any two questions.*
*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Following information is extracted from the books of limited company on June 30, 2012 on which date a winding up order was made.

|  |  | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand |  | 4,050 |
| Book debts | Rs. |  |
| Good | 75,000 |  |
| Doubtful |  |  |
| (Estimated to produce 40%) | 15,000 |  |

**Turn over**

| | | |
|---|---:|---:|
| Bad | 9,000 | 99,000 |
| Stock in trade (estimated to produce 1,19,350) | | 1,44,000 |
| Freehold Land and Buildings (estimated to produce 3,91,000) | | 3,30,000 |
| Plant and Machinery (estimated to produce 1,06,000) | | 1,50,000 |
| Fixtures and Fittings (estimated to produce 15,000) | | 25,000 |
| Equity shares capital 40,000 shares of Rs.10 each | | 4,00,000 |
| 10% preference shares capital 6,000 shares of Rs.100 each | | 6,00,000 |
| Calls in arrears on equity shares (estimated to produce 4,000) | | 8,000 |
| 9% first mortgage debentures, secured by a floating charge on whole assets of company | | 4,00,000 |
| Creditors fully secured (value of shares in A Ltd Rs. 80,000) | | 70,000 |
| Creditors partly secured (value of shares in B Ltd Rs. 40,000 | | 80,000 |
| Preferential creditors. | | 15,000 |
| Bank OD secured by a second charge on whole of the assets of the company | | 40,000 |
| Unsecured Creditors | | 5,20,000 |
| Estimated liability on bills discounted | | 20,000 |

Prepare statement of Affairs.

16. The ledger balances of X Co. as on 31st March 2021 are as follows :

Fixed Assets Rs.7,00,000, Investment Rs. 10,000 Stock and Debtors Rs. 8,50,000, Equity share capital (60% paid) Rs. 6,00,000 10% first Debentures Rs. 2,00,000,12% second Debentures Rs. 5,00,000,Bank Overdraft Rs. 50,000, Trade Creditors (including Y for Rs. 8,50,000) Rs. 11,50,000. Outstanding interest for one year on both types of debentures Rs. 80,000.

Due to heavy losses, the following scheme of reconstruction is agreed.

a) To make the existing Rs. 100 equity shares fully paid up and then to reduce them Rs. 20 each.

b) To settle the claims of first debenture holders by issuing 2,000, 13.5% debenture of Rs. 100 each.

c) To discharge the claims of second debenture holders by issuing 15% 4000 debentures of Rs. 100 each.

d) To pay Rs. 3,00,000 to Mr.Y in full settlement of his account.

e) To allot 15000 fresh equity shares of Rs. 20 each to discharge the remaining trade creditors.

f) Market value of investment is Rs. 20,000 and

g) To write off the fictitious assets and to reduce the fixed assets.

Assuming all formalities are duly complied with, pass necessary journal entries to give effect to the above scheme and prepare the post reconstruction Balance Sheet.

17. The following Balance Sheets are presents to you as on 31st March 2021.

| | H Ltd (Rs.) | S Ltd (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| I. Equity and Liabilities : | | |
| 1) Share holders Funds : | | |
| a) Share capital shares of Rs. 100 each | 5,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| b) Reserves and Surplus : | | |
| General Reserves | 1,00,000 | |
| Surplus account | 80,000 | |
| 2) Non-Current Liabilities | | –1,00,000 |
| 6% Debentures | —— | 1,00,000 |
| 3) Current Liabilities : | | |
| Trade creditors | 75,000 | 45,000 |
| Loan from H Ltd | —— | 50,000 |
| Total equity and Liabilities | 7,55,000 | 2,95,000 |
| II. Assets : | | |
| 1) Non-Current Assets : | | |
| a) Fixed Assets | 3,03,000 | 2,00,000 |
| b) Investments | | |
| 6% debentures in S Ltd of par | 60,000 | |
| 1500 shares in S Ltd at Rs. 80 | 1,20,000 | |
| 2) Current Assets : | | |
| Stock | 90,000 | 40,000 |
| Debtors | 60,000 | 30,000 |
| Bank | 75,000 | 25,000 |
| Loan to S Ltd | 47,000 | |
| Total Assets | 7,55,000 | 2,95,000 |

**Turn over**

H Ltd acquired the shares on August 1st 2020. Surplus Account showed a debit balance of Rs. 1,50,000 on April 1st 2020. During June 2020 goods costing Rs. 6,000 were destroyed by fire and insurer paid only Rs. 2,000. Trade creditors of S Ltd include Rs. 20,000 for goods supplied by H Ltd on which the later company made a profit of Rs. 2,000. Half of the goods were still in stock. The difference in amount in loan account of H Ltd and S Ltd is due to interest not yet recorded in the books of H Ltd. Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet.

