

N-0220

Sub. Code

200111/
200311A

Common for B.A. (Tamil)/B.B.A. DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year — First Semester

Part I – Tamil – I

(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

பகுதி அ

(33 × 1 = 33)

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க.

1. அர்த்தமுள்ள இந்துமதம் என்ற நூல் தொகுப்பினை எழுதியவர் யார்?
(a) பாரதியார் (b) பாரதிதாசன்
(c) கண்ணதாசன் (d) சுரதா
2. படிப்பதற்குக் கிருஷ்ணனால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது எது?
(a) பாகவதம் (b) பகவத் கீதை
(c) பாடம் (d) வேதங்கள்
3. பொடிப்பொடியாய்த் துன்பம் எப்போது குறையும் என்று கண்ணதாசன் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
(a) அடிக்கடி இறைவனை வணங்கினால்
(b) படிப்படியாக மலை ஏறி இறைவனை வணங்கினால்
(c) நொடிப் பொழுதும் மறவாமல் இறைவனை நினைத்தால்
(d) துடிப்புடனே பக்தி செய்தால்

4. கண்ணனின் மோகநிலை என்ன நிலையெனக் கண்ணதாசன் பாடுகிறார்.
- (a) தாகநிலை (b) யோகநிலை
(c) சாகாநிலை (d) தேகநிலை
5. பட்டுக்கோட்டை கல்யாண சுந்தரத்தின் தலைவன் உள்ளதெல்லாம் சொல்லியது எது என்று குறிப்பிடுவது எதனை?
- (a) அமுதப் பேச்சினை
(b) ஓய்யார நடையினை
(c) நாடகமாக நடக்கும் தன்மையினை
(d) ஓரவிழிப் பார்வையை
6. எது நமது செல்வம் என்கிறார் பட்டுக்கோட்டை கல்யாண சுந்தரம்?
- (a) தெய்வம் (b) திறமை
(c) சிக்கனம் (d) சேமிப்பு
7. கோளுக்கு மிகவும் சமர்த்தன் யார்?
- (a) கோவலன் (b) துரியோதனன்
(c) சகுனி (d) கண்ணன்
8. பாரதத் தாய்க்கு எம்மலர் கொண்டுவந்ததாகப் பாரதியார் பாடுகிறார்?
- (a) தாமரை மலர் (b) சுதேச மலர்
(c) கதர் மலர் (d) நெஞ்சக மலர்
9. பாரதிதாசன் உலகம் என்ற முதலாளியை நிறுத்திய மன்றம் எது?
- (a) வெள்ளிடை மன்றம்
(b) பட்டிமன்றம்
(c) சதுக்க மன்றம்
(d) பகுத்தறிவு மன்றம்

10. கவிஞரின் கற்பனை ஒளிர வருவது எது என்று பெ. தூரன் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
- (a) தென்றல் (b) புதுமழை
(c) வானவில் (d) நிலா
11. புகழ் ஒரு ————— என்கிறார் வல்லிக்கண்ணன்
- (a) மாயை (b) போதை
(c) வேசி (d) தகுதி
12. தலைவியின் பதில் எதுபோல வந்து வீழ்ந்தது என்கிறார் மீரா?
- (a) தாள் (b) கவிதை
(c) கதை (d) வேல்
13. சர்ப்பயாகத்தில் விழுந்த பாம்புகள் எவை, எவை?
- (a) காளிங்கள் முதல் கோடகன் வரை
(b) பூநாகம் முதல் பொறிநாகம் வரை
(c) வாசுகி முதல் பொறிநாகம் வரை
(d) கார்கோடகன் முதல் பூநாகம் வரை
14. அன்று வேறு கிழமை என்ற தலைப்புடைய கவிதைத் தொகுப்பினை எழுதியவர் யார்?
- (a) சிற்பி (b) அப்துல் ரகுமான்
(c) மீரா (d) ஞானக்கூத்தன்
15. காதலி மைதீட்டாததன் காரணம் யாது?
- (a) தலைவன் பிரிவு (b) கருவுற்றிருத்தல்
(c) நேரமின்மை (d) கண்ணுள் காதலன் இருப்பதால்

16. வயிறு வளர்க்க மனிதன் என்ன செய்கிறான்? என்று சண்முக சுப்பையா குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
- (a) முதுகை வளை (b) தன்மானத்தை விடு
(c) குறைவுபட்டு நில் (d) உணவு உண்
17. கண்ணகியின் ஊர் எது?
- (a) மதுரை (b) புகார்
(c) வஞ்சி (d) உறையூர்
18. இரண்டு கன்றினுக்கு இரங்கும் ஆ என நின்றவர் யார்?
- (a) வசிட்டர் (b) இராமன்
(c) தயரதன் (d) மந்திரச் சுற்றத்தார்
19. ஈச்சங்குலைகள் எவற்றுடன் மண்ணில் வந்து சேரவேண்டும் என்று அறபி ஒருவன் கூறியதாகச் சீறாப்புராணம் குறிப்பிடுகிறது?
- (a) காய்கள் சிதறாமல் (b) கனிகள் சிதறாமல்
(c) பூக்கள் சிதறாமல் (d) இலைகள் சிதறாமல்
20. உலகில் உமை அலது இலை என்ற சீறாப்புராணத் தொடரில் உமை என்பது எவரைக் குறிக்கும்?
- (a) இறைவன் (b) கலிமா
(c) அறபி (d) நபி
21. மின்னலை நிகர்த்தவர் யார் என்று தேம்பாவணி குறிப்பிடுகிறது?
- (a) கன்னி மரியாள் (b) ஏசு கிறிஸ்து
(c) சாந்தி (d) சூசை
22. குடத்தியார் என்பது யாரைக் குறிக்கிறது?
- (a) கோவர் (b) வானோர்
(c) இடைச்சியர் (d) மக்கள்

23. ஏசுபிரான் பிறந்ததற்குத் தேம்பாவணி காட்டும் உவமைகளுள் ஒன்று எது?
- (a) வானு உள்ளே உள்ள கதிர்
 (b) புண்ணுள்ளே மருந்து
 (c) மண்ணுள்ளே மாணிக்கம்
 (d) கண்ணுள்ளே மணி
24. நீவிப்போன ஆட்டை மீட்க வந்தவர் யார்?
- (a) ஏசுபிரான் (b) ஜோசப்
 (c) கன்னி மரியாள் (d) இறைத்தூதன்
25. எது வெண்ணிற மலர்களைத் தந்து நின்றதாகத் தேம்பாவணி குறிக்கிறது?
- (a) மரியாளின் கரங்கள்
 (b) ஏசுபிரானின் புன்சிரிப்பு
 (c) சூசையப்பர் பிடித்திருந்த கோல்
 (d) ஆயர்கள் வைத்திருந்த தோட்டம்
26. மூவருள் நடுவராக இருந்தவர் யார் என்று குறிக்கிறது தேம்பாவணி?
- (a) ஏசுபிரான் (b) ஜோசப்
 (c) கன்னி மரியாள் (d) இறைத்தூதன்
27. என் அப்பன் என் ஐயன் யார்?
- (a) கண்ணன் (b) குமரன்
 (c) ஏசுபிரான் (d) முகம்மது நபி
28. குருவாயூரில் சிரித்து நிற்பவர் யார்?
- (a) குழந்தை (b) முதியவர்
 (c) குமரன் (d) கன்னி

29. கு.ப.ரா குறிப்பிடும் அடிமை யார்?
- (a) தொழிலாளிகள் (b) பெண்கள்
(c) மனைவி (d) ஏழைகள்
30. இனிமேல் எவ்வாழ்க்கை வாழ்வோம் என்கிறார் நாமக்கல் கவிஞர்?
- (a) கவலையற்ற வாழ்க்கை
(b) நூறாண்டு வாழ்க்கை
(c) நோய்களற்ற வாழ்க்கை
(d) செல்வ வாழ்க்கை
31. எத்தனை மொழிகளால் பாரதத் தாய்க்குப் பாராட்டு செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று குறிக்கிறார் பாரதியார்?
- (a) 12 (b) 18
(c) 2 (d) 6
32. கண்ணன் எத்தகையவன் என்று பாரதி பாடுகிறார்?
- (a) சூழ்ச்சி வல்லவன்
(b) மாட்சி நிறைந்தவர்
(c) மனித தெய்வம்
(d) ஆளுக்கு இசைந்தபடிப் பேசுபவன்
33. தயரதனின் குலகுரு யார்?
- (a) அகத்தியர் (b) வசிட்டன்
(c) விசுவாமித்திரன் (d) அசுவத்தாமன்

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க.

34. (a) கண்ணதாசன் காட்டும் புருஷோத்தமன் புகழ் குறித்து எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

- (b) கோகுலத்துக் கோபாலன் சிறப்புகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

35. (a) பட்டுக்கோட்டை கல்யாண சுந்தரம் எழுதிய காதல் கவிதைப் பொருளைத் தருக.

(அல்லது)

- (b) கண்ணன் தீராத விளையாட்டுப் பிள்ளை என்பதைப் பாரதியார் காட்டும் நிலையில் எழுதுக.

36. (a) நோயற்ற வாழ்வு வாழ நமக்கல் கவிஞர் சொல்லும் வழிகள் யாவை?

(அல்லது)

- (b) மீராவின் கவிதையில் காணப்படும் காதல் அழகினை விவரிக்க.

37. (a) மோசிக்கீரனார் - பற்றி எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

- (b) வயிறு குறித்துச் சண்முக சுப்பையாவின் சிந்தனைகளைத் தருக.

38. (a) கம்பராமாயணத்தில் தயரதன் சிறந்த தந்தையாக விளங்கினார் என்பதை எடுத்துரைக்க.

(அல்லது)

- (b) முகமது நபியின் ஆற்றலை விவரிக்க.

39. (a) இறைவனைக் காண வந்தவர்கள் யார்? அவர்கள் வணங்கிய முறை யாது?

(அல்லது)

(b) இறைவனை வாழ்த்தியவர்கள் யாவர்? அவர்கள் வாழ்த்திய முறையை எழுதுக.

40. (a) ஆயர்கள் விடை பெற்றுச் சென்ற திறத்தை எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) சாந்தி என்னும் தேம்பாவணிக் காப்பியத்தில் இடம்பெறும் பாத்திரம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

N-0221

Sub. Code
200112/200312

B.A/B.B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year — First Semester

PART II — ENGLISH — I

(Common for B.A/B.B.A (Tamil))

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. What provides colour to the water according to sir. C. V. Raman?
 - (a) The silts
 - (b) Reflection of sunlight
 - (c) Pollution
 - (d) Flowers
2. Name the river that nurtures Egypt.
 - (a) The Nile
 - (b) The Thames
 - (c) The Amazon river
 - (d) The Mississippi River
3. What is the Prize that Mrs. Packletide announced?
 - (a) One hundred rupees
 - (b) A cycle
 - (c) One thousand rupees
 - (d) Two hundred rupees

4. What does Mrs. Packletide actually shoot?
 - (a) Tiger
 - (b) Lion
 - (c) Goat
 - (d) Deer

5. How did the tiger die according to Ms. Mebbin?
 - (a) Out of heart attack
 - (b) Shot by Mrs. Packletide
 - (c) Jumped from mountain
 - (d) Killed by a lion

6. What did Ms. Mebbin do with the money she extorted from Mrs. Packletide?
 - (a) Went on world tour
 - (b) Went to Italy for a holiday
 - (c) Bought a weekend house
 - (d) Bought a car

7. What is Narwa and Haria's profession?
 - (a) Designing
 - (b) building contract
 - (c) Basket making
 - (d) Tailoring

8. Where did Narwa and Haria sell their baskets?
 - (a) To a shop in Mysore
 - (b) In a supermarket in Bangalore
 - (c) Kaladhungi
 - (d) Chennai

9. Why did Narwa and Haria go to Nalni Reserved forest?
 - (a) To get bamboos to make basket
 - (b) To hunt a tiger
 - (c) As a pleasure trip
 - (d) To hide

10. How does the cat say 'Thank You'
- (a) By purring
 - (b) By biting
 - (c) By screaming
 - (d) By running away
11. Whose letter writing does AG. Gardiner consider as literature?
- (a) John Keats to his brother
 - (b) Nehru to Indira
 - (c) Nehru to Kamala
 - (d) Churchill to his wife
12. A cat is cruel to _____.
- (a) Mouse
 - (b) Its master
 - (c) Dog
 - (d) Its fellow cat
13. List the two reasons Why Gardiner considers letter writing as lost art?
- (a) Life style and lack of patience
 - (b) In difference and life style
 - (c) Lack of love and warmth
 - (d) The Penny Post and the modern hurry

14. Who proved that Man is not a divine product but a biological one?
- (a) Charles Darwin
 - (b) Thomas Alwa Edison
 - (c) Sir C.V. Raman
 - (d) The Wright Brothers
15. Who does Carl Sagan refer to when he says 'Our ancestors'?
- (a) Monkeys
 - (b) Adam and Eve
 - (c) God
 - (d) A Celestial being
16. What are the two most characteristic things of modern human civilization?
- (a) Order and safety
 - (b) survival and being fit
 - (c) vulnerability and arrogance
 - (d) impulsiveness and incredulity
17. What was the King of Afghan shown during his visit to England?
- (a) Rivers
 - (b) Mountains
 - (c) Churches
 - (d) Weapons and Arms

18. Identify Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography.
- (a) The Story of My experiments with Truth
 - (b) Freedom at Midnight
 - (c) Indo-Pakistan Partition
 - (d) Discovery of India
19. Who gave the title 'Mahatma' to Gandhi?
- (a) Tagore
 - (b) Subash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Nehru
 - (d) The British Government
20. Who is regarded as the father of medicine?
- (a) Hippocrates
 - (b) Apollo
 - (c) Prometheus
 - (d) Ceaser
21. Which is the least understood organ of the human body according to H.B. Jones?
- (a) Brain
 - (b) Lungs
 - (c) Heart
 - (d) Pancreas
22. Which is called as the 'English disease'?
- (a) Rickets
 - (b) Night blindness
 - (c) BeriBei
 - (d) Jaundice
23. How many calories is required to carry out our normal day work?
- (a) 5000
 - (b) 2500
 - (c) 7500
 - (d) 1250

24. Lack of vitamin A causes _____.
- (a) Night blindness (b) Anemia
(c) Heart attach (d) Stomach ulcers
25. Have you seen _____ news paper. I can't find it anywhere.
- (a) The (b) a
(c) An (d) No article
26. In my opinion _____ education must be free
- (a) the (b) a
(c) An (d) No article
27. Honesty _____ the best policy.
- (a) is (b) was
(c) will be (d) would be
28. Sun _____ in the East.
- (a) Rose (b) Rises
(c) Rose (d) Risen
29. The phone rang _____ middle of the night.
- (a) on (b) in
(c) after (d) off
30. Jane came rushing _____.
- (a) on (b) out
(c) down (d) up

31. The plane _____ two minutes ago.
(a) landed (b) will land
(c) would land (d) lands
32. I _____ him for very long when we got married.
(a) knew (b) have known
(c) had known (d) had been knowing
33. I _____ for walk daily.
(a) went (b) go
(c) will go (d) might go

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** the questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) '*Water - An Elixir of Life*', Substantiate.

Or

- (b) Comment on the ending of the story Mrs. Packletide's Tiger

35. (a) Discuss the act of bravery of Narwa and Haria.

Or

- (b) Why are the cats feminine?

36. (a) Is letter writing a lost art? Discuss.

Or

- (b) Explain the term 'Survival of the fittest'.

37. (a) Discuss the defects of Modern Civilization.
Or

(b) What did Gandhiji do in his probation years in India?

38. (a) Discuss the psychological problems associated with drugs abuse.
Or

(b) Comment on the language of J.B.S. Haldane.

39. (a) Create sentences on your own using the following prepositions
(i) upon
(ii) about
(iii) between
Or

(b) Write two sentences each using these Modals

- (i) Shall
- (ii) Should
- (iii) Would

40. (a) Your college is organising a rally to create awareness on drug abuse. Write a letter to the Deputy Superintendent of Police seeking permission to conduct the same.
Or

(b) Attempt an imaginary dialogue between a travel desk clerk and a customer who wants to book his air ticket to Calcutta.

N- 0224

Sub. Code

200121/
200321A

COMMON FOR B.A. (TAMIL)/B.B.A. DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year – Second Semester

பகுதி I – தமிழ் – II

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

பகுதி அ

(33 × 1 = 33)

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க.

1. அன்னை தந்தை இலான் என்று யாரைத் தேம்பாவணி குறிக்கிறது?
(a) ஏசுபிரான் (b) ஆண்டவன்
(c) சுயம்பு (d) வேதபோதன்
2. எத்தனை முறை ஆண்டவன் தோன்றுவான் என்று தேம்பாவணி குறிக்கிறது?
(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 1
3. அறமே அருளே கருணாகரனே என்று இறைவனைப் போற்றியவர் யார்?
(a) வீரமாமுனிவர் (b) சாந்தி
(c) இறையடியார் (d) கன்னி மரியாள்

4. மனம் எதன் பின் செல்வதாகத் தேம்பாவணி குறிக்கிறது?
- (a) விருப்பத்தின் (b) ஆசையின்
(c) ஐம்பொறிகளின் (d) விதியின்
5. இறைவன் எப்படிப் பட்டவன் என்று சாந்தி கருதுகிறார்?
- (a) மறையா அன்பினன்
(b) குறையாத் திருவினன்
(c) தவறா மாண்பினன்
(d) கூடாப் பற்றினன்
6. புண்ணோக ———— துயர் பூத்திடவோ.
- (a) மனம் (b) ஆவி
(c) உடல் (d) இன்பம்
7. சாளரத்தின் ஊடே என்ற கதையின் தலைவன் யார்?
- (a) மாரி (b) சேகர்
(c) வேலப்பன் (d) சங்கர்
8. கறார் கந்தசாமி இளமைக் காலத்தில் என்ன கடை வைத்திருந்தார்
- (a) சாப்பாட்டுக் கடை (b) அல்வாக் கடை
(c) இட்லிக் கடை (d) டீக் கடை
9. இராமன் போருக்குப் புறப்பட்ட நிலையில் சூடாத பூமாலை எது?
- (a) துழாய் மாலை (b) தும்பைப் பூ மாலை
(c) ஆத்தி மாலை (d) வேப்பம்பூ மாலை
10. யாருடைய முதற்போரை முதல் விளையாடினனே என்று திருத்தக்கத் தேவர் பாடுகிறார்?
- (a) இளங்கோ (b) இராமன்
(c) இராவணன் (d) சீவகன்

11. முற்றாய்தம் மொத்தம் எத்தனை?
- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 6
12. விடங்ங் கலந்தானை – என்பது என்ன அளபெடை?
- (a) மெல்லிசை அளபெடை
(b) சொல்லிசை அளபெடை
(c) உயிரளபெடை
(d) ஒற்றளபெடை
13. திருவாசகம் படித்தான் என்பது எவ்வகை ஆகுபெயர்?
- (a) இடவாகுபெயர் (b) கால ஆகுபெயர்
(c) காரிய ஆகுபெயர் (d) கருவி ஆகுபெயர்
14. பாம்பா? கயிறா? அங்கே கிடப்பது? - இது எவ்வகை வினா?
- (a) அறி வினா (b) அறியா வினா
(c) ஐய வினா (d) கொளல் வினா
15. பார் என்பது எவ்வகைச் சொல்?
- (a) பகுபதம் (b) பகாப்பதம்
(c) மூலச் சொல் (d) வெற்றுச் சொல்
16. அறிஞன் என்பது எவ்வகைப் பெயர்?
- (a) தொழிற்பெயர் (b) குணப்பெயர்
(c) பொருட்பெயர் (d) இடப்பெயர்
17. நீ என்ற சொல் குறிப்பது ———
- (a) தன்மையை (b) முன்னிலையை
(c) படர்க்கையை (d) தன்மை ஒருமையை

18. வேலா வா – இது எவ்வகைத் தொடர்?
- (a) எழுவாய்த் தொடர்
 (b) பெயரெச்சத் தொடர்
 (c) வினையெச்சத் தொடர்
 (d) விளித்தொடர்
19. முதல் முதலில் தமிழில் வசன கவிதை எழுதியவர் யார்?
- (a) சிற்பி (b) அப்துல் ரகுமான்
 (c) பாரதியார் (d) மீரா
20. சிந்துக்குத் தந்தை யார்?
- (a) கண்ணதாசன் (b) பாரதியார்
 (c) வைரமுத்து (d) மீரா
21. வள்ளலார் எழுதிய உரைநடை நூல் எது?
- (a) பிரேமகலாவத்யம்
 (b) பெண்ணின் பெருமை
 (c) இறப்பிற்கும் பின் மனிதனின் நிலை
 (d) மனுமுறை கண்ட வாசகம்
22. முருகன் ஓர் உழவன் நாவலை எழுதியவர் யார்?
- (a) ஜெயகாந்தன் (b) மறைமலையடிகள்
 (c) வேங்கட் ரமணி (d) பொன்னுச்சாமிப் பிள்ளை
23. வேலைக்காரி என்ற நாடகத்தை எழுதியவர் யார்?
- (a) ஜெகச்சிற்பியன்
 (b) அறிஞர் அண்ணா
 (c) கலைஞர் மு. கருணாநிதி
 (d) பம்மல் சம்பந்த முதலியார்

24. மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை வரும் இதழ்களை எவ்வாறு அழைக்கலாம் ?
- (a) நாளிதழ் (b) இலக்கிய இதழ்
(c) செய்தித்தாள் (d) பருவ இதழ்
25. சமணத்தின் உயிர்க் கொள்கை எது ?
- (a) நயத்தலின்மை (b) கொல்லாமை
(c) பொய்யாமை (d) ஈயாமை
26. ஆழ்வார்கள் எச்சமயம் சார்ந்தவர்கள் ?
- (a) சைவம் (b) வைணவம்
(c) சமணம் (d) பௌத்தம்
27. திருத்தொண்டர் புராணம் எனப்படுவது எது ?
- (a) சீறாப்புராணம்
(b) பெரியபுராணம்
(c) திருவிளையாடற்புராணம்
(d) கந்தபுராணம்
28. கம்ப இராமயணத்தின் மற்றொரு பெயர் யாது ?
- (a) சீதாயணம் (b) இராவண காவியம்
(c) இராமாவதாரம் (d) கம்பகாவியம்
29. மரபுக்கவிதை என்பது எத்தகையது ?
- (a) இசை உடையது (b) பொருள் உடையது
(c) கடினமானது (d) யாப்புடையது
30. கடிநகர் என்பதில் உள்ள கடி என்பது எவ்வகைச் சொல் ?
- (a) பெயர்ச்சொல் (b) வினைச்சொல்
(c) உரிச்சொல் (d) இடைச்சொல்

31. வினா எழுப்புவோர் விடை தெரிந்துகொண்டே கேள்வி கேட்பது எவ்வகை வினா?
- (a) நல்வினா (b) கொள்வினா
(c) அறிவினா (d) அறிவிக்கும் வினா
32. உயிர்மெய் எழுத்துகள் எந்த ஒலியளவில் ஒளிக்கும்?
- (a) மெய் எழுத்தின் ஒலியளவு
(b) உயிர் எழுத்தின் ஒலியளவு
(c) மூன்று மாத்திரை அளவு
(d) ஒரு மாத்திரை அளவு
33. வானவீதியில் என்ன சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்பினை எழுதியவர் யார்?
- (a) கு.ப.ரா (b) ஜெயகாந்தன்
(c) கண்ணதாசன் (d) நீல பத்மநாபன்

பகுதி ஆ

(7 × 6 = 42)

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளி.

34. (a) சாந்தி கேட்ட வேத உரையைத் தொகுத்து எழுதுக.
(அல்லது)
(b) இறைவனின் பண்புகள், அதனை அவர் பெற்றதற்கான காரணங்களை எழுதுக.
35. (a) சாந்தியின் உள்ளம் குறித்து எழுதுக
(அல்லது)
(b) அன்புள்ள கல்பானவிற்கு என்ற கதைவழி நீலபத்மநாபன் உணர்த்த வரும் கருத்தை எழுதுக.

36. (a) கம்பராமாயணத்தில் உழிஞை, நொச்சி சார்ந்த போர் முறைகள் அமைந்துள்ளமையை எடுத்துக்காட்டி விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(b) சார்பெழுத்துகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

37. (a) ஆகுபெயர் வகைமை கூறி விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(b) இடைச்சொல் என்றால் என்ன? விளக்குக.

38. (a) அல்வழிப் புணர்ச்சி பற்றி எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) மரபுக்கவிதை குறித்தும் மரபுக்கவிஞர்கள் குறித்தும் எழுதுக.

39. (a) உரைநடை இலக்கியங்களின் தோற்றம் வளர்ச்சி குறித்து எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) இதழ்கள் தமிழுக்கு ஆற்றிவரும் பணிகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

40. (a) கம்பராமாயணத்தின் சிறப்பினைக் கூறுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) இணையத்தில் தமிழ் பெறுமிடம் குறித்து ஆராய்க.

N-0225

Sub. Code

**200122/
200322**

**B.A. (TAMIL)/B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2023**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year – Second Semester

Part II – ENGLISH PAPER – II

(Common for B.A. Tamil/BBA)

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. What inspired Shakespeare to write sonnets?
 - (a) Daniel's Delia
 - (b) Homer's Illiad
 - (c) Sophocles' Oedipus Rex
 - (d) Boccaccio's Decameron
2. Sonnet 12 focuses on
 - (a) Love and Passion
 - (b) Plight and Pain
 - (c) The incessant movement of time
 - (d) Pangs
3. Upon westminster Bridge is
 - (a) A sonnet
 - (b) An ode
 - (c) A dramatic lyric
 - (d) An elegy

4. In "Upon Westminster Bridge", the poet views the city
- (a) In the evening
 - (b) In the morning
 - (c) At noon
 - (d) At night
5. What does the speaker refer the urn to?
- (a) "An unravished bride of quietness"
 - (b) "leaf-fring'd legend haunts"
 - (c) "Sylvan author"
 - (d) "Bold lover"
6. Why does the speaker praise the urns immortality so much?
- (a) He praises it because it has everlasting beauty, and it only needs to know its own beauty to contribute a purpose to life
 - (b) He admires the different scenes pictured on the urn
 - (c) He praises the urn because it is so unique
 - (d) He praises it because it reminds him of his own life
7. Which of the following painters is NOT someone to whom Andrea compares himself?
- (a) Raphael
 - (b) Michelangelo
 - (c) Leonardo da Vinci
 - (d) Titian
8. Andrea del Sarto is a
- (a) Elegy
 - (b) Dramatic monologue
 - (c) Sonnet
 - (d) Ode
9. What does Frost's long stare at the path signify?
- (a) The time taken by people to decide and making a choice
 - (b) Poet loves nature
 - (c) Idling away of time
 - (d) Relaxation hours

10. Why was the poet able to travel one road only?
(a) Because he had to walk alone
(b) Because he had no vehicle
(c) Because he was one person
(d) All the above
11. Who is author of the poem *Strange Meeting*?
(a) Robert Frost (b) Robert Browning
(c) Wordsworth (d) Wilfred Owen
12. What is the theme of the poem *Strange Meeting*?
(a) Love
(b) Optimism
(c) Horror of modern war
(d) Oppression
13. In which year, Rabindranath Tagore got the Nobel Prize?
(a) 1910 (b) 1913
(c) 1916 (d) 1919
14. The word Gitanjali means
(a) Song of Divine (b) Offering of song
(c) God's prayer (d) Song of meditation
15. The theme of Gitanjali is
(a) Nature (b) Devotion to God
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
16. Sarojini Naidu is also known as
(a) Nightingale of India
(b) Queen of India
(c) Knight of India
(d) Quill of India

17. Who are referred to as brothers in the poem *The Coromandel Fishers*?
- (a) The sea (b) The wind
(c) The tides (d) The clouds
18. The poem 'The Express' is about
- (a) Bus (b) Car
(c) Train (d) Motor Cycle
19. The collection of poem Trail of a Judge was published in _____
- (a) 1935 (b) 1936
(c) 1937 (d) 1938
20. Whom does Bassanio agree to bring with him to Belmont?
- (a) Old Gobbo (b) Gratiano
(c) Antonio (d) Jessica
21. Who loses the opportunity to marry Portia by choosing the silver casket?
- (a) The Jew of Malta
(b) The prince of Arragon
(c) The duke of Earl
(d) The viscount of Normandy
22. What news does Antonio receive at the play's end?
- (a) Shylock has killed himself.
(b) The duke of Venice has changed his mind and finds Antonio guilty of forfeiture of Shylock's bond
(c) Some of the ships he supposed were lost have arrived in port
(d) His long lost brother has been found

23. Which of the following is the characteristic of a good essay?
- (a) Length (b) Unity
(c) Order (d) Brevity
24. In which type of essay, the writer is required to put himself in someone else's shoes and visualize a situation or experience?
- (a) Discursive essay
(b) Descriptive essay
(c) Imaginative essay
(d) Expository essay
25. Which essay requires that the writer to discuss a particular subject and come to a conclusion, after examining the merits and demerits of the topic?
- (a) Discursive essay
(b) Descriptive essay
(c) Imaginative essay
(d) Expository essay
26. 'Eng' in note making is an example of a
- (a) Acronym (b) Short form
(c) Symbols (d) None of the above
27. Which of these are good non-verbal communications during meeting?
- (a) Being attentive
(b) Holding head in your hands
(c) Hand movement
(d) Too serious

28. A report or account is an;
- (a) Informational work
 - (b) Technical work
 - (c) Professional work
 - (d) None of these
29. Which thing we need to do in writing report:
- (a) Record the survey not carries out
 - (b) Record deleted data
 - (c) Record the object
 - (d) None
30. The report is always written in:
- (a) Sequential manner
 - (b) Irregular manner
 - (c) Horizontal manner
 - (d) Data biased manner
31. Formal report can be categories as.
- (a) Informational
 - (b) Analytical
 - (c) Recommendation
 - (d) All of these
32. Which of the following is the objective of reading?
- (a) Pleasure and enjoyment
 - (b) Recommendation
 - (c) To get an overview
 - (d) Practical application

38. (a) How does Stephen Spender describe an express train in the poem 'The Express'?

Or

(b) Critically discuss The Merchant of Venice as a Romantic Comedy.

39. (a) What are the necessary steps for good essay writing?

Or

(b) What are the basic features of a good and effective office note? Discuss.

40. (a) Discuss the details being covered in a typical annual report of a large organization.

Or

(b) Explain the difference between fast reading approach and slow reading approach.

N-0260

Sub. Code

200311 B

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year – First Semester

Part – I – COMMUNICATION SKILLS - I

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Why is communication important?
 - (a) To gossip with friends
 - (b) To get information
 - (c) To find out what other people like
 - (d) To tell people to leave you alone

2. In communication, under which part of the process does 'expressing the words' fall?
 - (a) Sender
 - (b) Message
 - (c) Channel
 - (d) Receiver

3. Which of the following is not the element of communication process?
- (a) Feedback
 - (b) Reinforcement
 - (c) Medium
 - (d) Interaction

4. Match list Communication Barriers with list Descriptions

Communication barriers	Descriptions
A. Physical	- I. Different understanding
B. Psychological	- II. Stereotypes
C. Language	- III. Pre-Disposed notions
D. Cultural	- IV. Inaudible voice

Choose the correct answers from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 - (b) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
 - (c) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
 - (d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
5. Identify the skills promoted by communication from the following:
- (a) Reading and Listening
 - (b) Listening and Helping
 - (c) Helping and Speaking
 - (d) Speaking and Watching

6. In communication process, when the sender and the receiver interchange their roles in respect of sending and receiving the message, it is called _____
- (a) Universal model
 - (b) Transaction model
 - (c) Singular-flow model
 - (d) Pluralistic model
7. Which of these must be avoided by the speaker?
- (a) He must convey precise information
 - (b) He must ensure that the information is understood by the audience
 - (c) He must inspire the audience to totally accept his point of view
 - (d) He must force the audience to totally accept his point of view
8. A speech must always present _____
- (a) Facts
 - (b) Opinions
 - (c) Suggestions
 - (d) Perspectives
9. What is communication?
- (a) A way to talk to people
 - (b) Talking
 - (c) Exchanging information between people
 - (d) The ability to communicate
10. Which of these should be avoided in a speech?
- (a) Illogical sounds
 - (b) Gestures
 - (c) Eye contact
 - (d) Interest

11. The most important step of writing process is known as _____
- (a) Pro-write
 - (b) Re-write
 - (c) Write
 - (d) Pre-write
12. Which of these is not an important feature of paragraphs?
- (a) Length
 - (b) Breadth
 - (c) Unity
 - (d) Coherence
13. Organization: the writing has a strong _____
- (a) Sense of structure and information flow in logical order
 - (b) Presentation of ideas, voice and words
 - (c) Beginning, middle and end
 - (d) Exclusive use of words
14. Voice: the tone is appropriate for the _____
- (a) Organization, administration and writer
 - (b) Subject, purpose and audience
 - (c) Sound that you want to make
 - (d) Pitch
15. Words: the writing uses _____
- (a) The format of beginning, middle and end
 - (b) Punctuation, spelling and grammar
 - (c) Precise nouns and verbs, avoids slang expressions
 - (d) Effective words

16. Correctness: is all about _____
- (a) Knowing what words to say and how to say it
 - (b) Proper speech so that other understand you
 - (c) Punctuation, capitalization, spelling, usage and grammar
 - (d) Content of the paragraph
17. What is the first sentence of the paragraph called?
- (a) The introduction sentence
 - (b) The exclusive sentence
 - (c) The topic sentences
 - (d) The first sentences
18. How many sentences does a paragraph have?
- (a) 5-7
 - (b) 6-8
 - (c) 3-4
 - (d) 9
19. What is arguably the most important information to include in your CV?
- (a) References
 - (b) Contact information
 - (c) Education
 - (d) Work experiences
20. Curriculum vitae are a _____ word.
- (a) French
 - (b) German
 - (c) Latin
 - (d) Indian

21. A finger may be used to _____
- (a) Show over confidence
 - (b) Inspire
 - (c) Show under confidence
 - (d) Appoint
22. Which of these is a sign of rude manners?
- (a) Staring at the floor
 - (b) Making eye contact
 - (c) Steady pace
 - (d) Simple words
23. A factor, not achieved by collaborations among teams, known as _____
- (a) Performance measures
 - (b) Decreased cycle time
 - (c) Limits costs
 - (d) All of the above
24. Which of the following is not a parameter of a report?
- (a) Ability to acquire additional information
 - (b) Quality of additional information acquired
 - (c) Ability to arrive at a subjective evolution
 - (d) Ability to provide worthwhile recommendations
25. Report intends to present of the event _____
- (a) The first-hand information
 - (b) The past information
 - (c) The history
 - (d) Live proceeding

26. Logical order to write a report is: —————
- (a) Reasons, cause, consequences, opinions
 - (b) Causes, reasons, consequences, opinions
 - (c) Reasons, consequences, causes, opinions
 - (d) Consequences, opinions, causes, reasons
27. Byline of the report contains: —————
- (a) Name of the newspaper
 - (b) Date and place of the event
 - (c) Continuation of the headline
 - (d) Name of the reporter
28. Lead paragraph in the report: —————
- (a) Answers the questions: who, what, where, when, why
 - (b) Includes details of the incident in chronological order
 - (c) Mentions eyewitnesses accounts that add to the authenticity of the news
 - (d) Describes the planned future course of action
29. Which of these qualities are important in group discussions?
- (a) Emotional stability
 - (b) Hostility
 - (c) Ignorance
 - (d) Aggressiveness

30. Which of these are vital for any organizations?
- (a) Debates
 - (b) Group discussions
 - (c) Speeches
 - (d) Arguments
31. How to start the group discussions?
- (a) I agree completely
 - (b) I would like to begin the discussion by saying that
 - (c) Absolutely!
 - (d) How do you feel...?
32. How to ask other candidates opinions?
- (a) I agree with you
 - (b) That is true but
 - (c) What do you think about the matter...?
 - (d) It's clear to me that...
33. How to give your own opinion?
- (a) I think
 - (b) I beg to differ
 - (c) In short
 - (d) Our decision is that...

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Write an essay on the importance of Communication Skills.

Or

- (b) What are the principles of Communication?

35. (a) What are the forms of oral Communication?

Or

- (b) How do you prepare a Speech?

36. (a) Write a short note on the principles of effective Oral Communication.

Or

- (b) Write an essay on the meaning and importance of Written Communication.

37. (a) What are the characteristics of an effective sentence?

Or

- (b) What are the steps involved in Essay Writing?

38. (a) Write your own CV for the post of Assistant Manager in HDFC Bank.

Or

- (b) Write an essay on Body Language.

39. (a) Write an essay on the types of Reports.

Or

(b) What are the essentials of a Good Report?

40. (a) What is the purpose of conducting a Meeting?

Or

(b) Write an essay on the Dos and Don'ts in the Group Discussions.

N-0261

Sub. Code

200313

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year — First Semester

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. When national income is calculated with reference to a base year, it is called
 - (a) Nominal national income
 - (b) Net national income
 - (c) Real national income
 - (d) Gross national income

2. The cost of one thing in terms of the alternative given up is called _____
 - (a) Real cost
 - (b) Production cost
 - (c) Physical cost
 - (d) Opportunity cost

3. Demand for a commodity refers to
- (a) Need for the commodity
 - (b) Desire for the commodity
 - (c) Amount of the commodity demanded at a particular price and at a particular time
 - (d) Quantity demanded of that commodity
4. Income elasticity of demand is defined as the responsiveness of
- (a) Quantity demanded to a change in income
 - (b) Quantity demanded to a change in price
 - (c) Price to a change in income
 - (d) Income to a change in quantity
5. In the short run, when the output of a firm increases its average fixed cost.
- (a) Remains constant
 - (b) Decreases
 - (c) Increases
 - (d) Scientific method
6. Number of times a unit of money changes hands in the course of a year is called _____.
- (a) Supply of money
 - (b) Purchasing of money
 - (c) Velocity of money
 - (d) Value of money
7. _____ Is the difference between total receipts and total expenditure.
- (a) Capital deficit (b) Budget deficit
 - (c) Fiscal deficit (d) Revenue deficit

8. Demand for factors of production is
- (a) Derived demand
 - (b) Joint demand
 - (c) Composite demand
 - (d) None of above
9. The producer demand for a factor of production is governed by the _____ Of that factor.
- (a) Price
 - (b) Marginal productivity
 - (c) Availability
 - (d) Profitability
10. The capital that is consumed by an economy or a firm in the production process is known as
- (a) Capital loss
 - (b) Production loss
 - (c) Dead-weight loss
 - (d) Depreciation
11. The supply of a goods refers to
- (a) Stock available for sale
 - (b) Total stock in the warehouse
 - (c) Actual production of the goods
 - (d) Quantity of the good offered for sale at a particular price per unit of time

12. The following is the direct tax among
- (a) House tax
 - (b) Entertainment tax
 - (c) Service tax
 - (d) Value added tax
13. Terms of trade that relate to the real ratio of international exchange between commodities is called
- (a) Real cost terms of trade
 - (b) Commodity terms of trade
 - (c) Income terms of trade
 - (d) None of these
14. Economics is a study of wealth (Assets) said by _____.
- (a) Adam smith
 - (b) Alfred Marshall
 - (c) Lionel Robbins
 - (d) None of the above
15. In concept of economics ,macro means
- (a) Small
 - (b) Large
 - (c) Middle
 - (d) All of the above
16. Quantity of a product people are willing to buy at a certain price is known as _____.
- (a) Supply
 - (b) Supply relationship
 - (c) Demand
 - (d) Demand relationship

17. The credit of developing the concept of modern economic growth goes to
- (a) Arthur lewis
 - (b) Michael P. Todaro
 - (c) Gunnar mydral
 - (d) Simon Kuznets
18. _____ is about not having enough money to meet basic need including Food, Clothing and Home.
- (a) Poverty
 - (b) Labour
 - (c) Unemployment
 - (d) None of the above
19. “Underdeveloped countries are the slums of the world economy” this statement is by
- (a) Ragnar nurkse
 - (b) A.N. Caimcross
 - (c) Colin clark
 - (d) None of the above
20. _____ is an economic good that act as a medium of exchange in transaction.
- (a) Money
 - (b) Production
 - (c) Equipment
 - (d) Neutrality

21. The total demand for goods and services in an economy is known as
- (a) Aggregate demand
 - (b) National demand
 - (c) Gross national product
 - (d) Economic wide demand
22. Macroeconomic is the branch of economics that deals with _____.
- (a) The economic as a whole
 - (b) Imperfectly competitive markets
 - (c) Only the long run adjustment
 - (d) Sociology
23. Planning from below is known as
- (a) Centralized planning
 - (b) Functional planning
 - (c) Decentralized planning
 - (d) Structural planning
24. The subject matter of economics is distributed into _____ parts.
- (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Five
25. Under free exchange markets the rate of foreign exchange is determined by
- (a) Balance of payments theory
 - (b) Mint par theory
 - (c) Purchasing power parity theory
 - (d) Non proportional

26. Which market structure symbolizes the existence of “few sellers”?
- (a) Oligopoly
 - (b) Monopoly
 - (c) Monopolistic competition
 - (d) Perfect competition
27. On which law of consumption the concept of consumers surplus is based?
- (a) Engel’s law
 - (b) Law of demand
 - (c) First Law of Gossen
 - (d) Second law of Gossen
28. Economic planning is a subject _____.
- (a) In the state list
 - (b) In the concurrent list
 - (c) In the union list
 - (d) In the special list
29. The demand has three essentials - Desire, purchasing and power and _____.
- (a) Quantity
 - (b) Cash
 - (c) Supply
 - (d) Willingness to purchase

30. The growth rate of agricultural production was negative in the
- (a) First plan
 - (b) Second plan
 - (c) Third plan
 - (d) Fourth plan
31. The goal of a pure market economy is to meet the desire of _____.
- (a) Consumers
 - (b) Companies
 - (c) Workers
 - (d) The government
32. Product differentiation is an important feature of
- (a) Perfect competition
 - (b) Monopolistic competition
 - (c) Monopoly
 - (d) None of these
33. The principle reasons behind economic problems
- (a) Unlimited wants
 - (b) Limited or scarce of means
 - (c) Alternatives uses of means
 - (d) All of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the Exploring the subject matter of economics.

Or

- (b) Examine the nature and scope of managerial economics.

35. (a) Distinguish between the cardinal utility approach and ordinal utility approach.

Or

- (b) Discuss the different types of demand analysis.

36. (a) Explain the important features of theory of production.

Or

- (b) Distinguish between the explain cost and implicit cost and private and social cost.

37. (a) Explain the important functions of marginal cost and marginal revenue.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the concept of nation of marginal cost.

38. (a) State and Explain the marginal productivity and profits.

Or

- (b) Describe the important functions of Markets.

39. (a) Explain the Firm's behaviour.

Or

(b) Briefly describe wages and productivity and wages regulation.

40. (a) Describe the Scarcity Vs Differential rents.

Or

(b) State and explain the Macro Economic Analysis.

N-0262

Sub. Code

200314

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year – First Semester

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The system of recording transactions based on dual concept is called _____
 - (a) Double account system
 - (b) Double entry system
 - (c) Single account system
 - (d) Single entry system

2. The accounting equation is based on _____.
 - (a) Going concern concept
 - (b) Dual aspect concept
 - (c) Money measurement concept
 - (d) Cost concept

3. The business entity concepts can be applied a _____
- (a) Sole — proprietor partnership firm
 - (b) Company
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
4. Goods are those things which are purchased for _____.
- (a) Resale
 - (b) Consumption
 - (c) Private use of the owner
 - (d) Share issue
5. Each transaction is first entered in the _____
- (a) Ledger
 - (b) Journal
 - (c) Trial balance
 - (d) Balance sheet
6. The return of goods to a supplier should be credited to _____
- (a) Supplier a/c
 - (b) Sales return a/c
 - (c) Purchase a/c
 - (d) Sales a/c
7. Cash book is an example of _____.
- (a) General journal
 - (b) Special journal
 - (e) Is not a journal
 - (d) Ledger

8. Bills Receivables a/c is a _____.
- (a) Real a/c
 - (b) Personal a/c
 - (c) Nominal a/c
 - (d) Cash a/c
9. Journal proper is used to record _____
- (a) All purchases of goods
 - (b) All sales of goods
 - (c) All adjusting and rectification entries
 - (d) All payment entries
10. Bank reconciliation statement is _____
- (a) A part of the cash book
 - (b) A Ledger account
 - (c) A statement showing the causes for difference between the balances of cash book and pass book
 - (d) A recording and summarizing statement
11. Unfavorable bank balance means _____
- (a) Credit balance in the cash book
 - (b) Credit balance in the pass book
 - (c) Debit balance in the pass book
 - (d) Debit balance in the cash book
12. When overdraft as per pass book is the starting point, bank charges of Rs. 1,000 recorded twice will be _____
- (a) Added by Rs. 1,000
 - (b) Added by Rs. 2,000
 - (c) Deducted by Rs. 1,000
 - (d) Deducted by Rs. 2,000

13. Credit side of the pass book was overcast by Rs. 500. When overdraft as per cash book is the starting point.
- (a) Rs. 500 to be deducted
 - (b) Rs. 1,000 to be deducted
 - (c) Rs. 500 to be added
 - (d) Rs. 1,000 to be added
14. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared by _____
- (a) A bank
 - (b) A customer of the bank
 - (c) Creditors
 - (d) Debtors
15. Premium received on issue of shares is shown on _____
- (a) Asset Side Of The Balance Sheet
 - (b) Liability Side Of The Balance Sheet
 - (c) Credit Side Of The P and L A/C
 - (d) Debit Side Of The P and L A/C
16. The minimum share Application money is _____
- (a) 5% of the face value of shares
 - (b) 10% of the issue price of shares
 - (c) Re. 1 per share
 - (d) 15% of the face value of shares
17. Premium on issue of shares can be used for _____
- (a) Distribution of dividend
 - (b) Writing off capital losses
 - (c) Transferring to general reserve
 - (d) Paying fees to directors

18. Share allotment account is a _____
- (a) Impersonal account
 - (b) Nominal account
 - (c) Personal account
 - (d) Real account
19. Premium received on issue of shares cannot be utilised for _____.
- (a) For the issue of bonus shares
 - (b) For writing of preliminary expenses
 - (c) For providing premium payable on redemption
 - (d) For distribution of dividend
20. Maximum number of members in public limited company is _____.
- (a) 10
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 50
 - (d) Unlimited
21. When shares issued at premium which of the following account is credited?
- (a) Share premium account
 - (b) Share first call account
 - (c) Share allotment account
 - (d) Share forfeited account
22. While calculating purchase price, the following values of assets are considered
- (a) Book value
 - (b) New values fixed
 - (c) Average values
 - (d) Market values

23. What are final accounts?
- (a) It is the absolute final stage of accounting
 - (b) It is the sum of the company's expenditure and income
 - (c) It is the determiner of a company's net profit and loss
 - (d) All of the above
24. How many stages does the process of final accounting have?
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 5
25. Organise the order of the process of final accounting
- (a) Final accounts, journal, ledger
 - (b) Ledger, journal final accounts
 - (c) Journal, ledger, final accounts
 - (d) They do not have an order
26. Which of these is not a component of the final accounts?
- (a) Balance sheet
 - (b) Trading Account
 - (c) Profit and Loss Sheet
 - (d) Transaction receipts
27. Final accounts are prepared on a _____
- (a) Yearly basis
 - (b) Quarterly basis
 - (c) Half Yearly basis
 - (d) Differs from company to company

28. Concepts are _____ of Research.
- (a) Guide
 - (b) Tools
 - (c) Methods
 - (d) Variables
29. Trading account is prepared to find out?
- (a) Gross Profit or loss
 - (b) Net profit or loss
 - (c) Financial position
 - (d) None
30. Opening stock is?
- (a) Debited in trading account
 - (b) Credited in trading account
 - (c) Credited in profit and loss account
 - (d) Debited in profit and loss account
31. Wages is an example of?
- (a) Capital expenses
 - (b) Indirect expenses
 - (c) Direct expenses
 - (d) All of before

32. Profit is the difference between?
- (a) Assets and liabilities
 - (b) Assets and equities
 - (c) The assets purchased with cash contributed by the owner and the cash spent to operate the business
 - (d) The assets received for goods and services and the amounts used to provide the goods and services.
33. Tangible assets used in the business that are of a relatively fixed or permanent nature are called?
- (a) Fixed assets (b) Revenues
 - (c) Expenses (d) Liabilities

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) What are the various classifications of accounting?

Or

- (b) Explain the Accounting Conventions in detail.

35. (a) Journalise the following:

- Purchased goods worth Rs. 5,000 less 20% trade discount and 5% cash discount.
- Withdrew Rs. 500 from bank for personal use.
- Rs. 2,646 received from Anand in full settlement of Rs. 2,700
- Bought furniture for Rs. 5,000 from ABC Ltd.
- Goods worth Rs. 1,000 found defective were returned to Raj & co

Or

- (b) Journalise the following transactions, post them in the Ledger and balance the accounts as on 31st December, 2019

Dec. 1	Rajini started business with a capital of Rs. 50,000
2	He purchased furniture for Rs.5,000
3	He bought goods on credit from Vinod for Rs. 8,000
4	He sold goods to Suresh for Rs. 5,000
5	He received cash from Suresh Rs. 3,000

36. (a) What are the difference between Cash book and Pass book

Or

- (b) What are the accounts that are prepared by Non - trading concerns?

37. (a) Explain the Current Drawing Accounts.

Or

- (b) Describe the importance of revaluation of assets.

38. (a) From the following particulars taken from Ramesh's books prepare trading and profit and loss a/c for the year ended 31st December 2005 and the balance sheet as on that date.

	Rs.		Rs.
Land and building	47,000	Plant	35,000
Cash	2,300	Patents	12,000
Debtors	3,800	Furniture	4,700
Sales	94,500	Travelling	8,500
Bills receivables	1,200	Salesman's commission	1,300
Purchases	1 6,800	Carriage inwards	400
Wages	23,900	Packing	600
Creditors	5,200	Advertising	1,800
Salaries	16,500	Bank	5,600

	Rs.		Rs.
Sales return	400	Loans	42,400
Loss by fire	500	Trucks	18,500
Discount received	200	capital	65,000
Opening stock	6,500		

Provide for 15% depreciation on plant. Write off patents by one third. An amount of Rs. 850 was due to workers. An over payment of Rs. 200 was made to the salesman towards commission. The insurance company agreed to meet the losses on fire totally. Closing stock was value at Rs. 3,700.

Or

- (b) A company issued 50000 shares. These shares were underwritten as follows:

X-10,000 shares, Y-15,000 shares, Z-5,000 shares. In addition there was a firm underwriting as: X-5,000 shares, Y-2,000 shares, Z-1,000 shares. The total subscription was 40,000 shares; shares and the forms included the following marked forms: X-10,000 shares; Y-10,000 shares and Z-5,000 shares. Determine the total liability of underwriters and the company.

39. (a) What do you understand the forfeiture of shares? Briefly explain it.

Or

- (b) Write format of final accounts for banking companies.
40. (a) Discuss the concept of prudential accounting.

Or

- (b) Briefly explain the classification of assets.

N-0263

Sub. Code

200321B

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year — Second Semester

PART - I : COMMUNICATION SKILLS - II

(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **ALL** questions.

1. The word interview refers to a conversation between _____.
(a) Interviewer (b) Interviewee
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
2. Interview which are taken on phone or video called.
(a) Telephone interview
(b) Face to face interview
(c) Interview
(d) None
3. How many stages of interview?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

4. How many types of interviews?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
5. The word interview is derived from _____.
(a) Latin (b) French
(c) German (d) Spanish
6. In resume where should keep your career goal?
(a) Objective (b) Skills
(c) Profile (d) Summary
7. The _____ format lists your work with history with dates; with your most recent employer and job title listed first.
(a) Functional (b) Combination
(c) Chronological (d) Portfolio
8. Public relations use the external communicators prepared by corporate communications to generate a _____ of the company.
(a) Static image (b) Positive image
(c) Negative (d) Mobile
9. Corporate communications use emails, announcement, minutes of meeting_____
(a) External (b) Internal
(c) Disrupted (d) Prolonged
10. Which of these is a technical word of slanting?
(a) Lateral (b) Sloping
(c) Tilting (d) Bent

11. Which of these words is used in technical writing?
- (a) Apex (b) Top
(c) Slanting (d) Bottom
12. The presenter acts as the_____
- (a) Delivery of the information
(b) Medium of the information
(c) Advocate of the information
(d) Supporter of the information
13. A presentation is a form of communication in which person shares factual information with an audience that is_____.
- (a) Specific (b) Small
(c) Large (d) Mixed
14. Which of the following is usually based on pictures?
- (a) Listen and transfer information
(b) Listen and classify
(c) Listen and predict
(d) Listen and guess
15. When making an observation sheet, which areas are observed in listening?
- (a) How a student's hand is held
(b) Use of classroom language
(c) To pronounce wisely
(d) Prove the meaning

16. Which of the following activities is used with painting?
- (a) Listen and label
 - (b) Listen and guess
 - (c) Listen and predict
 - (d) Listen and repeat
17. Transactional listening _____.
- (a) Lays emphasis on conveying information
 - (b) Lays emphasis on harmonious commutation in the social context
 - (c) Does not require careful attention to details and facts
 - (d) Is interactive by nature
18. To develop speaking skill which of the given options is the least important?
- (a) To discuss a topic
 - (b) Listen to which child has to say patiently
 - (c) Ask child to answer questions
 - (d) Provide full of opportunity to present his/her views
19. Which statement is true in the context of language skills?
- (a) All skills are learnt together not in graded manner
 - (b) All language skills are independent of each other
 - (c) Language skills are learnt step by step as LSRW
 - (d) Language skills do not effect each other
20. The acceptable sound combinations of a language are specified in its _____ rules.
- (a) Grammatical
 - (b) Syntactic
 - (c) Inflection
 - (d) Phonological

21. The English language has _____ pure vowels sounds and _____ diphthongs.
- (a) 12,8 (b) 10,6
(c) 8,4 (d) 10,4
22. In order to know the correct pronunciation of English words, the learner should_____.
- (a) Know the meanings only
(b) Know the spelling
(c) Know how to write the words
(d) Know the spelling meanings and how they are pronounced
23. There are 44 sounds in English. Out of these, how many sounds are vowels and how many are consonants respectively?
- (a) 20,24 (b) 5,39
(c) 22,22 (d) 10,34
24. Which of the following approach is based on letters and sounds?
- (a) Language experience approach
(b) Phonics
(c) Whole sentence reading
(d) Look and say
25. Study of the meaning of words and phrases is known as _____
- (a) Syntax (b) Semantics
(c) Morphology (d) Linguistics

37. (a) Write elaborately on the learner centre activities in English Language.

Or

(b) Write an essay on the importance of Listening Skills.

38. (a) What are the modes of Conversational skills?

Or

(b) Write an essay on the importance of Presentation Skills.

39. (a) Write an essay on Paragraph writing.

Or

(b) What is Technical Writing?

40. (a) Write your own Resume.

Or

(b) Write an essay on the Corporal Communication Skills.

N-0264

Sub. Code

200323

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year – Second Semester

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. One of the most important functions of a manager is to make decisions and _____
 - (a) organizational objectives
 - (b) problem solving
 - (c) efficiency
 - (d) scarce resources

2. _____ skills basically involve the use of knowledge methods and techniques in performing a job effectively
 - (a) technical (b) human
 - (c) conceptual (d) diagnostic

3. Taylor published a book titled the principles of scientific management in _____
(a) 1912 (b) 1914
(c) 1911 (d) 1913
4. Fayol Sees the scalar chain as a _____
(a) order (b) equity
(c) stability (d) line of authority
5. _____ is a critical managerial activity
(a) organizing (b) controlling
(c) planning (d) equity
6. Once an overall plan has been adopted, it is necessary to develop other derivative plans for each segment of the company, to support the _____ plan
(a) formal (b) informal
(c) order (d) stability
7. All efforts of an organization are directed towards a common _____
(a) objective (b) profit
(c) goal (d) results
8. Once the tasks have been determined, these tasks must be classified into manageable work _____
(a) units (b) hour
(c) time (d) profit
9. _____ provides for the services of staff specialists in those areas where they are needed.
(a) standing plans (b) centralization
(c) communication (d) time frame

10. _____ is the managerial function of recruitment, selection, training, developing, promotion and compensation of personnel
- (a) staffing
 - (b) centralization
 - (c) formal organization
 - (d) time frame
11. _____ includes accurate identification of the efforts of employees and the admiration of the involvement of the employee towards motivating and leading notes self-instructional 114 material organizational goal accomplishment.
- (a) fear motivation
 - (b) extrinsic motivation
 - (c) positive motivation
 - (d) intrinsic motivation
12. _____ needs comprise of the needs for love, companionship, affection and social relations.
- (a) basic
 - (b) safety
 - (c) social
 - (d) esteemed
13. _____ are also judged by their behaviour as leaders irrespective of the characteristics.
- (a) managers
 - (b) leaders
 - (c) politicians
 - (d) boss
14. _____ means the amount of confidence felt by a person or group of people, especially when in a dangerous or difficult situation
- (a) teamwork
 - (b) autocratic
 - (c) skills
 - (d) morale

15. _____ efficiency departments have supervisions who, being job centred, keep workers busy through a prescribe work cycle and prescribed procedures
- (a) low (b) high
(c) medium (d) strong
16. _____ oriented climate are organizations that are dominated by autocratic, leadership
- (a) role (b) task
(c) power (d) people
17. Controls should be such that all people who are affected by it are able to understand them fully and _____ them
- (a) flexibility (b) timeliness
(c) accurate (d) accept
18. _____ standards indicate the financial expenditure involved per unit of activity
- (a) cost (b) income
(c) market share (d) time
19. An organization sets its _____ to bring more clarify to the business vision
- (a) profits (b) goals
(c) analysis (d) formulation
20. _____ refers to decisions that are critical to an organization in the long term
- (a) strategy (b) strategic decisions
(c) corporate strategy (d) strategic management

21. _____ results in the under utilization of managers services and over controlling of subordinates
- (a) narrow span (b) wide span
(c) large span (d) small span
22. _____ have a great influence on span of control
- (a) quality of subordinates
(b) nature of work
(c) management policies
(d) line and staff relationships
23. _____ ensures that the idea or the message assumes a communicable form
- (a) encoding (b) communication
(c) decoding (d) transmission
24. _____ communication takes place within the organization or group
- (a) external (b) internal
(c) upward (d) downward
25. Coordination between units of the same organization is termed as _____
- (a) external (b) internal
(c) vertical (d) substantive
26. _____ is defined as a business obligation of a firm to work in such a manner that the society is benefitted.
- (a) coordination
(b) stakeholders
(c) social responsibility
(d) motivation

27. A change that changes the very mission of the organization is called _____ change
- (a) structure (b) strategic
(c) process (d) people oriented
28. _____ is an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making concessions
- (a) TQM (b) Biofeedback
(c) Compromise (d) Stress
29. The ability to work with other people amicably involving patience, trust and genuine involvement in _____
- (a) interpersonal skills
(b) interpersonal relationships
(c) conceptual skills
(d) diagnostic skills
30. _____ means the characteristics spirit of a culture, era or community as manifested in its attitudes and aspirations
- (a) Ethos (b) Bureaucratic
(c) Marketing (d) Approaches
31. _____ planning is the determination of alternative courses of actions to be taken if the original plans are disrupted or become inappropriate due to changed circumstances
- (a) strategic (b) contingency
(c) incubation (d) brain storming

32. _____ is the process of coordinating structural elements in the most effective manner.
- (a) narrow span
 - (b) organizational design
 - (c) organizational structure
 - (d) span of management
33. _____ means the concentration of control of an activity or organization under a single authority
- (a) staffing (b) controlling
 - (c) centralization (d) formal organization

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer the questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Examine the different schools of management.
- Or
- (b) Describe the major schools of management thought.
35. (a) Describe the concept of MBO.
- Or
- (b) Describe the different forms of organizational structure.
36. (a) Explain the staffing function in organizations. Discuss its importance.
- Or
- (b) Enumerate the two types of models of motivation.

37. (a) Explain the democratic leadership. What are its advantages?

Or

(b) What is directing? Discuss its principles.

38. (a) Describe the different methods of comparing the actual results with expected results for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of control systems.

Or

(b) Examine the role, functions and skills of board and top management in strategic management.

39. (a) Describe the concept of span of management.

Or

(b) Explain the different types of communication.

40. (a) Explain the principles of coordination.

Or

(b) Examine the concepts and principles of total quality management.

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200324

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Year – Second Semester

COST ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. _____ accounting is the modern concept of accounts as a total of management.
(a) Management (b) Cost
(c) Financial (d) General
2. _____ cost centre consists of a person or a group of persons.
(a) Production (b) Service
(c) Impersonal (d) Personal
3. Modern inventory management makes use of operations research and statistical techniques in _____ stock levels.
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum
(c) Fixing (d) Re-order

4. _____ level is a level at which normal issues are stopped and materials are issued for important jobs only.
- (a) EOQ (b) Minimum
(c) Labour (d) Finance
5. The treatment and control labour turnover falls under the purview of _____ department.
- (a) Accounting (b) Personal
(c) Labour (d) Finance
6. The cost of labour turnover may be broadly classified into _____ broad categories.
- (a) three (b) four
(c) two (d) five
7. _____ overheads are the cost of seeking to create and stimulate demand of securing orders.
- (a) Distribution (b) Indirect wages
(c) Direct wages (d) Selling
8. _____ method is used for those overhead costs that are not directly related to departments and whose remoteness necessitates an arbitrary distribution.
- (a) Service (b) Ability to pay
(c) Survey (d) Department cost
9. _____ may be defined as an unavoidable residue material arising in certain types of manufacturing process.
- (a) Scrap (b) Production
(c) Tender price (d) Output

10. Information shown in a cost sheet is presented in the form of a T-shape account it is known as _____ account.
- (a) scrap (b) production
(c) tender price (d) output
11. The cost accounts, overheads are recovered at a predetermined rate whereas in financial accounts there are recorded at _____
- (a) actual costs
(b) stock valuation
(c) absorption overheads
(d) appropriation profit
12. _____ refer to the type of accounting in which actual transaction of a company are recorded to show the financial position.
- (a) Management (b) Cost
(c) Financial (d) General
13. _____ costing is probably the most widely used method of cost ascertainment.
- (a) Process (b) Personnel
(c) Labour (d) Wastage
14. _____ loss is a controllable loss and thus can be avoided if corrective measures are taken.
- (a) Normal (b) Abnormal
(c) Secured (d) Unsecured
15. _____ method is based on the assumption that work in progress moves on a first in first out basis.
- (a) LIFO (b) Weighted average
(c) FIFO (d) Average cost

16. The joint cost is apportioned on the basis of net value of each product is calculated in _____ method.
- (a) Sales values (b) Reverse cost
(c) Physical units (d) Survey methods
17. The number of jobs undertaken at a time are usually large as compared to number of contracts because contracts are generally much _____ in size.
- (a) Smaller (b) Equal
(c) Unequal (d) Bigger
18. Contract account is also debited with overheads which tend to be small in relation to _____ costs.
- (a) Direct (b) Indirect
(c) Contract price (d) Contract account
19. Job costing is a method of cost ascertainment used in _____ industries.
- (a) Job procedure (b) Job order
(c) Job production (d) Job cost sheet
20. Direct materials, direct labour and direct expenses which can be identified with the batch are recorded an the batch _____
- (a) Job procedure (b) Job order
(c) Cost card (d) Cost sheet
21. Budgeting aids managers in _____ their efforts so that objective of the organisation as a whole harmonize with the objective of its divisions.
- (a) Communication (b) Control
(c) Co-ordination (d) Motivation

22. ZBB means _____
- (a) Zero Based Budget
 - (b) Zeal Based Budget
 - (c) Zero Balance Budget
 - (d) Zeal Balance Budget
23. Historical costing is comparatively an expensive system of costing as it involves the maintenance of a _____ volume of records.
- (a) Smaller (b) Larger
 - (c) Maximum (d) Minimum
24. _____ costs are predetermined costs as targets costs that should be incurred under efficient operating conditions.
- (a) Operating (b) Standard
 - (c) Semivariable (d) Variable
25. In absorption costing, all manufacturing costs are _____ in the cost of the products produced.
- (a) Reduced (b) Gained
 - (c) Abnormal (d) Segregation
26. The Profit Value (PV) Ratio is the ratio of contribution over _____
- (a) Goods (b) Profit
 - (c) Sales (d) Margin
27. "Choosing among alternatives with only an immediate or limited end in view" is defined by _____
- (a) Harson (b) Thomson
 - (c) David (d) Fayal

28. _____ accounts are the total accounts which are opened in the cost ledger with the main objective of completing the double entry and making the cost ledger and self balancing.
- (a) Cost (b) Control
(c) Standard (d) Financial
29. Units of _____ are represented by good finished production. It is therefore, always taken as 100% complete in respect of all elements of cost.
- (a) Normal gain (b) Normal loss
(c) Abnormal gain (d) Abnormal loss
30. Materials of _____ costing in contract costing can be either materials returned to store or materials at site.
- (a) Operating (b) Standard
(c) Semivariable (d) Contracting
31. _____ types of costs are considered while determining the economic batch quantity there are setting up costs and carrying costs.
- (a) Four (b) Six
(c) Five (d) Two
32. _____ is a prerequisite for budgeting while budgeting is not a prerequisite for forecasting.
- (a) Budget (b) Costing
(c) Forecasting (d) Controlling
33. _____ cost variance is divided into labour rate variance and labour efficiency variance.
- (a) Production (b) Labour
(c) Budget (d) Controlling

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the FIFO and LIFO methods of valuing materials issues. Discuss the effect of rising prices and falling prices on these two methods of pricing of material issues.

Or

- (b) A manufacturer has shown an amount of Rs. 19310 in his books as 'Establishment' which really include the following expenses.

	Rs.
Interest on debentures	1,200
Agents commission	6,750
Warehouse wages	1,800
Warehouse repairs	1,500
Lighting of office	70
Office salaries	1,130
Director's remuneration	1,400
Travelling expenses for salesman	1,760
Rent, rates and insurance warehouse	310
Rent, rates and insurance of office	230
Lighting of warehouse	270
Printing and stationary	1,500
Trade Magazine	70
Donations	150
Bank charges	100
Cash discount allowed	770
Bad debts	300

From the information prepare a statement showing total

- (i) Selling expenses
- (ii) Distribution expenses
- (iii) Administrative expenses
- (iv) Expenses which you could exclude from costs.

35. (a) What do you understand by economic order quantity? How they are calculated?

Or

(b) A factory has three production departments. The policy of the factory is to recover the production overheads of the entire factory by adopting a single blanket rate based on the percentage of total factory overheads to total factory wages. The relevant data for a month are given as below.

Department	Direct Materials	Direct Wages	Factory Overheads	Direct Labour Hours	Machine Hours
Budget :					
Machining	6,50,000	80,000	3,60,000	20,000	80,000
Assembly	1,70,000	3,50,000	1,40,000	1,00,000	10,000
Packing	1,00,000	70,000	1,25,000	50,000	-
Actual :					
Machining	7,80,000	96,000	3,90,000	24,000	96,000
Assembly	1,36,000	2,70,000	84,000	90,000	11,000
Packing	1,20,000	90,000	1,35,000	60,000	-

The details of one of the representative jobs produced during the month are as under :

Job No. CW. 7083				
Department	Direct Materials	Direct Wages	Direct Labour Hours	Machine Hours
Machining	1,200	240	60	180
Assembly	600	360	120	30
Packing	300	60	40	-

The factory adds 30% on the factory cost to cover administration and selling overheads and profit required.

- (i) Calculate the overheads absorption rate as per the current policy of the company and determine the selling price of job No. CW 7083.
 - (ii) Suggest any suitable alternative method(s) of absorption of the factory overheads and calculate the overhead recovery rates based on the method(s) so recommended by your.
 - (iii) Determine the selling price of Job. No. CW 7083 based on the overhead application rates calculated in (ii) above.
 - (iv) Calculate the department-wise and total under or over recovery of overheads based on the company's current policy and the method(s) recommended by you.
36. (a) What is unit (or) output costing? In what industries is it used?

Or

- (b) Indicate the reasons why it is necessary for the cost and financial accounts of an organization to be reconciled and explain the main reasons of difference which enter into such accounts.

37. (a) In a manufacturing unit, the raw materials passes through four processes, I, II, III and IV and the output of each process is the input of the subsequent process. The loss in the four processes I, II, III and IV are respectively 25%, 20%, 20% and of the input. If the end product at the end of process IV is 40,000 kgs. What is the quantity of raw materials required along with its cost to be fed at the beginning of process I when the cost of the same is Rs. 5 per kg.

Or

- (b) Describe the different methods of accounting for joint products.
38. (a) Explain how the profits are determined in the case of uncompleted contracts.

Or

- (b) What are the main features of job costing? Describe briefly the procedure of recording costs under job under costing.
39. (a) Explain the process by which the various budgets are prepared.

Or

- (b) Describe the process of setting standard costs.
40. (a) GMR Co. Ltd has to choose between machine X₁ and X₂ and provides the following data.

	X ₁	X ₂
Output per annum (units)	10,000	10,000
Profit at the above level	30,000	24,000
Fixed cost per annum	30,000	16,000

Compute :

- (i) B.E. Point of the two machines
- (ii) Level of output where the two machines are equally profitable.
- (iii) The machine suitable for different levels of output of the product.

Or

- (b) Describe the sales mix decisions in decision making.
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N-0266

Sub. Code

200331

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Third Semester

ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. “Organisational Behaviour is directly concerned with the understanding production and control of Human Behaviour in organisation” is defined by _____
(a) Callahan (b) Fred Luthans
(c) Stephens. P (d) Newstorm
2. _____ is a response of an individual or group in an action, environment, person or stimulus.
(a) Optimistic (b) Dynamic
(c) Behaviour (d) Custodial
3. Eysenck and cattel have developed _____ theory.
(a) Personality (b) Self
(c) Social Learning (d) Ego

4. In _____ , the respondents are provided with statements pertaining to measurement of attitude.
- (a) Reportory Grid (b) Likert scale
(c) Opinion surveys (d) Interview
5. _____ is an important psychological process that determines Human Behaviour
- (a) Motivation (b) Learning
(c) Attitude (d) