

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR/  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

B.Com.

Paper XVII—BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (OMR)

(2008 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

1. This is the Government's strategy in respect of public expenditure and revenue which have a significant impact on business :
  - (a) Monetary policy.
  - (b) Fiscal Policy.
  - (c) Trade policy.
  - (d) Foreign exchange policy.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individual and communal goals.
  - (a) Corporate Management.
  - (b) Corporate governance.
  - (c) Business ethics.
  - (d) None.
3. According to Birla Committee on Corporate Governance, the non-executive directors should comprise at least \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the Board, if one of them is the chairman.
  - (a) 30.
  - (b) 20.
  - (c) 10.
  - (d) 70.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the withdrawal of State from an industry or sector, partially or fully.
  - (a) Liberalization.
  - (b) Modernisation.
  - (c) Privatization.
  - (d) Globalisation.
5. Which Act was replaced with the introduction of Competition Act 2002 ?
  - (a) FERA.
  - (b) MRTP.
  - (c) POTA.
  - (d) None of these.

6. Who is concerned with the auditing of the receipts and expenditure of the State and Central Government ?
- (a) Accountant General. (b) Comptroller and Auditor General.  
(c) Reserve Bank of India. (d) None of the above.
7. Who is responsible for presenting the Union Budget before the Parliament ?
- (a) Prime Minister. (b) Finance Minister.  
(c) RBI Governor. (d) None of these.
8. The intervening period between third and fourth Five year plans is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Plan period. (b) Plan holidays.  
(c) Plan days. (d) None of these.
9. GAAT was born in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1948. (b) 1945.  
(c) 1947. (d) 1950.
10. PLR stands for :
- (a) Prime Ministers Land Recovery. (b) Prime Lending Rate.  
(c) Price Leverage Rate. (d) None of these.
11. Indian Economy is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Capitalist Economy. (b) Closed Economy.  
(c) Mixed Economy. (d) None of these.
12. TRYSEM was implemented during :
- (a) 2<sup>nd</sup> plan period. (b) 5<sup>th</sup> plan period.  
(c) 4<sup>th</sup> plan period. (d) 7<sup>th</sup> Plan period.
13. In which year was the National Minimum wage introduced in the UK :
- (a) 1995. (b) 1999.  
(c) 1998. (d) 2000.

14. A multinational Corporation is defined as :
- (a) Having a multi ethnic work force.
  - (b) Having suppliers in more than one country.
  - (c) Carrying out production in more than one country.
  - (d) None of the above.
15. Which type of organizational structure is characterized by departments dealing with specialized task ?
- (a) Matrix.
  - (b) Divisional.
  - (c) Hierarchical.
  - (d) Functional.
16. If the demand for good is relatively price inelastic and its price rises, the revenue will :
- (a) Fall.
  - (b) Remain constant.
  - (c) Rise.
  - (d) Depends on how supply responds.
17. The transfer of asset from public sector to the Private sector is referred to as :
- (a) Privatisation.
  - (b) De regulation.
  - (c) Nationalisation.
  - (d) Individualisation.
18. The main objectives of macroeconomic policy is :
- (a) A high and stable level of employment.
  - (b) A low and stable rate of inflation.
  - (c) A stable and satisfactory rate of economic growth.
  - (d) All of the above.
19. How many headings are there in AVIVA's Group Corporate social responsibility policy ?
- (a) 4.
  - (b) 8.
  - (c) 24.
  - (d) 6.
20. The Globally Responsible Leadership Initiative (GRLI) was partly founded by :
- (a) Enron.
  - (b) The UN global compact.
  - (c) The WHO.
  - (d) Robert Maxwell.

21. What does the PPP or P3 initiative refer to ?
- (a) Public policy papers. (b) Public Private Partnership.  
(c) Private Procurement Production. (d) Personal Production Proposal.
22. Which one of the following is a pull factor in emigration ?
- (a) Political oppression. (b) Job Opportunities.  
(c) Food shortage. (d) War.
23. Which of the following is not a driver of globalization ?
- (a) The fragmentation of consumer taste between countries.  
(b) The competitive process.  
(c) The need to gain economies of scale.  
(d) None of these.
24. An environment which is increasingly complex and turbulent displays :
- (a) More orderly competition.  
(b) More predictable demand.  
(c) A reduced risk of product obsolescence.  
(d) Increased speed of innovation.
25. Exploring the strategic implications of global warming is best described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) An external environment analysis.  
(b) Scenario planning.  
(c) Futures forecasting.  
(d) A PESTLE analysis.
26. An analysis of the external environment enables a firm to identify :
- (a) Strengths and opportunities. (b) Strength and weakness.  
(c) Weakness and threats. (d) Opportunities and threats.
27. The home locations of most of the World's large Multi National Companies is :
- (a) North America and Europe. (b) North America and Asia.  
(c) Europe and South America. (d) Europe and Asia.

28. An attribute that doesn't contribute to Porters Diamond model is :
- (a) Government. (b) Organised Trade Unions.  
(c) Demand conditions. (d) Factor conditions.
29. The Country that attract the largest FDI inflow is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) India. (b) USA.  
(c) China. (d) Brazil.
30. The Sale of Sub-standard and hazardous goods under defined conditions constitute :
- (a) Restrictive Trade Practice. (b) Unfair Trade Practice.  
(c) MRTP. (d) None of these.
31. The number of institutions included in the world Bank Group is :
- (a) 5. (b) 4.  
(c) 9. (d) 7.
32. How many currencies are linked with SDR ?
- (a) 9. (b) 7.  
(c) 6. (d) 5.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is an economic system where the means of production are owned and managed by the State.
- (a) Capitalism. (b) Socialism.  
(c) Mixed Economy. (d) Common economy.
34. Who is concerned with the approval of the planning decision formulated by the Planning Commission ?
- (a) NDC. (b) CDC.  
(c) Planning Board. (d) None of these.
35. The Industrial Policy of 1948 divided the Indian industries into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.
- (a) 5. (b) 4.  
(c) 8. (d) 6.
36. There are policies which are made to govern the import and export trade :
- (a) Export policies. (b) Import Policies.  
(c) EXIM policies. (d) None of these.

37. In these types of NRI Accounts, the Principal as well as interest in non-patriable ?
- (a) NRNR A/c. (b) NRO.  
(c) NRSR A/C. (d) None of these.
38. The RBI introduced the credit authorization scheme in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) November 1965. (b) December 1968.  
(c) 1948. (d) 1991.
39. Who is concerned with the presentation of Union budget ?
- (a) Prime Minister. (b) Finance Minister.  
(c) RBI Governor. (d) Home Minister.
40. The Union Budget is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
- (a) 2. (b) 3.  
(c) 8. (d) 5.
41. Introduction to business wrote by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Reinck. (b) Schoeil.  
(c) Coper. (d) Both (a) and (b).
42. Natural Environment Includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Water. (b) Earth.  
(c) Air. (d) All of these.
43. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices Includes \_\_\_\_\_ taxes.
- (a) All direct. (b) All Indirect.  
(c) All Corporate. (d) None of these.
44. DFI means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Domestic Factor Income. (b) Domestic Financial Income.  
(c) Donation failure income. (d) All of these.
45. Where located the consumers Education and Research Centre ?
- (a) Delhi. (b) Jaipur.  
(c) Pune. (d) Ahmedabad.

46. Consumer movement got its conspicuous beginning and development in which country ?
- (a) USA. (b) Russia.  
(c) India. (d) Japan.
47. When were General Insurance Companies Nationalised ?
- (a) 1971. (b) 1973.  
(c) 1972. (d) 1956.
48. The Characteristics of General Insurance are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Ut most good faith. (b) All essentials of valid contract.  
(c) Insurable interest. (d) All of these.
49. General Insurance covers :
- (a) Premium. (b) Claims.  
(c) Re-insurance. (d) None of these.
50. Indian Banking Act is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Banking Companies Act.  
(b) Banking Regulation Act 1949.  
(c) Indian Banking Companies Act 1972.  
(d) None of these.
51. Banking Companies Act was passed on :
- (a) 17-02-1949. (b) 1-07-1985.  
(c) 20-12-1980. (d) 5-07-1956.
52. Performing Asset means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Cash balance.  
(b) Cash balance with RBI.  
(c) Money at call and short notice.  
(d) Those loans and advances which generate income.

53. The Environment Act 1986 covers :
- (a) Air pollution. (b) Water Pollution.  
(c) Solid Wastage. (d) All of these.
54. Super Trading House started from :
- (a) 1-04-1991. (b) 1-04-1994.  
(c) 1-04-2004. (d) 1-04-2005.
55. Code of Criminal Procedure started from :
- (a) 1973. (b) 1974.  
(c) 1976. (d) 1980.
56. Which of the following is not a component of environment ?
- (a) Economic factors. (b) Geographical factors.  
(c) Political factors. (d) None of these.
57. Which of the following is not an essential feature of social environment ?
- (a) Love for Knowledge and Education.  
(b) Social status.  
(c) Importance of experimentation.  
(d) Insurance.
58. The supplies environment consists of factors related to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Spare parts. (b) Life cycle.  
(c) Price. (d) R and D.
59. Mixed economy is a \_\_\_\_\_ planned economy.
- (a) Compulsory. (b) Statutory.  
(c) Voluntary. (d) Necessarily.
60. When Introduced Indian Contract Act in India ?
- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> September 1872. (b) 1<sup>st</sup> July 1872.  
(c) 1<sup>st</sup> September 1875. (d) 1<sup>st</sup> July 1980.



61. Which one of the following is not an element of economic system ?
- (a) People. (b) Resources.  
(c) Reward. (d) None of these.
62. Which of the following consists by Economic System ?
- (a) Labour. (b) Owners.  
(c) Supplier. (d) All of these.
63. Which of the following point is covered by capitalist economic system ?
- (a) Economic freedom. (b) Price Mechanism.  
(c) Unplanned Economy. (d) All of these.
64. Which one of the following is not the advantage of Capitalism ?
- (a) Capital formation. (b) Economic inequalities.  
(c) Adaptability. (d) Monopolistic Profit.
65. Which of the following points covered by the socialist economic system ?
- (a) Economic and social equality. (b) Freedom of consumption and production.  
(c) Labour as trustee and employee. (d) All of these.
66. Socialism came into force for social development, but it has one limitation :
- (a) Maximum use of national resources.  
(b) Full employment.  
(c) Production planning.  
(d) Bureaucratic tendency.
67. The present Companies Act 1956 came into force on \_\_\_\_\_ 1956.
- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> April. (b) 1<sup>st</sup> June.  
(c) 1<sup>st</sup> December. (d) 1<sup>st</sup> July.
68. Which one of the following is not the most important document of the Company ?
- (a) Bin Card. (b) Prospectus.  
(c) Memorandum of Association. (d) Articles of Association.

Turn over

69. Which one of the following is not the subject matter of Articles of Association of a Company ?
- (a) Issue of share capital. (b) Alteration of share capital.  
(c) Dividends. (d) Name of the company.
70. Which of the following is restrictive business practice selected by competitive law ?
- (a) Price fixing. (b) Restrain of out put.  
(c) Market allocation. (d) All of these.
71. Which of the following is the function of the competition Commission of India ?
- (a) Promote and sustain competition. (b) Illegal business.  
(c) Prevent competition. (d) Collecting commission.
72. Mission is a statement which defines the role that an organization plays in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Society. (b) Market.  
(c) Capital. (d) Shop.
73. Indian mercantile law is based on :
- (a) American law. (b) European Law.  
(c) English mercantile law. (d) Hindu law.
74. An implied agreement is created by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Orally. (b) Writing.  
(c) Conduct. (d) Registration.
75. Which of the following is a mercantile agent ?
- (a) Husband. (b) Auctioneer.  
(c) Shop keeper. (d) Guardian.
76. The Partnership Act came into force from :
- (a) 1932. (b) 1930.  
(c) 1956. (d) 1970.
77. Whether the liability of a partner is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Limited. (b) Unlimited.  
(c) Joint. (d) Unlimited joint and several.

78. The Negotiable Instrument Act 1881 specially deal with :
- (a) Promissory note.
  - (b) Bill of Exchange.
  - (c) Cheque.
  - (d) All of these.
79. Which of the following is not essential element of valid contract ?
- (a) Two person.
  - (b) Free consent.
  - (c) Lawful consideration.
  - (d) Voidable.
80. According to Table A, a Company can pay interest on calls in Advance at a rate of :
- (a) 12 %.
  - (b) 6 %.
  - (c) 9 %.
  - (d) 7 %.
81. The borrowing rights of a member of IMF are determined by :
- (a) The seriousness of its balance of payment disequilibrium.
  - (b) Its quota to the fund.
  - (c) The site of its gold reserve.
  - (d) The value of its currency in terms of gold.
82. MRTP Act is applicable to :
- (a) Private sector undertakings.
  - (b) Co-operative undertaking.
  - (c) Government undertaking.
  - (d) (a) and (b) only.
83. FICCI was formed in the year :
- (a) 1920.
  - (b) 1926.
  - (c) 1925.
  - (d) 1951.
84. PSE stands for :
- (a) Personal Service Education.
  - (b) Public Sector Enterprise.
  - (c) Public Service Enterprise.
  - (d) None of these.
85. Tiwari Committee is formed to study :
- (a) Patents.
  - (b) Industrial sickness.
  - (c) Poverty eradication.
  - (d) VAT.

86. Maharajan Committee is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Sugar industry. (b) Banking reforms.  
(c) Fertilisers. (d) Tax reforms.
87. National Safety Council was constituted in the year :
- (a) 1966. (b) 1975.  
(c) 1965. (d) 1956.
88. CRISIL started its functioning since \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) January 1988. (b) January 1989.  
(c) April 1988. (d) April 1989.
89. When the labourers live without any work and they don't find any work to do, it is a case of ?
- (a) Under employment. (b) Open unemployment.  
(c) Structural unemployment. (d) None of these.
90. Chamber of Commerce is a form of :
- (a) Trade Association. (b) Federation.  
(c) Merger. (d) Consolidation.
91. The maximum number of members in a Private Company :
- (a) 50. (b) 30.  
(c) 110. (d) 55.
92. When a right to purchase securities is acquired, it is known as :
- (a) Call option. (b) Put option.  
(c) Double option. (d) None of these.
93. A Company usually cannot issue shares at a discount of more than :
- (a) 20 %. (b) 10 %.  
(c) 15 %. (d) None of these.
94. ADB is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Agricultural Bank. (b) Development Bank.  
(c) Commercial Bank. (d) None of these.

95. How many countries are member in ADB ?
- (a) 40. (b) 35.  
(c) 67. (d) None of these.
96. Who is the Managing Director of IMF ?
- (a) Dominique Strauss. (b) Obama.  
(c) Clister Natho. (d) None of these.
97. The Exchange market of India consist of :
- (a) Authorized dealers. (b) RBI.  
(c) Overseas Banks to some extend. (d) Both (a), (b) and (c).
98. The World Bank's head quarters are in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Geneva. (b) New York.  
(c) Paris. (d) Washington DC.
99. The Constitution of UNO is called :
- (a) Magna Carta. (b) Peace agreement.  
(c) Charter. (d) Declaration.
100. The head quarters of UNESCO are in :
- (a) Germany. (b) Paris.  
(c) USA. (d) Italy.
101. Monetary policy includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Money supply. (b) Interest rate.  
(c) Inflation. (d) All of these.
102. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a political arrangement in which supreme power is vested in the people.
- (a) Democracy. (b) Totalitarian.  
(c) Lazy fair. (d) Authoritarianism.
103. Policy making, budget approving executive control these powers are vested with which political Institution ?
- (a) Legislature. (b) Executive.  
(c) Judiciary. (d) All of these.

104. The term judicial activism was first used in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) USA. (b) USSR.  
(c) UK. (d) INDIA.
105. All those economic factors which have a bearing on the functioning of a business unit called :
- (a) Economic environment. (b) Technological environment.  
(c) Social environment. (d) Cultural environment.
106. The tool of production are to be organized, managed and owned by the Government :
- (a) Socialism. (b) Capitalism.  
(c) Communism. (d) None of these.
107. Modern business is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Stable. (b) Dynamic.  
(c) Profit earning. (d) None of these.
108. Adding new unrelated product or services for present customers called :
- (a) Horizontal diversification. (b) Concentric diversification.  
(c) Conglomerate diversification. (d) None of these.
109. Primary objective of a business :
- (a) To earn Profit. (b) Growth.  
(c) Income. (d) None of these.
110. \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the enacted environment which the organization carves out for itself.
- (a) Task environment. (b) Domain environment.  
(c) Enacted environment. (d) All of these.
111. Joining up with foreign companies to produce or market the are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Exporting. (b) Licensing.  
(c) Franchising. (d) Joint venture.
112. The management that allows decentralization of authority and decision-making :
- (a) Ethnocentric. (b) Polycentric.  
(c) Lazy fair. (d) Socialistic.

113. Restricts or reduces competition may be termed as :
- (a) MRTP ACT.
  - (b) MTP ACT.
  - (c) MPT ACT.
  - (d) RTP.
114. The first stage of company formation :
- (a) Commencement of business.
  - (b) Registration.
  - (c) Capital raising.
  - (d) None of these.
115. Peter f. Drucker who use the term privatization in his famous book :
- (a) The age of discontinuity.
  - (b) Diffusion of innovations.
  - (c) Administrative action.
  - (d) Science in marketing.
116. Who said small is beautiful ?
- (a) Peter f. Drucker.
  - (b) F.W Tylor.
  - (c) Wendell r.smit.
  - (d) E. F. Schumacher.
117. Finance Minister introduced the FEMA bill in the lok sabha from :
- (a) August 4, 1998.
  - (b) May 4, 1998.
  - (c) January 4, 1998.
  - (d) June 4, 1998.
118. Government company means a company in which not less than \_\_\_\_\_ of the paid up share capital is held by the Central or State Government.
- (a) 50 %.
  - (b) 51 %.
  - (c) 45 %.
  - (d) 100 %.
119. Auditor of a Government Company is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Shareholder.
  - (b) Controller and auditor general of India.
  - (c) Board of directors.
  - (d) All of these.
120. \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise is an industrial commercial or other economic activity owned and managed by the Central or State Government.
- (a) Public sector unit.
  - (b) Private sector unit.
  - (c) Government sect unit.
  - (d) All of these.

121. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main problem faced by the public sector unit.
- (a) Political interference. (b) Resource mobilization.  
(c) Export earnings. (d) All of these.
122. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of statutory corporation.
- (a) LIC. (b) Air India.  
(c) RBI. (d) All of these.
123. The preamble of the Indian constitution was for the first time amended by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 24<sup>th</sup> amendment. (b) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment.  
(c) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment. (d) None of these.
124. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian constitution ?
- (a) British constitution. (b) U.S. constitution.  
(c) Irish constitution. (d) The Government of India act 1935.
125. The system of judicial review originated in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) India. (b) Germany.  
(c) Russia. (d) U.S.A.
126. At present how many banks are working under the public sector :
- (a) 19. (b) 27.  
(c) 28. (d) 20.
127. Which one of the following agencies has the power to declare any industrial unit as a potentially sick Unit?
- (a) BIFR. (b) MRTPC.  
(c) FICCI. (d) IRBI.
128. PLR is firstly related to commercial banks \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Deposits. (b) Income.  
(c) Borrowings. (d) Capital adequacy ratio.
129. Find out the odd one out \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) NSE. (b) BSE.  
(c) DSE. (d) SEBI.



130. National income in India is estimated by :
- (a) CSO. (b) Finance commission.  
(c) Planning commission. (d) Indian statistical institute.
131. Which of the features are responsible for under development of Indian Economy ?
- (a) Low per capita income. (b) Inequitable distribution of income and wealth.  
(c) Heavy population pressure. (d) All of these.
132. Which one of the following aspect of consumer protection is not cover under the consumer education and information programmers ?
- (a) Health. (b) Product hazards.  
(c) Product labeling. (d) Creation of food born diseases.
133. "The system in which the material instrument of production are owned or hired by private persons and are operated at their order with a view to selling at a profit the goods and services that help to produce". Who said this statement ?
- (a) A. C. Pigou in 'socialism versus capitalism'.  
(b) Dr. Sampurnanand in 'socialism versus capitalism'.  
(c) Dr. P.K gole in 'socialism versus capitalism'.  
(d) None of these.
134. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the policy of the Government regarding taxation public expenditure and public debt.
- (a) Fiscal policy. (b) Monetary policy.  
(c) Government policy. (d) None of these.
135. The consumer movement is growing \_\_\_\_\_ in India at present.
- (a) Fastly. (b) Slowly.  
(c) Slow and fast. (d) Fast but slow.
136. Which one of the following services is not covered under consumer protection act ?
- (a) The service of a Teacher. (b) The service of a lawyer.  
(c) The service of a doctor. (d) The service of a banker.

137. The consumer protection act 1986 has listed the \_\_\_\_\_ rights it seeks to protect in India.
- (a) Producer. (b) Seller.  
(c) Consumer. (d) Banker.
138. The consumer protection act 1986 applies to all goods and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Services. (b) All immovable property.  
(c) Indian Rs. (d) Coins.
139. Goods include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Rare coins.  
(b) Grass.  
(c) Crops with land.  
(d) All of these.
140. A central consumer protection council establishment by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) State Government. (b) Central Government.  
(c) Parliament. (d) President of India.
141. Who counted- "all institutions have to make global competitiveness a strategic goal?"
- (a) Peter Drucker. (b) Guleek.  
(c) Terry. (d) A.D. Honga.
142. How much constitution has India in respect oversees shopping in the world :
- (a) 1 %. (b) 2 %.  
(c) 3 %. (d) 8 %.
143. Economic environment consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) New economic policy. (b) Infrastructure.  
(c) Per capita income. (d) All of these.
144. Social culture environment involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Culture creates. (b) Scientific spirit.  
(c) Social audit. (d) All of these.

145. Which one of the following is not indicator of market potential on the basis of demographic Characteristics ?
- (a) Size of population. (b) Rate of population growth.  
(c) Population density. (d) Dominant values.
146. National stock exchange of India certified by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Finance ministry. (b) SEBI.  
(c) Companies act. (d) RBI.
147. Development corporation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) RBI. (b) SEBI.  
(c) RIICO. (d) SBI.
148. SIDO was set up in :
- (a) 1951. (b) 1952.  
(c) 1955. (d) 1961.
149. TUFSS stands for :
- (a) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme.  
(b) Trade Upgradation Fund Scheme.  
(c) Transfer Under Facility Scheme.  
(d) None of these.
150. FERA is replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) FEMA (b) MRTP.  
(c) STPA. (d) IRDA.

18. Which are the various government agencies promoting industrial development in Kerala ?
19. What are the highlights of India's new Foreign Trade policy ?

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any two questions.  
Each question carries 25 marks.*

20. Which are the various environmental forces influencing a business ?
21. Bring out the economic roles of government.
22. Explain the significant changes introduced by industrial policy 1991.

(2 × 25 = 50 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper XVII—BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (DESCRIPTIVE)

(2005—2007 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

1. What are the roles of trade associations ?
2. Write objectives of IMF.
3. Which are the internal controls for corporate governance ?
4. What is meant by business ethics ?
5. How natural environment influences businesses ?
6. How capital market is classified ?
7. What are the arguments against social responsibility of business ?
8. What are the disadvantages of Trade blocs ?
9. Which are the elements of cultural environment ?
10. State the objectives of Joint Ventures.
11. Which are the steps in environmental analysis ?
12. What are the limitations of Capital market in India ?

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

**Part B**

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

13. Which are the different types of registrations needed for exporters ?
14. What are the demerits of globalisation of businesses ?
15. Which are the factors restricting industrial businesses in Kerala ?
16. Write a note on international financing agencies.
17. What are the responsibilities of the Board of Directors as part of Corporate Governance ?

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. (PART III) (ONE TIME REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

B.Com.

Paper XVI—BUSINESS PRACTICE (OMR)

(2008 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

1. Factors of production are also known as :

- (a) Outputs. (b) Inputs.  
(c) Goods. (d) Services.

2. Which of the following does not characterize business activity ?

- (a) An economic activity. (b) Sale of goods and services.  
(c) Salary or wage. (d) Presence of risk,

3. SEZ stands for :

- (a) South East Zone. (b) Special Economic Zone.  
(c) Special Electronic Zone. (d) None of these.

4. ASEAN stands for :

- (a) Asian and south-East Asian Nations.  
(b) Association of South - East Asian Nations.  
(c) Association of South and East Asian Nations.  
(d) None of these.

5. As per the target fixed under PM's Employment Generation Programme how many employments are generated in Small and Medium sectors by the year 2011-12 ?

- (a) 10 lakhs. (b) 20 lakhs.  
(c) 27 lakhs. (d) 37 lakhs.

6. Which one of the following is the target fixed for fiscal deficit in the year 2010-2011 ?
- (a) 3.5 %. (b) 4.0 %.  
(c) 5.5 %. (d) 5.0 %.
7. What is the minimum number of members required for the registration of a cooperative Society ?
- (a) Five. (b) Eight.  
(c) Ten. (d) Twenty.
8. What is the maximum number of partners permissible for a firm conducting general Business ?
- (a) Ten. (b) Twenty.  
(c) Seven. (d) Fifty.
9. Wall street, which is associated with stock market, is located in :
- (a) Kolkata. (b) Mumbai.  
(c) London. (d) New York.
10. The Securities and Exchange Board of India was given statutory powers as on :
- (a) January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1991. (b) January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1992.  
(c) October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1991. (d) May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1992.
11. Which of the Muslim rulers introduced the price control system for the first time in India ?
- (a) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak. (b) Sher Shah Suri.  
(c) Ala-ud-Din Khalji. (d) Babar.
12. An unbroken chain of activity arrows in a network which connects the initial event to some Other event is called :
- (a) A node. (b) A dummy activity.  
(c) A project. (d) A path.
13. Lead Bank system was introduced by :
- (a) Commercial banks. (b) Nationalized banks.  
(c) RBI. (d) Scheduled banks.

14. Critical Path Method is a :
- (a) Planning Technique.
  - (b) Organizing Technique.
  - (c) Budgeting Technique.
  - (d) Control Technique.
15. Disinvestment of is used to denote :
- (a) Liberalization.
  - (b) Globalization.
  - (c) Privatization.
  - (d) Industrialization.
16. The new economic policy of India (L.P.G) was announced in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 1990.
  - (b) 1991.
  - (c) 2000.
  - (d) 2001.
17. Which of the following countries is at the top of the list of nations having maximum quantity of Gold with them ?
- (a) India.
  - (b) China.
  - (c) Russia.
  - (d) USA.
18. The major thrust of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) is on :
- (a) Removal of poverty among the Scheduled Castes in rural areas.
  - (b) Creating additional wage employment opportunities in rural areas.
  - (c) Creating employment opportunities in urban areas.
  - (d) Providing training to rural youth for self-employment.
19. Which of the following is not included in the core sectors of Indian economy ?
- (a) Transport.
  - (b) Steel.
  - (c) Coal.
  - (d) Electricity.
20. Which of the following is one of the most successful programmes under Bharath Nirman ?
- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
  - (b) Watershed Development Scheme.
  - (c) Indira Awas Yojana.
  - (d) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.



21. Which of the following pairs of countries are the signatories of a Gas Pipeline Deal christened as peace pipeline ?
- (a) Iran-Iraq. (b) Iraq-UAE.  
(c) Kuwait-Iran. (d) Pakistan-India.
22. The letter 'D' stands for which of the following in the abbreviated name OECD ? (Organisation of Economic Cooperation and ——.)
- (a) Defense. (b) Dominance.  
(c) Development. (d) Direction.
23. Which of the following is the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) at present ?
- (a) 3.25 %.. (b) 6.25 %.  
(c) 25 %. (d) 6.0 %.
24. Global warming is expected to result in :
- (a) Increase in level of sea. (b) Change in crop pattern.  
(c) Change in coast line. (d) All of the above.
25. As per news reports MTNL recently launched its "3G Services" and became the first telecom operator to launch the same in India. What is the full form of 'G' IN 3G ?
- (a) Global. (b) Generation.  
(c) Growth. (d) Gravity.
26. Service Tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year.
- (a) 1990 - 91. (b) 1991 - 92.  
(c) 1994 - 95. (d) 2000 - 01.
27. The concept of "Meeting the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs", is generally known as the concept of ——.
- (a) Climate migration. (b) Sustainable development.  
(c) Structural development. (d) Inclusive growth.

28. The basic objective of business is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Create a customer. (b) Earn profit.  
(c) Satisfy the needs of the society. (d) Selling of goods.
29. Which of the following is not an economic objective of business ?
- (a) Earning profit. (b) Market standing.  
(c) Innovation. (d) Generation of employment.
30. Which of the following is the name of the organization, created to provide full employment and self-reliance to the women folk in India ?
- (a) OECD. (b) ROSCA.  
(c) SEWA. (d) USO.
31. Stock market indexes traditionally served as a benchmark to measure the performance of which of the following types of portfolios of the investors/promoters ?
- (a) Equity portfolio.  
(b) Tax saving instruments.  
(c) Mutual Funds.  
(d) Investments in Government Securities.
32. Traders have to face more difficulties in \_\_\_\_\_ trade than \_\_\_\_\_ trade
- (a) Foreign, home. (b) Home, foreign.  
(c) Local, Indian. (d) None of these.
33. Which of the following organizations promotes trade ?
- (a) ECGC. (b) EXIM.  
(c) STC. (d) All of the above.
34. The IDBI was established in the year :
- (a) 1963. (b) 1964.  
(c) 1965. (d) 1966.

35. The ICICI was established in the year :
- (a) 1997. (b) 2001.  
(c) 1996. (d) 1995.
36. The Coir Board was established in the year :
- (a) 1954, January. (b) 1955, January.  
(c) 1990, March. (d) 1991, March.
37. The Gross National product is measured by the following three well-known methods except :
- (a) Product method. (b) Expenditure method.  
(c) Value-added method. (d) Income method.
38. The first branch by any Indian bank in Qatar has been set up by :
- (a) Central Bank of India. (b) Indian Overseas Bank.  
(c) ICICI Bank. (d) Punjab National Bank.
39. Government making purchase and distribution of imported products is called :
- (a) Cartel. (b) Canalization.  
(c) Gery marketing. (d) None of the above.
40. Gold standard was suspended at the time of :
- (a) First World war. (b) Great Depression of 1930's.  
(c) Second World War. (d) Oil crisis of 1970,s.
41. Which unit of Valuation is known as "paper Gold" ?
- (a) Petrodollar. (b) SDR.  
(c) Eurodollar. (d) GDR.
42. In India FERA has been replaced by :
- (a) FEMA. (b) FENA.  
(c) FETA. (d) FELA.

43. The Stock Market index of London stock market is referred to as :
- (a) Footsie (FTSE). (b) Sensex.  
(c) NIFTY. (d) Bullish.
44. Which of the following organization is known as Market Regulator in India ?
- (a) SEBI. (b) IBA.  
(c) AMFI. (d) NSDL.
45. Green Banking means :
- (a) Financing of irrigation projects by banks.  
(b) Development of forestry by banks.  
(c) Financing of environment friendly projects by banks.  
(d) None of these.
46. In which of the following years was General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade(GATT) absorbed in to World Trade Organization(WTO) :
- (a) 1991. (b) 1995.  
(c) 2000. (d) 2005.
47. PERT and CPM are :
- (a) Network techniques (b) Assignment techniques.  
(c) Project evaluation techniques. (d) All of the above.
48. The main advantage of functional organization is :
- (a) Specialization. (b) Simplicity.  
(c) Expert advise. (d) Experience.
49. Raising funds for short-term purposes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Beneficial. (b) Costly.  
(c) Economical. (d) None of these.

Turn over

50. Long term sources of finance are also required for \_\_\_\_\_ of working capital.
- (a) Temporary part. (b) Permanent part.  
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of these.
51. Fixed capital requirement is more in \_\_\_\_\_ business.
- (a) Selling. (b) Controlling.  
(c) Manufacturing. (d) All of the above.
52. The present Indian monetary system is based on :
- (a) Gold Reserve System.  
(b) Convertible Currency System.  
(c) Minimum Reserve System.  
(d) Proportional Reserve System.
53. Nature of unemployment in agriculture in India is :
- (a) Only seasonal. (b) Only disguised.  
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of these.
54. Which of the following is not a Government sponsored organization ?
- (a) SIDBI. (b) NABARD.  
(c) National Housing Bank. (d) ICICI Bank.
55. Who is the Union Minister for Textiles, Government of India ?
- (a) Sharad Pawar. (b) S. Vaghela.  
(c) Arjun Singh. (d) None of these.
56. Which of the following is the name of India's one of the major microfinance Institutions ?
- (a) Grameen. (b) Compartamos.  
(c) Bantra. (d) Spandana.

57. Which of the following is the abbreviated name of a Non-Governmental Organization(NGO) which provides financial security and independence to rural people ?
- (a) SEWA. (b) CRY.  
(c) AMUL. (d) IFSM.
58. Majority of rural people still prefer to go to which of the following for their credit needs ?
- (a) Money lenders. (b) Foreign banks.  
(c) NABARD. (d) RBI.
59. Which of the following is a public sector unit ?
- (a) TCS. (b) TESCO.  
(c) ICICI Bank. (d) BHEL.
60. A public company which has not issued a prospectus file statement in lieu of prospectus with the Registrar, at least \_\_\_\_\_ before the first allocation of shares.
- (a) 3 days. (b) 15 days.  
(c) 21 days. (d) 30 days.
61. The power to capitalize profits or reserves has been vested by section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, in the company
- (a) 205 (1). (b) 205 (2).  
(c) 205 (3). (d) 205 (4).
62. Which of the following insurance contracts are not contracts of indemnity?
- (a) Life Insurance.  
(b) Personal Accident insurance.  
(c) Sickness insurance.  
(d) All of the above.
63. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. was set up in :
- (a) January 1964. (b) October 1963.  
(c) April 1963. (d) December 1964.

64. Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd started functioning from :
- (a) January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1964. (b) October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1963.  
(c) April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1963. (d) November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1964.
65. The 'National Development Council Committees on Backward Areas' was constituted in September.
- (a) 1963. (b) 1964.  
(c) 1968. (d) 1969.
66. If a minor chooses to continue as a partner attaining the age of majority, he will be liable to the debts of the firm from the date of his.
- (a) Attaining majority.  
(b) Admission to profits of the firm.  
(c) Choosing to become a partner at a subsequent date.  
(d) Guardian giving the option.
67. Equal voting rights and Open membership are the features of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Joint stock company. (b) Co-operative society.  
(c) Partnership firm. (d) Sole proprietary concern.
68. The minute book has to be written within \_\_\_\_\_ of the conclusion of the meeting ?
- (a) 14 days. (b) 45 days.  
(c) 30 days. (d) 46 days.
69. The gap between two annual general meeting may be extended to \_\_\_\_\_ by the Registrar.
- (a) Fifteen months. (b) Eighteen months.  
(c) Twenty months. (d) Twenty one months.
70. Foreign borrowers raise money in International Capital Markets through issue of :
- (a) Euro-bonds. (b) GDR.  
(c) ADR. (d) FDR.

71. The ISMA (Indian Sugar Mills Association) established in 1933 refers to a :
- (a) Partial Consolidation. (b) Holding company.  
(c) Trade association. (d) Chamber of commerce.
72. A pool is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ combination.
- (a) Vertical. (b) Horizontal.  
(c) Circular. (d) Lateral.
73. Which of the following has said that India will become third largest economy of the world after China and US by 2025.
- (a) A.D.B. (b) World Bank.  
(c) United Nations. (d) I.M.F.
74. Which is the expanded form of 'MICR' ?
- (a) Magnetic Ink Character Reader.  
(b) Magnetic Ink Code Reader.  
(c) Magnetic Inline Character Reader.  
(d) Magnetic Inline Code Reader.
75. Which of the following name is not associated with the insurance business in India ?
- (a) Bajaj Alliance. (b) GIC.  
(c) L.I.C. (d) GE Money.
76. Which of the following countries represents letter 'C' in the category known as BRIC countries ?
- (a) Canada. (b) Cuba.  
(c) China. (d) Chile.
77. Which of the following is the oldest board under the Department of Commerce ?
- (a) The Rubber Board. (b) The Tea Board.  
(c) The Coffee Board. (d) The Tobacco Board.



78. The Headquarters of SAARC is situated at :

- (a) Dhaka. (b) Kathmandu.  
(c) New Delhi. (d) Karachi.

79. The ratio of pure gold in 18 carat gold is :

- (a) 60 %. (b) 75 %.  
(c) 80 %. (d) 90 %.

80. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIP) is part of :

- (a) Simla agreement.  
(b) Rights guaranteed in the constitution of India.  
(c) SAARC agenda.  
(d) GATT agenda.

81. The year in which the nationalization of banks took place :

- (a) 1968. (b) 1969.  
(c) 1970. (d) 1971.

82. Bank rate in India is determined by :

- (a) Commercial Bank. (b) NABARD.  
(c) Co-operative Bank. (d) RBI.

83. Which of the following is a Credit Rating Agency functioning for the financial sector in India ?

- (a) VISA. (b) NEFT.  
(c) BOISL. (d) ICRA.

84. The first Five Year Plan in India was launched in the year :

- (a) 1951. (b) 1947.  
(c) 1948. (d) 1957.

85. International Labour Organization is located at :

- (a) Manila. (b) Paris.  
(c) Geneva. (d) New York.

86. Foreign currency which has a tendency of quick migration is called :
- (a) Scarce currency. (b) Soft currency.  
(c) Gold currency. (d) Hot currency
87. Which is the most essential function of an entrepreneur ?
- (a) Supervision. (b) Management.  
(c) Marketing. (d) Risk bearing.
88. The largest public sector bank in India is :
- (a) Central Bank of India. (b) Punjab National Bank.  
(c) State Bank of India. (d) Indian Overseas Bank.
89. Where is the Central Coffee Research Institute situated ?
- (a) Balehonnur, Karnataka. (b) Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.  
(c) Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. (d) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
90. Which of the following is not in the infrastructure sector ?
- (a) Power generation. (b) Construction of roads.  
(c) Food production. (d) Expansion of airports.
91. In India, one-rupee coins and notes and subsidiary coins are issued by :
- (a) The Reserve Bank of India.  
(b) The Central Government.  
(c) The State Bank of India.  
(d) The Unit Trust of India.
92. The government nominees in a District Co-operative Bank is appointed by :
- (a) Registrar. (b) State government.  
(c) Central government. (d) Local self government.
93. *Dalal street*, which is related with :
- (a) BSE. (b) OTCEI.  
(c) NSEI. (d) SEBI.

94. Multiple shops are also known as ——.
- (a) Self service stores. (b) Chain stores.  
(c) Shopping by post. (d) None of these.
95. Building works is a —— industry.
- (a) Construction. (b) Extractive.  
(c) Genetic. (d) Manufacturing.
96. A shop which deals tea only in bulk quantity ?
- (a) Import trade. (b) Internal trade.  
(c) Whole sale trade. (d) Retail trade.
97. Purchase of petroleum products by India from Iran is an example of :
- (a) Internal trade. (b) Whole sale trade.  
(c) Export trade. (d) Import trade.
- 98 Consumers seeking clarification on price, terms is an example of :
- (a) B2B. (b) B2C.  
(c) B2G. (d) B2E.
99. Which of the following is not a natural cause of business risk ?
- (a) Strike. (b) Earthquake.  
(c) Tsunami. (d) Rain.
100. Which of the following is not a Political causes of business risk ?
- (a) Change in Government policies.  
(b) Change in licensing policy.  
(c) Change in taxation policy.  
(d) None of these.
101. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "General and Industrial Management" ?
- (a) Henry Fayol. (b) Mary Parker Follet.  
(c) George Elton Mayo. (d) Abraham.H. Maslow.

102. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "Shop management" ?
- (a) Peter. F.Drucker. (b) Mary Parker Follet.  
(c) Fredrick Winslow Taylor. (d) Henry Fayol.
103. Which of the following countries was the host of the SAARC Summit 2010 ?
- (a) Bangladesh. (b) India.  
(c) Nepal. (d) Bhutan.
104. Which of the following is the only public sector company in the field of life insurance ?
- (a) General Insurance Company.  
(b) New India Assurance Company.  
(c) Sahara Life Insurance.  
(d) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
105. Which of the following is the first country to introduce paper money ?
- (a) South Africa. (b) China.  
(c) USA. (d) India.
106. Who is the father of Indian economic system :
- (a) Sardar Vallabhai Pattel. (b) Dada bhai Navaroji.  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) None of these.
107. Paper Currency was introduced in India for the first time in the year :
- (a) 1872. (b) 1882.  
(c) 1947. (d) 1956.
108. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "Poverty and Famine" ?
- (a) M.S. Swaminathan. (b) Sonia Gandhi.  
(c) Amartya Sen. (d) C. Rangarajan.
109. Who is called the father of the Green revolution in India ?
- (a) Bill Gates. (b) Charles Babbage.  
(c) C. Rangarajan. (d) M.S. Swaminathan.

110. Generally if the risk involved in a firm is higher :
- (a) Cost of capital will be lower.
  - (b) Cost of capital will be higher.
  - (c) Cost of capital is neutral.
  - (d) None of these.
111. Prior to the passing of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the provisions relating to the partnerships were contained in :
- (a) The Companies Act.
  - (b) The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
  - (c) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
  - (d) The Indian Partnership Act, 1872.
112. The minimum number of persons required to form a partnership is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Two persons.
  - (b) Five persons.
  - (c) Seven persons.
  - (d) Eleven persons.
113. The maximum number of person in a firm carrying on any business, other than banking business, should not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Five persons.
  - (b) Seven persons.
  - (c) Ten persons.
  - (d) Twenty persons.
114. Which of the following is an essential feature of partnership ?
- (a) Result of an agreement.
  - (b) Sharing of profits.
  - (c) Mutual agency between partners.
  - (d) All of these.
115. A partnership firm comes into existence by :
- (a) Operation of law.
  - (b) Agreement.
  - (c) Status.
  - (d) None of these.
116. A Written agreement by which a partnership firm is created is known as :
- (a) Partnership Deed.
  - (b) Deed document.
  - (c) License agreement.
  - (d) None of these.

117. In a partnership firm, each partner is considered as an :
- (a) Employee of the firm.
  - (b) Officer of the firm.
  - (c) Agent of the firm.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b).
118. Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are individually called
- (a) Partners.
  - (b) Firm.
  - (c) Business.
  - (d) Agents.
119. A partnership firm :
- (a) Is a legal person.
  - (b) Is not a legal person.
  - (c) Has a legal status of its own.
  - (d) Has separate legal entity apart from its partners.
120. A partner who becomes a partner by agreement and takes active part in the conduct of partnership business is known as :
- (a) Active partner.
  - (b) Nominal partner.
  - (c) Dormant or sleeping partner.
  - (d) None of these.
121. A partner in profit is one who is :
- (a) Entitled to share only business profits.
  - (b) Not liable for any business losses.
  - (c) Not liable for acts of the firm.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b).
122. Where there is no provision in the partnership deed regarding the dissolution of partnership, the firm is known as :
- (a) Indefinite partnership.
  - (b) Partnership at will.
  - (c) General partnership
  - (d) Contingent partnership.
123. A partnership where its duration is fixed and cannot be dissolved by any partner at his will, is known as :
- (a) Particular partnership.
  - (b) General partnership.
  - (c) Partnership for fixed period.
  - (d) Partnership at will.

124. Which of the following statement about 'partnership for a fixed period' is incorrect ?
- (a) It is dissolved on the expiry of fixed period.
  - (b) It can also be dissolved before fixed period by adopting the modes of dissolution.
  - (c) Both of these.
  - (d) None of these.
125. A partnership formed for the purpose of carrying on particular adventure or undertaking is known as :
- (a) Specified partnership.
  - (b) Particular partnership.
  - (c) Limited partnership.
  - (d) None of these.
126. A partnership formed for the purposes of carrying on business in general, is known as :
- (a) General partnership.
  - (b) Permanent partnership.
  - (c) Special partnership.
  - (d) None of these
127. Registration of partnership firm with the registrar of firms, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Compulsory.
  - (b) Optional.
  - (c) Required under section 54.
  - (d) None of these.
128. Which of the following statement about the registration of a firm is incorrect ?
- (a) It may be effected before filing a suit against third party
  - (b) It may be effected at any time after its formation.
  - (c) It may be effected at the time of its formation.
  - (d) It must be effected at the time of its formation.
129. The application form for registration should be signed by :
- (a) All the partners or their authorized agents.
  - (b) The active partners only.
  - (c) Minimum two partners even if there are more than two.
  - (d) The managing partner only.

130. An information to the registrar about a change in die name or permanent address of any partner, after registration, is required to be given by :
- (a) Concerned partner only.
  - (b) All partners jointly.
  - (c) Any partner or agent of firm.
  - (d) None of these.
131. Where a new partner joins the firm after its registration, such a change in the constitution of the firm, requires :
- (a) Almost a new registration.
  - (b) a notice, along with date of joining, to the registrar.
  - (c) A simple information to the court.
  - (d) None of these.
132. Where an existing partner retires from the firm after its registration, such a change in the constitution of the firm requires :
- (a) Almost a new registration.
  - (b) a notice, along with date of retirement, to the registrar.
  - (c) An indemnity bond from a retiring partner.
  - (d) None of these.
133. Any person who knowingly signs any statement containing false particulars about registration, shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment up to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) One month.
  - (b) Two month.
  - (c) Three month.
  - (d) Six month.
134. Where the business of the firm is closed down and the relation between all the partners come to an end, it is known as :
- (a) Dissolution of partnership.
  - (b) Dissolution of firm.
  - (c) Dissolution of business.
  - (d) None of these.



135. Which of the following is an essential feature of a partnership ?
- (a) Artificial person.
  - (b) Perpetual succession.
  - (c) Common seal.
  - (d) All of these.
136. Issue shares at a price greater than that of its nominal value is called issue \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) At par.
  - (b) At premium.
  - (c) At discount
  - (d) None of these.
137. A new company cannot issue shares at :
- (a) Par.
  - (b) Premium.
  - (c) Discount.
  - (d) None of these.
138. Which of the following documents are essential for registration at the time of incorporation of the company ?
- (a) Memorandum of Association.
  - (b) Articles of Association.
  - (c) Directors list.
  - (d) All of these.
139. Function of a promoter \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Discovery of business idea.
  - (b) Detailed investigation of project.
  - (c) Assembling of resources.
  - (d) All of these.
140. The Domicile clause states the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Liability of the company.
  - (b) Object of the company.
  - (c) Capital of the company.
  - (d) None of these.
141. Articles of association can be altered by passing :
- (a) A special resolution.
  - (b) An ordinary resolution.
  - (c) A resolution with special notice.
  - (d) None of these.

142. Sweat equity shares means equity shares issued by the company for providing know how ?
- (a) To its directors. (b) To its employees.  
(c) To its creditors. (d) Both (a) and (b).
143. A director should vacate his office if he fails to obtain Qualification shares with in :
- (a) One month. (b) Two months.  
(c) Three months. (d) None of these.
144. The new concept of producer companies is based on the recommendations of an expert committee led by :
- (a) Y.K. Alagh. (b) Y.K. Bhusan.  
(c) L. Tandon. (d) None of these.
145. Corporate tax is levied on :
- (a) Production of companies. (b) Sale made by companies.  
(c) Income of companies. (d) Inventory.
146. 'MRTPC' is an abbreviated name of an organization whose last name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Committee. (b) Council.  
(c) Commission. (d) None of these.
147. An *oligopoly* in industry occurs where there are (is) :
- (a) Few buyers. (b) Few sellers.  
(c) Both(a) and (b). (d) None of these.
148. The corporate form of business has the following advantages *except* :
- (a) Limited liability.  
(b) Perpetual life.  
(c) Ease to raise capital.  
(d) Easier to form proprietorship.

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR/  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper XVI—BUSINESS PRACTICE (DESCRIPTIVE)

(2005—2007 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 150 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

1. Identify the various sources of project ideas.
2. What are the demerits of sole proprietorship ?
3. What are the features of a supermarket ?
4. Which are the services offered by a bank ?
5. What are the activities in which co-operative societies engage ?
6. Which are peculiarities of a manufacturing concern ?
7. Identify the industries best suited for Kerala State, considering its peculiarities ?
8. What is importance of mutual funds ?
9. What are the functions of SIDBI ?
10. What are the objectives of SIDCO ?
11. State the benefits of rating agencies.
12. What are the services offered by Insurance companies ?

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

**Section B**

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

13. Which are the obstacles inhibiting entrepreneurship ?
14. What are the features of public sector enterprises ?
15. What are the problems of coir industry ?
16. What are the activities of a trading concern ?
17. What are the characteristics of industrialisation ?
18. Which are the factors restricting industrial units in Kerala ?
19. Give your suggestions to promote industrial units in your locality.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section C**

*Answer any two questions.  
Each question carries 25 marks.*

20. Bring out the role of entrepreneur in economic development. What are the functions of entrepreneur ?
21. What are the merits and demerits of company form of organisation ?
22. Which are the different types of co-operative societies ?

(2 × 25 = 50 marks)

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**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper XV (d)—COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING WITH TALLY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is Tally vault ?
2. In the context of Tally, what do you mean by a company ?
3. Define Voucher.
4. How can alter cost centre ?
5. What do you mean by stock group ?
6. What is receipt note voucher ?
7. What is Tally audit ?
8. What is effective date for bank reconciliation ?
9. What are the options available in interest calculation menu ?
10. Define Budget.
11. What is cost category ?
12. What is memo voucher ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain the features of Tally.
14. What are the advantages of computerised accounting ?
15. What are the sub groups of current assets ?
16. Briefly explain the account groups of trading account.
17. Explain the structure of a Tally screen.
18. How can create and alter ledger accounts ?
19. Write a note on (a) contra voucher ; (b) Debit note voucher.

**Turn over**

20. State the objectives of preparing bank reconciliation statement.
21. Explain procedure for creating and altering a cost center.
22. How budget variance report can be displayed ?
23. What do you mean by aging analysis ?
24. What do you mean by movement analysis ?

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

**Part C**

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

25. Explain the Accounting vouchers available in Tally.
26. Explain the mode of securities provided by Tally.
27. Explain various stock valuation methods.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper XV (c)—FINANCIAL SERVICES**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is Merchant Bank ?
2. What is Add-on Card ?
3. What is Recourse factoring ?
4. What is Risk financing ?
5. What is seed capital ?
6. What is Operating Lease ?
7. What is Credit Rating ?
8. Give any two features of Venture Capital.
9. What is Consumer Financing ?
10. What is Open account sale ?
11. What is hire purchase ?
12. What is down payment ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain the main features of Financial Services.
14. What are the services provided by merchant banks ?
15. Write down the functions of credit rating agencies.
16. What are the essential elements of leasing ?
17. What are the functions of financial services ?
18. Explain the features of Hire Purchasing.
19. Explain various consumer finance practices in India.

20. What are the advantages of credit cards to a holder ?
21. Explain the venture capital regulations in India.
22. What is the importance of marketing of financial services ?
23. Explain the features of venture capital financing.
24. Explain the salient features of consumer credit.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Section C

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

25. Define factoring. Explain the functions of factoring.
26. Discuss the factors used for credit rating of debt instrument of an organisation.
27. Discuss Venture capital industry in India.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)



21. Describe the ceiling area under the Land Reform Act.
22. "A co-operative society has a corporate status." Discuss.
23. What are the rights of a member ?
24. What are the state aids available to a co-operative society ?

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Section C

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

25. Discuss the privileges of co-operative society in our country.
26. Discuss the procedure of registration of a co-operative society.
27. What are the essential requirements of meeting of a society ?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper XV (a)—CO-OPERATION—Paper II

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is a Central Society ?
2. What do you mean by limited liability ?
3. What is Enquiry ?
4. What is Surcharge ?
5. What is liquidation ?
6. What is Debt ?
7. What is principal state partnership fund ?
8. State any two qualifications for membership in a Co-op. Society.
9. Who is an Associate Member ?
10. Who are exempted from permission to conduct Chitties ?
11. What is Agenda ?
12. What is State Co-op. Fund ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Differentiate the Co-op. Societies Act, 1904 and 1912.
14. What is Bye-Law ? What are the subject matters of a Bye-law ?
15. Explain the procedure of expulsion of a member.
16. Describe the duties and responsibilities of a secretary.
17. What are the content of an audit memorandum of a Co-op. Society ?
18. State the disqualification of managing committee members.
19. Write down the powers of an arbitration court.
20. What is secondary evidence ?

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper XIV (d)—INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR BUSINESS ANALYSIS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What do you mean by slide transition ?
2. What is the default number of lines to drop for drop cap ?
3. Write any two text formatting options in MS Word.
4. What is MS-Excel ?
5. What is the use of pivot table ?
6. Write the short cut for 'cut' and 'paste'.
7. What is the full form of DBMS ?
8. What are the steps to delete a slide ?
9. How to apply bold, italic and underline for a word ?
10. Write down the formula to calculate sum of the values placed in the cells from D5 to D10 in MS Excel.
11. What is foreign key ?
12. What do you mean by clip art ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of end notes ?
14. Specify the order of operations used for evaluating formulas in Excel.
15. What are the steps involved in mail merge process ?
16. How to insert a table in your document ?
17. What are the types of data models and explain relational data model ?
18. What are the steps used to save a presentation ?

**Turn over**

19. Differentiate COUNT, COUNTA, COUNTIF and COUNTBLANK functions in MS-Excel.
20. How does the ruler help in MS-Word ?
21. Explain the structure of DBMS.
22. How to add videos to a presentation ?
23. What are the data types available in MS Access ?
24. What are the components of a word document window ?

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Section C

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

25. What are the 'functions' used in Excel ? Explain in detail the financial, statistical and database functions in Excel.
26. What is formatting ? How can you format a document ? Explain the different page formatting and text formatting tools in MS Word.
27. What is MS Access ? What are the features and uses of MS Access ?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper XIV (c)—INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is meant by Venture Capital ?
2. What do you mean by buy back of shares ?
3. What is call option ?
4. What is junk bond ?
5. What is meant by re-materialization ?
6. State the objectives of SFCs.
7. What is meant by listing of securities ?
8. What is meant by NBFCs ?
9. What is insider trading ?
10. Name any four instruments in the capital market.
11. What is share warrants ?
12. What is meant by Swaps ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Briefly describe Financial System.
14. What are the features of commercial papers ?
15. Write a short note on IFCI.
16. What are the powers of SEBI ?
17. What are the functions of capital market ?
18. Write a short note on Global Depository Receipt.
19. What are the functions of secondary market ?
20. What are the objectives of depositories ?

21. Describe open end and close end mutual funds.
22. Briefly explain various types of financial services.
23. What are the functions of brokers ?
24. What are the benefits of listing securities in stock exchange ?

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

**Part C**

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

25. What do you mean by Financial markets ? Explain the modes of new issue of securities.
26. What do you mean by mutual funds ? How it is classified ?
27. Briefly describe the regulatory frame work of capital market. Explain the various functions of RBI.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper XIV(a)—CO-OPERATION—Paper I

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is co-operative common wealth ?
2. Give the expansion of NCCF.
3. Who is Robert Owen ?
4. What is long term loan ?
5. What is State Co-op. Bank ?
6. State any two objective of HUDCO.
7. What do you mean by Departmental Store ?
8. What are the advantages of Co-op. Housing Societies ?
9. What is tenant ownership housing society ?
10. State the mission of IFFCO.
11. What is CAMCO ?
12. What is crop loan ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Differentiate Co-op. Society and A Joint Stock Company.
14. Write a short note on Rochdale Pioneers.
15. Explain the functions of Co-op. Urban Bank.
16. Discuss the organizational structure of consumer co-operatives in India.
17. Write a short note on District Co-op. Bank.
18. Explain the functions of Kerala State Co-op. Housing Federation.
19. What is super market ? Explain its features.
20. What are the weaknesses of Consumer Co-op. in India ?

Turn over

21. What are the different types of industrial co-operatives ?
22. Explain the need for co-operative education.
23. What are the different types of Primary Handloom Co-operatives ?
24. Write a short note on RRB.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Section C

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

25. Explain the history of Co-operative movement in China.
26. Discuss the role and functions of NCDC.
27. Explain the functions and role of ICA.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

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**FINAL YEAR B.Com. PART III ONE TIME  
REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

B.Com.

Paper XIII—INCOME TAX

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Who is an assessee ?
2. Explain Assessment Year.
3. Give two examples of income deemed to be received in India.
4. What is gratuity ?
5. Explain Leave salary encashment.
6. What is Composite rent in case of income from house property ?
7. What is Annual value of a house property ?
8. Explain Block of Assets.
9. What is Short term capital gain ?
10. What is TDS ?
11. Explain aggregation of income with example.
12. What is Section 80D ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. What are the basic and additional conditions to determine residential status of an individual ?
14. What are the rules regarding exemption of Gratuity received by employees covered by Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 ?

**Turn over**

15. What is Unrealized Rent ? What are the conditions to be satisfied for claiming it ?
16. Compute Net Annual Value of house property from the following information : Actual rent receivable is Rs. 14,000 per month; Municipal valuation is Rs. 1,20,000 per year; Fair rent is Rs. 1,32,000 per year; Standard rent applicable is Rs. 1,38,000 ; 2 months' rent is unrealized. There is no vacancy period. Municipal tax paid by owner is Rs. 5000 per year.
17. What are the rules relating to carry forward and set off of unabsorbed depreciation under Section 32(2) ?
18. An individual bought a residential house in 2010-11 for Rs. 10,00,000. In 2019-20, he sold it for Rs. 35,00,000. He incurred cost of improvement on the house in 2014-15 for Rs. 1,00,000. He bought a new house in 2019-20 itself for Rs. 10,00,000. Compute is capital gains in 2019-20. Cost inflation indices are 167 (2010-11) ; 240 (2014-15); 289 (2019-20).
19. What are the four types of securities specified in computing interest income ?
20. Compute income from other sources from the following information :
- Agricultural income from land in Pakistan : Rs. 5,000
  - Dividend income from foreign company : Rs. 3,000
  - Dividend income from Indian company : Rs. 5,000
  - Income from sub-letting of house : Rs. 25,000
  - Expense on sub-letting the above house : Rs. 1,000
  - Winnings from Lottery (Net) : Rs. 14,000
21. What are the provisions relating to set off of losses under the same head of income under Section 70 ?
22. Compute Gross total income of year 2019-20 from the following figures :
- Income from house property : Rs. 36,000
  - Profit from sugar business : Rs. 50,000
  - Short-term capital gain : Rs. 16,000
  - Long term capital gain : Rs. 34,000
  - Long term capital loss : Rs. 48,000
  - Business loss of the year 2016-17 : Rs. 60,000
  - Loss from house property of the year 2015-16 : Rs. 42,000.
23. Explain the provisions for Deduction under Section 80DD.

24. Compute total qualifying amount and deduction available under Sec. 80C from the following :

Life insurance premium paid for self : 25,000 (Sum assured is Rs. 2,00,000 and policy is taken in the year 2018-19) ;

Life insurance premium paid for parents : 15,000 (Sum assured is Rs. 3,00,000 and policy is taken in the year 2018-19) ;

Fixed deposit in scheduled bank (for 6 years) : Rs. 1,50,000 ;

Repayment of housing loan Rs. 50,000.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Part C

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

25. Mr. X retired on 31.03.2020 after a service of 34 years and 9 months ; Pay at time of retirement is – Basic : 48,500 p.m. ; DA : 20,000 p.m. (not forming part of pay) ; Commission : 10,000 p.m. On retirement, he got Rs. 16,00,000 as Gratuity. Compute taxable gratuity if the employee is :

(a) Government employee.

(b) Covered by Gratuity Act, 1972.

(c) Not covered by Act.

26. Explain in detail the provisions relating to claiming deduction under Section 80G.
27. Explain in detail the provisions relating to valuation of rent-free accommodation (owned by employer ; taken on lease by employer, accommodation in hotel etc) received by (a) government employee ; and (b) other employees.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. PART III ONE TIME REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY  
DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020****Paper XII—COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is semi variable cost ?
2. What is window dressing ?
3. What is a special report ?
4. Write any two functions of cost accounting.
5. What is meant by contribution margin ?
6. What is budget manual ?
7. What is normal idle time ?
8. What is material usage variance ?
9. What is machine hour rate ?
10. What is two bin system ?
11. What is abnormal loss ?
12. Write any two limitations of fund flow analysis.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. State the advantages of absorption costing.
14. Explain the objectives of financial analysis.
15. What are the managerial uses of standard costing ?
16. Write up the disadvantages of LIFO method of stock issuing.
17. Mr. Sunil furnishes the following details, calculate :
  - (i) Breakeven sales in rupees.
  - (ii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 1,20,000

**Turn over**

	Rs.
Selling price per unit	... 40
Fixed factory cost	... 1,60,000
Fixed selling cost	... 20,000
Variable manufacturing cost per unit	... 22
Variable selling cost per unit	... 3

18. The standard material required to manufacture one unit of Product X is 5 kgs. and the standard rate per kg. is Rs. 3. The books of accounts reveal that 16,000 kgs. of materials costing Rs. 52,000 were used for producing 3,000 units of Product X. Calculate the variances.
19. Prepare a stored ledger under simple average method :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Receipt (kg.)</i>	<i>Rate per kg. (Rs.)</i>	<i>Issue (kg.)</i>
July 3, 2017	2,000	10	—
July 6, 2017 ...	300	12	—
July 9, 2017 ...	—	—	1,200
July 10, 2017 ...	200	14	—
July 11, 2017 ...	—	—	1,000
July 22, 2017 ...	300	11	—
July 31, 2017 ...	—	—	200

20. From the following data, calculate EOQ and the total annual inventory cost :
- Annual demand = 2,400 units.
  - Cost of placing one order Rs. 4.
  - Cost per unit Rs. 2.40.
  - Storage cost—2 %.
  - Interest rate—10 %.
  - Lead time— $\frac{1}{2}$  month.
21. The standard time for a job is 50 hours and time rate is Rs. 5 per hour. Under Halsey plan a worker gets bonus of Rs. 25. Calculate his wages under Rowan plan.
22. Sravanthi Ltd. furnished the following details of expenditure at 60 % capacity :
- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Production in units     | ... 600                     |
| Material cost per unit  | ... Rs. 100                 |
| Labour cost per unit    | ... Rs. 40                  |
| Other expenses per unit | ... Rs. 10                  |
| Factory expenses        | ... Rs. 40,000 (40 % fixed) |
| Administrative expenses | ... Rs. 30,000 (60 % fixed) |

Prepare a budget for a production at 80 % capacity.

23. Madhavi supplies you the following information for the year ending 31st December 2016 :

	Rs.		Rs.
Credit sales ...	1,50,000	Cash sales ...	2,50,000
Return inward ...	25,000	Average stock ...	30,000

Find out :

- (i) Inventory Turnover when Gross Profit Ratio is 20 %.  
 (ii) Inventory Conversion Period.
24. The following figures are extracted from the books of MMD Ltd., prepare cost sheet :

	Rs.
Materials consumed ...	10,000
Wages ...	8,000
Factory on cost ...	6,000
Office and Administrative cost ...	4,500
Selling overhead per unit ...	2
Units produced and sold ...	3,000

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Part C

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

25. What is a budgetary control system ? Explain its advantages and limitations.  
 26. From the following information, compute cash flows from operating activities :

	Rs.	
Cash sales for the year ...	70,000	
Net credit sales for the year ...	2,80,000	
Cash purchases for the year ...	50,000	
Net credit purchases for the year ...	2,60,000	
Commission received during the year ...	2,000	
Total office and Administrative expense for the year ...	22,000	
Provision for Income tax made during the year ...	4,000	
Balance as on.....		1st April 2015
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade Debtors (Debtor + B/R) ...	40,000	45,000
Trade Creditors (Creditors + B/P) ...	75,000	15,000
Prepaid office and Administrative expense ...	2,500	6,500
Outstanding office and Administrative expense ...	4,500	1,500
Provision for Income tax ...	5,000	6,000

Turn over

27. Following is the Balance Sheet of Amana Ltd. as on 31st March, 2018 :

<i>Liabilities</i>	Rs.	<i>Assets</i>	Rs.
Equity share capital ...	3,00,000	Goodwill ...	90,000
9 % Pref. Share capital ...	1,50,000	Land and Building ...	1,00,000
Reserve fund ...	50,000	Plant and Machinery ...	2,50,000
Profit and Loss Account ...	20,000	Equipment ...	60,000
Share premium ...	10,000	Furniture and Fittings ...	80,000
8 % Debentures ...	2,00,000	Cash in hand ...	45,500
6 % Mortgage loan ...	60,000	Other current assets ...	3,10,000
Sundry Creditors ...	80,000	Prepaid Insurance ...	1,500
Provision for taxation ...	20,000	Preliminary expenses ...	2,000
Depreciation fund ...	50,000	Discount on issue of debentures ...	1,000
	<u>9,40,000</u>		<u>9,40,000</u>

You are required to calculate :

- (i) Equity ratio.
- (ii) Debt-Equity Ratio.
- (iii) Funded debt to Total Capitalisation.
- (iv) Fixed assets to Net worth Ratio.
- (v) Solvency Ratio.
- (vi) Fixed Assets Ratio.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper XI—AUDITING**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What do you mean by fraud ?
2. What do you mean by continuous audit ?
3. Define internal check.
4. What is vouching ?
5. What are outstanding assets and liabilities ?
6. What is valuation of an asset ?
7. What is meant by joint auditors ?
8. Define audit report.
9. Who have the right to order for special audit ?
10. What is performance audit ?
11. What is clean audit report ?
12. What is routine checking ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain briefly the term "Lapping".
14. "An auditor is only a watch dog and not a blood hound." Explain.
15. State the advantages and disadvantages of audit.
16. Explain the types of audit files.
17. Differentiate internal audit and internal check.
18. What are the classification of vouchers ?
19. State the duties of auditors with regards to verification of stock.
20. Explain statutory liabilities of an auditor.

**Turn over**



21. What are the essential characteristics of a report ?
22. Explain the difference between Memorandum and Articles of Association.
23. State the need for internal check.
24. Briefly explain verification and valuation of different liabilities.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Part C

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

25. Write an essay about audit note book.
26. What is the difference between vouching and verification. State the general principles for verifying assets.
27. What is social audit ? Explain its features, objectives and advantages.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

Paper X—ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Define Intrapreneur.
2. What is factor intensive project ?
3. What are Personality factors ?
4. What are Micro units ?
5. What is Post Pay Back Profitability ?
6. Explain Project Design.
7. What are 'Sick' units ?
8. State the role of DIC.
9. State two limitations of critical path method.
10. What is a 'Start Up' ?
11. What are Mutually Exclusive Projects ?
12. What is Development Finance ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain the role of technical analysis in project selection.
14. What are the salient features of PERT ?
15. "Customer is the King." Explain.
16. Write briefly on the tools of financial analysis.
17. What are the various sources from which a project idea generates ?
18. Explain the various types of projects based of functions.
19. Explain briefly the modern methods of Capital Budgeting.
20. What are the primary objectives of entrepreneurship development institutes ?

**Turn over**

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper IX—MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is "marketing myopia" ?
2. What is "reference group" ?
3. What is meant by market leader ?
4. What is penetration pricing ?
5. What do you mean by "franchise" ?
6. Briefly explain "aggressive selling".
7. Define marketing research.
8. What are the 4'p's of marketing mix ?
9. Define rural market.
10. What is the objective of ECGC ?
11. What is service marketing ?
12. What is the main objective of the Consumer Protection Act ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Distinguish between Selling and Merchandising.
14. Briefly explain how cultural factors influence buyer behaviour.
15. Explain how 'place' in the marketing mix affects sales.
16. What are the factors affecting price determination ?
17. What are the functions of a retailer ?
18. What are the advantages of sales promotion ?
19. What are the advantages of observation method of data collection ?
20. Explain the marketing strategy at introductory stage of PLC.

Turn over

21. What are the features of Rural Marketing ?
22. What are the features of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) ?
23. Distinguish between Marketing of a service and Marketing of a product.
24. Explain the three tier system of redressal under Consumer Protection Act.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Part C

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

25. What is consumer behaviour ? Explain its features.
26. "Distribution channels perform a crucial role in the successful distribution and marketing of all products." Comment.
27. What is Product Life Cycle ? Explain.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

21. On behalf of the librarian of your college, write a letter of enquiry to a book seller asking for the latest catalogue and details of discount offered to libraries and any other concessions you can get.
22. Discuss the important points must be included in an order letter and reply to an order.
23. What is a complaint letter ? Discuss the points to be considered while preparing complaint letter.
24. State the difference between verbal and non-verbal communication.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

**Part C**

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

25. Effective communication has always been essential for success in business. Explain in detail.
26. Identify a job that you are interested in and Draft an effective covering letter and resume.
27. What do you mean by barriers to effective communication ? Discuss the major barriers that lead to communication failure.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper VIII—BUSINESS COMMUNICATION**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is communication ?
2. What is feedback ?
3. What is virtual communication ?
4. Explain the term paralanguage.
5. Who is a passive listener ?
6. What is meant by grapevine ?
7. What is e-mail ?
8. What is symposium ?
9. What are visual aids ?
10. What are salutations ?
11. What is compliance letter ?
12. Explain the term circular letter.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain the importance of communication.
14. Discuss the characteristics of written communication.
15. What is meant by rumor ? How it can be managed ?
16. How to overcome communication barriers ?
17. What do you mean by self development ? How it contributes to effective communication ?
18. What is a report ? What are the characteristics of a good report ?
19. Explain the necessary parts of a business letter.
20. Write a short note on enquiry letter.

**Turn over**

20. What do you mean by the right of appropriatoin ?
21. What are the major functions of Reserve Bank of India ?
22. Which are the major types of home loans ?
23. State the advantages of cheques.
24. Explain the merits of debit cards.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Part C

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

25. State the recommendations of Narasimham Committee for the banking sector reforms in India.
26. Explain the major obligations and rights of a banker as a part of his special relationship with customer.
27. What do you mean by commercial banking? Explain the crucial secondary functions performed by commercial banks.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. PART III ONE TIME REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY  
DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020****Paper VII—BANKING THEORY AND PRACTICE**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Define the term banker.
2. What is meant by open market operation ?
3. What is the meaning of the term lien ?
4. Who is a drawer ?
5. What is a mutilated cheque ?
6. What is meant by tele-banking ?
7. State the meaning of offshore banking.
8. What is RTGS ?
9. What is meant by ECS ?
10. Explain the meaning of wholesale banking.
11. What does the term SWIFT stand for ?
12. State the meaning of Banking Ombudsman.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. What are the major reasons for the growth of NPAs in Indian banking scenario ?
14. State the advantages of ATM.
15. Explain the role of development banks in a developing economy.
16. Explain the functions of IRBI.
17. Explain the significance of the Idiom Bankers' Bank.
18. What are the requirements to become a customer to a bank ?
19. What are the major payment services in retail banking ?

**Turn over**



**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper VI—BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is meant by "Gang Plank" ?
2. What is "Accountability" ?
3. Define Management.
4. What do you mean by Schools of Management Thought ?
5. What is Unity of Command ?
6. Define Planning.
7. What is decentralization ?
8. How organizational culture is formed ?
9. What is transformational leadership ?
10. What is dyadic communication ?
11. What is meant by corporate governance ?
12. What is Business ethics ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain briefly the functions of HRM.
14. Explain the factors affecting the external environment.
15. Explain the steps in the strategic management process.
16. What are the contributions of Peter F Drucker to management thought ?
17. Explain the functions of management.
18. What is SWOT analysis ? Explain with an example.
19. Explain briefly the different levels of management.
20. Write short note on Job enrichment and Job enlargement.

21. What are the social responsibilities of a business towards society ?
22. Describe the features of delegation.
23. Explain the features of management.
24. Explain the Maslow's theory of motivation.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

**Part C**

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

25. Management is an art, science and profession. Comment.
26. Discuss Henry Fayol's contribution to the science management.
27. Define HRM. Explain briefly the nature and the recent trends in HRM.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper V—BUSINESS AND CORPORATE LAWS**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is void contract ?
2. What is General lien ?
3. Write any two cases of pledge by non-owners.
4. What are contingent goods ?
5. What is minimum subscription ?
6. Write any two developmental functions of SEBI.
7. Which are the characteristics of Debentures ?
8. What is a closure motion ?
9. What are the characteristics of floating charge ?
10. What is an IPO ?
11. What is condition in a contract of sale ?
12. What is agency by estoppel ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. State any four cases of how a surety is discharged.
14. Which are the rights of bailee ?
15. Who are the different types of agents ?
16. Which are the implied conditions in a Contract of Sale ?
17. State the fiduciary position of a promoter of a company.
18. Which are the statutory conditions for allotment of shares ?
19. Write a note on Constitution of SEBI.
20. Which are the reasons for winding up of a company by Tribunal ?

21. Which are the businesses transacted in an AGM? How they may be approved?
22. What are the requisites of a valid call?
23. Which are the conditions for buy-back of shares?
24. Which are the methods of creation of agency?

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Section C

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

25. What are the essentials of a valid offer?
26. Explain different types of debentures. Compare debentures and shares.
27. Which are the essentials of a legally constituted meeting?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

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**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper IV—FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

**Time : Three Hours**

**Maximum : 80 Marks**

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is NPA ?
2. Define Accounting Standard.
3. What do you mean by pro-rate allotment ?
4. What is purchase consideration ?
5. What is internal reconstruction ?
6. What is a contingent liability ?
7. What is Double insurance ?
8. Define forfeiture of shares.
9. What is inter-departmental transfer ?
10. What do you mean by surrender of policy ?
11. What is Sinking fund ?
12. Define Book building.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain the different type of preference shares.
14. What are the contents of AS 14 ? Explain.
15. Distinguish between General Insurance and Life Insurance.
16. What are the features of Bank Accounting ?
17. What is Fixed Capital Method ?
18. Raj purchased a machien on hire purchase system. He pays Rs. 10,000 down and Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 6,000 at the end of second year, 4th year and 6th year respectively. Interest is charged by the hire vendor at 10 % per annum at two yearly rest on the unpaid balance. Calculate the cash price.

**Turn over**

19. A Company issued 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. These shares are underwritten as follows :

X—30,000 shares and Y—50,000 shares. The public applied for 70,000 shares. Determine the liability of X, Y and the company.

20. A company issued 4000, 12 % debenture of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10 % payable in lumpsum on application. Applications were received for 5,000 debentures. Excess application money is refunded on allotment. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company.
21. From the following information, calculate the amount of premium to be credited to Revenue Account :—

	Rs.
Premium received during 2015–16	42,00,000
Outstanding premium on 31-3-16	3,20,000
Premium received in advance on 31.3.16	... 1,80,000
Outstanding premium on 1-4-15	... 2,40,000
Premium received on advance on 1-4-15	... 1,10,000
Bonus in reduction of premium to be adjusted	... 60,000
Reinsurance premium of the year	... 3,00,000

22. On March 2016, the books of Mega Bank had the following account balances :

Rebate on bills discounted (1-4-2015)—Rs. 2,30,000

Discount received—Rs. 48,00,000

On closing the books, it is found that the discount received includes unexpired discount to be carried to the next year—Rs. 2,90,000

Calculate the amount to be credited to profit and loss account under discount earned for the year 2015-16 and journal entries.

23. X Ltd. provides the following information :

	Dept. A	Dept. B	Dept. C
Stock as on 1.1.2015	... 120 units	80 units	152 units
Purchase (for Rs.1,00,000)	... 1,000 units	2,000 units	2,400 units
Sales	... 1020 units @ 20	1920 units @ 22.50	2496 units @ 25

The rate of gross profit is the same in each case. Prepare trading account for the year 2015.

24. The following is the Balance Sheet of X Ltd. as on the date of its acquisition by Y Ltd :

<i>Liabilities</i>	Rs.	<i>Assets</i>	Rs.
Share capital	... 20,00,000	Goodwill	... 6,00,000
Reserve Fund	... 6,00,000	Land and Buildings	... 10,00,000
Creditors	... 8,00,000	Machinery	... 8,00,000
Employees PF	... 2,00,000	Stock	... 4,00,000
		Debtors	... 7,00,000
		Cash	... 1,00,000
	<u>36,00,000</u>		<u>36,00,000</u>

On acquisition, goodwill is valued at Rs. 9,00,000, Land and Building at Rs. 12,00,000 and Stock at Rs. 3,60,000. All assets and liabilities are taken over. Calculate the amount of purchase consideration.

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

**Part C**

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

25. From the following Ledger balances of International Bank Ltd. Prepare Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017 :

Trial Balance as on 31st March 2016

	(Rs. lakhs)		(Rs. lakhs)
Current Accounts	... 28.00	Share Capital	
Cash credits	... 812.10	19,80,000 shares of Rs. 10 each	... 198.00
Cash in hand	... 16.15	Statutory Reserve	... 231.00
Cash with RBI	... 37.88	Net Profit before appropriations	... 150.00
Cash with other banks	... 155.87	Profit and Loss Account	... 412.00
Money at call	... 210.12	Fixed deposit account	... 517.00
Gold	... 55.23	Savings deposit account	... 450.00
Govt. Securities	... 110.17	Current account	520.12
Premises	... 155.70	Bills Payable	0.10
Furniture	... 70.12	Borrowing from other Banks	110.10
Term Loans	... 792.88		
	<u>2588.22</u>		<u>2588.22</u>

Additional information :

- Bills for collection Rs. 18,10,000.
  - Acceptance and endorsements Rs. 14,12,000.
  - Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debt Rs. 55,000.
  - Depreciation charges : Premises 1,10,000, Furniture 78,000. 5% of the term loans are secured by government guarantees. 10 % of cash credit is unsecured.
26. Global Insurance Co. Ltd. has furnished the following information prepare Revenue Account for fire insurance business for the year ended 31-03-2015 :

	Rs.
Claims admitted but not paid	42,376
Commission paid	50,000
Commission on re-insurance received	12,000
Share transfer fees	5,000

Expenses of management	78,000
Bad debts	2,500
Claims paid	15,000
Profit and Loss Appropriation	... 10,000
Premiums received (less insurance)	... 5,52,000
Reserve for unexpired risk on 1-4-2014	... 2,30,000
Additional Reserve on 1-4-2014	... 40,000
Claims outstanding on 1-4-2014	... 27,000
Dividend on share capital	... 18,500

Additional information :

- Premiums outstanding at the end of the year Rs. 40,000.
  - It is the policy of the company to maintain 50 % of premium towards reserve for unexpired risk.
  - Additional reserve at 10 % of net premium to be maintained.
27. Excellent Ltd. is registered with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 dividend into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. On 31st December, 2001, 25000 shares were fully called up. The following are the balance extracted from the ledger of the company as on 31st December 2015 :

	Rs.		Rs.
Stock	... 50,000	Cash with banks	... 1,34,700
Sales	... 4,25,000	Bonus	... 14,300
Purchases	... 3,00,000	Debtors	... 38,700
Discount allowed	... 4,200	Creditors	... 35,200
Wages (productive)	... 70,000	Plant and Machinery	... 80,500
Discount received	... 3,150	Furniture	... 17,100
Insurance upto 31st March 2016	... 6,720	Reserve	... 25,000
Salaries	... 18,500	Loan from Managing Director	... 15,700
Rent	... 6,000	Bad debts	... 3,200
General Expenses	... 8,950	Calls in arrear	... 5,000
Profit and Loss Account	... 6,220	Printing and Stationery	... 2,400

You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2015 and the Balance Sheet as on that date. The following further information is given :

- Closing stock Rs. 91,500.
- Depreciation to be charged on plant and furniture at 15 % and 10 % respectively.
- Outstanding liabilities : Wages Rs. 5,200, Salary Rs. 1,200 and Rent Rs. 600.
- Dividend at 5 % on paid up capital is to be provided.
- Provide corporate dividend tax at 10 % on proposed dividend.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)



**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
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**Paper III—INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR BUSINESS**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer any ten questions in not exceeding 2 or 3 lines each.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is Computerised accounting ?
2. What do you mean by output devices ?
3. What is WAN ?
4. What is ALU ?
5. What do you mean by Operating System ?
6. What are default ledgers in Tally ?
7. What is Ethernet ?
8. What is Bus topology ?
9. What is Chatting ?
10. What do you mean by DOS ?
11. What is Intranet ?
12. What is C2C ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

*Answer any ten questions in not exceeding one page each.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

13. Explain the basic structure of a computer.
14. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of windows.
15. Explain Internet.
16. Explain the advantages of Tally.
17. Distinguish between System software and Application software.
18. Explain steps in preparing final accounts in Tally.
19. Explain the different types of computers.
20. Explain the steps in creating a power point slide.

**Turn over**

21. Explain the facilities available in Internet.
22. What is Computer Network ? Explain the types of computer networks.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

**Section C**

*Answer any two questions in not exceeding four pages each.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

23. Explain network topologies.
24. What do you mean by computerised accounting ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of computerised accounting.
25. Explain the generations of computers.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper II—MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is managerial economics ?
2. State law of demand.
3. What is meant by joined demand ?
4. What is end use method of demand forecasting ?
5. What is isoquant ?
6. What is group equilibrium ?
7. State the law of supply.
8. What is barometric pricing ?
9. How can you related risk and uncertainty ?
10. Differentiate explicit and implicit cost of capital.
11. What is business forecasting ?
12. What is GDP ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. What are the responsibilities of a managerial economist ?
14. What are the factors determining price elasticity ?
15. What are the different approaches for forecasting the demand for new products ?
16. State and illustrate law of variable proportion.
17. What are the reasons for price rigidity ?
18. Explain the pricing strategy of new products.
19. What are the broad aims of profits ?
20. Explain the CAPM approach for computing the cost of equity. What are the merits and demerits ?

**Turn over**

21. What are the various measures of controlling business cycle ?
22. State features of boom.
23. Explain the measurement concept of national income.
24. What are the limitations of National income ?

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

25. What is meant by law of variable proportion ? What are the assumptions ? Explain the importance.
26. Describe cost of capital. Explain how would you compute cost of different components of the capital structure of the company.
27. Explain process of price determination in the market period under the conditions of perfect competition.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FINAL YEAR B.Com. DEGREE PART III ONE TIME REGULAR /  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Paper I—BUSINESS STATISTICS**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. What is statistical enquiry ?
2. What is schedule ?
3. What is tabulation ?
4. What is census ?
5. Write any two uses of diagrams.
6. What is median ?
7. What is mean deviation ?
8. What is linear correlation ?
9. Define regression analysis.
10. What is seasonal variation ?
11. What is mutually exclusive event ?
12. Define Probability.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 4 marks.*

13. Explain the functions of Statistics.
14. A University has to select an examiner from a list of 50 persons. 20 of them are women and 30 men. 10 of them know Hindi and 40 do not. 15 of them are teachers and remaining are not. What is the probability that the university selecting a Hindi knowing women teacher.
15. Write the merits and demerits of Median.
16. Find the geometric mean of the following data :—

Value	:	5000	400	200	3750	3000	750	600	300
Frequency	:	2	100	50	4	6	8	6	10

17. Calculate mean deviation about median and coefficient of mean deviation from the data given below :

X	:	0—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60
Frequency	:	18	16	15	12	10	5

18. What are the objectives of tabulation ?

19. Calculate Karl Pearson coefficient of skewness from the data given below :

Value	:	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Frequency	:	1	5	12	22	17	9	4

20. From the data of sales of a certain shop, calculate the trend value by least square method :

Year	:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sales	:	125	128	133	135	140	141	143

21. Explain linear and non-linear regression.

22. Calculate coefficient of concurrent deviation from the following data :—

Output	:	8.5	9.2	9.3	8.5	7.2	5.9	5.1	6.6	7.9	7.6	8.2	9.2
Unemployment	:	60	65	61	74	92	157	130	106	58	80	52	45

23. Explain the uses of index number.

24. Find the appropriate index number from the following data :

Items	Price		Quantity Consumed
	2010	2015	
A	2	4	3
B	8	9	5
C	7	8	8
D	5	6	2

(10 × 4 = 40 marks)

### Part C

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

25. Explain the features of Statistics.

26. From the following data, obtain the two regression equations :

Sales	:	91	97	108	121	67	124	51	73	111	57
Purchase	:	71	75	69	97	70	91	39	61	80	47

27. From the following table of marks obtained by two students Kamala and Vimala, find out who is more intelligent and who is more consistent :

K	:	25	50	45	30	70	42	36	48	34	60
V	:	10	70	50	20	95	55	42	60	48	80

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)