18. Discuss briefly the important approaches to the valuation of human resources.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**C 23131**                    (Pages : 2)                    Name..........................................

                                                             Reg. No..............................

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION APRIL 2022

(CUCSS)

M.Com.

## MC 2C 10—STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                     Maximum : 36 Weightage

## Part A

*Answer* **all** *questions.*
*Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. What do you mean by Strategy ?

2. Explain Corporate Excellence.

3. What is the importance of audit committee ?

4. Name the different type of External Growth Strategies.

5. What are the components of SWOT matrix ?

6. What do you mean By Strategic Alliance ?

                                                     (6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

## Part B

*Answer any* **six** *questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightages.*

7. What are the issues involved in making Strategic Choice ?

8. Why a firm should adopt stability strategy ? Explain.

9. What is mission statement ? Discuss the essentials of a mission statement.

10. Briefly Explain the role of the audit committee.

11. What are the barriers involved in the process of Strategic Control ?

12. What are Goals? Discuss the importance of goals in an organisation.

                                                             **Turn over**

13. Discuss the important characteristics of Strategies.

14. What is Environmental Scanning ? Discuss the importance of scanning the environment for an organization.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*

*Each question carries 6 weightages*

15. Discuss in detail the process of Strategic Control.

16. What are Defensive Strategies ? Explain the various defensive strategies.

17. What are Growth Strategies ? Elaborate the different internal growth strategies.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

## (CUCSS)

## M.Com.

## MC 2C 9—MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### (2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                        Maximum : 36 Weightage

## Section A

*Answer **all** questions.*
*Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. Define Operations Research.

2. What is degeneracy in L.P.P ?

3. Distinguish between balanced and unbalanced transportation problems.

4. What is crashing in Network analysis ?

5. What is reneging in queuing theory ?

6. Distinguish between PERT and CPM.

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

## Section B

*Answer any **six** questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. Solve the following game whose pay-off matrix is :

B

|   | I | II | III |
|---|---|----|-----|
| I | − 3 | − 2 | 6 |
| II | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| III | 5 | − 2 | − 4 |

**Turn over**

8. Explain the steps involved in North-West Corner method of Transportation Problem

9. A chemical company produces two products,, X and Y. Each unit of product X requires 3 hours on operation I and 4 hours on operation II, while each unit of product Y requires 4 hours on operation I and 5 hours on operation II. Total available time for operations I and II is 20 hours and 26 hours respectively. The production of each unit of product Y also results in two units of a by-product Z at no extra cost.

Product X sells at profit of Rs. 10/unit, while Y sells at profit of Rs. 20/unit. By-product Z brings a unit profit of Rs. 6 if sold; in case it cannot be sold the destruction cost is Rs. 4/unit. Forecasts indicate that not more than 5 units of Z can be sold. Determine the quantities of X and Y to be produced, keeping Z in mind, so that the profit earned is maximum.

10. Solve following problem graphically :

$$\text{Maximize } Z = 60x_1 + 40x_2$$
$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 60$$
$$x_1 \qquad \leq 25$$
$$x_2 \qquad \leq 35$$
$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0.$$

11. Consider the problem of assigning five jobs to five persons. The assignment costs are given as follows :

| | | | Job | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | L | M | N | 0 | P |
| | A | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | B | 0 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Persons | C | 3 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | D | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | E | 9 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 5 |

Determine optimum assignment schedule.

12. Explain Fulkerson's rule in Network diagram.

13. What are the limitations of using graphic method for solving L.P.P. ?

14. Customers arrive at a booking office window, being manned by a single individual at the rate of 25 per hour. Time required to serve a customer has exponential distribution with a mean of 120 seconds. Find the average waiting time of customers.

<div align="right">(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)</div>

## Section C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries 6 weightage.*

15. Solve the following transportation problem whose cost matrix is given below :

<div align="center">Warehouse</div>

|        |      | W1  | W2  | W3  | W4  | Availability |
|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
|        | P1   | 190 | 300 | 500 | 100 | 70           |
| Plant  | P2   | 700 | 300 | 400 | 600 | 90           |
|        | P3   | 400 | 100 | 600 | 200 | 180          |
| Requirement |  | 50  | 80  | 70  | 140 |              |

16. A project schedule has following characteristics :

| Activity Time | Activity Time |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1–2           | 4             |
| 1–3           | 1             |
| 2–4           | 1             |
| 3–4           | 1             |
| 3–5           | 6             |
| 4–9           | 5             |
| 5–6           | 4             |
| 5–7           | 8             |
| 6-8           | 1             |
| 7–8           | 2             |
| 8–10          | 5             |
| 9–10          | 7             |

<div align="right">**Turn over**</div>

1   Construct network diagram.

2   Find EST, LST, EFT, and LFT values of all activities.

3   Find critical path and project duration.

4   Find total of each activity.

17.   Explain the role of management science in decision making.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

(Pages : 2)    Name..........................................

Reg. No...................................

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CUCSS)

M.Com.

## MC 2C 8—BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours                                    Maximum : 36 Weightage

### Part A

*Answer all questions.*
*Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. Define Communication.

2. What is mean by feed back in communication ?

3. What is visual communication ?

4. Explain business enquiries.

5. What is effective listening ?

6. What is mean by physical exercise ?

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

### Part B

*Answer any six questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. Explain the need of telecommunication.

8. What are the purpose for preparing a circular letter ?

9. What is mean by corporate communication ?

10. Explain Meditation.

11. What are the different types of personality ?

12. How can we deliver an effective public speech ?

**Turn over**

13.  What is meant by internal communication ?

14.  Explain Paralanguage.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries 6 weightage.*

15.  What is mean by a Report ? How it is to be prepared ?

16.  What are the different barriers of Communication ? Explain in detail.

17.  What is mean by Seminars ? Explain its merits and demerits.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION APRIL 2022

(CUCSS)

M.Com.

## MC 2C 7—ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

## Part A

*Answer* **all** *questions.*
*Each question carries* 1 *weightage.*

1. Define Accounting Principles.

2. What is Consolidated Balance Sheet ?

3. What is 'Capital Reduction Account' ?

4. What are Preferential Creditors ?

5. Write a short note on 'Voyage in Progress'.

6. What are the objectives of HRA ?

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

## Part B

*Answer any* **six** *questions.*
*Each question carries* 3 *weightage.*

7. The following particulars relate to a Limited Company which has gone into voluntary liquidation. You are required to prepare Liquidators final statement of Account allowing for his remuneration at 2 1/2% on assets realised excluding call money received and 2% on the amount paid to unsecured creditors including preferential creditors.

Share capital issued :- 10,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up.

30,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 8 paid up.

Assets realised Rs. 20,00,000 excluding the amount realised by sale of securities held by partly secured creditors.

Preferential creditors Rs. 50,000, unsecured creditors Rs.18,00,000 partly secured (Amount realised Rs. 3,20,000) Rs. 3,50,000 ; debenture holders having floating charge on all assets of the company Rs. 6,00,000.

**Turn over**

Expenses of liquidation Rs. 10,000.

A call of Rs. 2/- per share on partly paid equity share was duly received except in case of a share holder owning 1000 shares.

8. The following are the Balance Sheets of H Ltd and its subsidiary S Ltd. Prepare a Consolidated Balance Sheet :

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31.3.2017

| Liabilities | H Ltd | S Ltd | Assets | A Ltd | S Ltd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share capital | | | | | |
| (Shares of Rs.10 each) | 2,00,000 | 1,00,000 | Sundry Assets | 2,70,000 | 1,50,000 |
| Sundry liabilities | 1,50,000 | 50,000 | Investment in | | |
| | | | 8000 shares of | | |
| | | | S Ltd | 80,000 | |
| | 3,50,000 | 1,50,000 | | 3,50,000 | 1,50,000 |

9. From the following information supplied by Nandini Farm Ltd Prepare Cattle Account :

| | No. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Opening stock of livestock | 100 | 2,00,000 |
| Closing stock of livestock | 118 | 2,42,000 |
| Opening Stock of Cattle food | | 4,000 |
| Closing stock of Cattle food | | 5,000 |
| Purchases of cattle during the year | 180 | 3,70,000 |
| Sales of cattle during the year | 175 | 4,38,000 |
| Sales of Carcasses | 5 | 1,000 |
| Purchases of cattle food | | 40,000 |
| Wages for rearing cattle | | 10,000 |

Crop worth Rs. 11,100 grown in the farm was used for feeding the cattle. Out of the calves born 4 died and their carcasses realised Rs. 100.

10. From the following information calculate the Gearing Adjusting required under CCA method :

| | Opening (Rs.) | Closing (Rs.) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debentures | 2,00,000 | 2,00,000 | |
| Bank overdraft | 1,20,000 | 1,60,000 | |
| Cash | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| Reserves | 1,60,000 | 2,00,000 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current cost Adjustment | | | | 80,000 |
| Monetary working capital adjustment | | | | 60,000 |
| Depreciation adjustment | | | | 60,000 |

11. Define purchase consideration. Mention the different methods of ascertaining purchase consideration.

12. Explain the various methods of Human Resource accounting.

13. What are the benefits of IFRS Convergence ?

14. Explain the features of Farm Accounting.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*

*Each question carries 6 weightage.*

15.

| Liabilities | A Ltd (Rs.) | B Ltd (Rs.) | Assets | A Ltd (Rs.) | S Ltd (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share capital | | | | | |
| Shares of Rs.5 each | 5,00,000 | 3,00,000 | Land &Buildings | 2,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 10% mortgages | | 1,00,000 | Plant and Machinery | 3,20,000 | 2,30,000 |
| Mortgage loan | 60,000 | | Stock | 80,000 | 60,000 |
| General Reserve | 50,000 | | Debtors | 65,000 | 50,000 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 45,000 | 30,000 | Cash at bank | 15,000 | — |
| Creditors | 45,000 | 20,000 | Preliminary Expenses | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| | 7,00,000 | 4,50,000 | | 7,00,000 | 4,50,000 |

AB Ltd. agreed to take over the trade liabilities and assets (except cash of A Ltd) of both Companies; the consideration being (1) discharge of the debentures of B Ltd by the issue of an equivalent amount of 12% debentures of AB Ltd (2) a cash payment 50 paisa per share of A Ltd and B Ltd (3) Exchange one share of Rs. 10 each at an agreed value of Rs.14 per share of AB Ltd; for every two shares held in A Ltd and B Ltd (4) AB Ltd Issued 10,000 shares to its directors at Rs.14 per share and amount received immediately.

**Turn over**

For the purpose of amalgamation assets of both the companies were revalue as given below :

|  | A Ltd (Rs.) | B Ltd (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Goodwill | 1,00,000 | 1,75,000 |
| Land and Building | 2,50,000 | 1,20,000 |
| Plan and machinery | 3,10,000 | 1,80,000 |
| Stock | 72,000 | 56,000 |
| Debtors | 63,000 | 49,000 |

Close the books of both A Ltd and B Ltd and give journal entries in the books of AB Ltd.

16. Following information is extracted from the books of a limited company on June : 30 2012 on which date winding up order was made :

|  | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand | | 4,050 |
| Good | 75,000 | |
| Doubtful (estimated to produce) | 15,000 | |
| Bad | 9,000 | 99,000 |
| Stock in trade (estimated to produce Rs. 1,19,350) | | 1,44,000 |
| Freehold Land & Building (estimated to produce Rs. 3,91,000) | | 3,30,000 |
| Plant and machinery (estimated to produce Rs. 1,06,000) | | 1,50,000 |
| Fixtures and fittings (estimated to produce Rs. 15,000) | | 25,000 |
| Equity share capital 40,000 shares of Rs. 10 each | | 4,00,000 |
| Calla in arrears on equity shares (estimated to produce Rs. 4,000) | | 8,000 |
| 9% first mortgage debentures secured by a floating | | |
| Charge on the whole of the assets of the company | | 4,00,000 |
| Creditors fully secured (Value of shares in A Ltd Rs. 80,000) | | 70,000 |
| Creditors fully secured (Value of shares in B Ltd Rs. 40,000) | | 80,000 |
| Preferential creditors | | 15,000 |
| Bank overdraft, secured by a second charge on the whole | | |
| Of the assets of the company | | 40,000 |
| Unsecured creditors | | 5,20,000 |
| Estimated liability on bill discounted | | 20,000 |

Prepare Statement of Affairs.

17. (a) What is Farm Accounting ? Explain its objectives.

(b) Distinguish between amalgamation in the nature of purchase and amalgamation in the nature of merger.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

# SECOND SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION APRIL 2022

(CUCSS)

M.Com.

## MC 2C 6—INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours             Maximum : 36 Weightage

## Part A

*Answer all the questions.*
*Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. What is BOT ?

2. What is Contract manufacturing ?

3. What do you mean by FII ?

4. What is TRIPs ?

5. What is Counter purchase ?

6. Expand- ASEAN.

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

## Part B

*Answer any six questions.*
*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. State the Tariff barriers in International business.

8. What are the advantages of Globalisation ?

9. Write short notes on Greenfield Investment and Joint ventures.

10. Explain the different stages of Internationalisation.

11. Explain the International Trade Agreements.

12. What are the Functions of WTO ?

**Turn over**

13. Write a note on the following Trade Blocs : (i) EU ; and (ii) NAFTA.

14. Describe the role of IMF in International business.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

## Part C

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*
*Each question carries 6 weightage.*

15. Briefly explain the Classical theories of International Trade.

16. Explain the different modes of entry in International Business.

17. What is MNCs ? Explain the merits and demerits of MNCs.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)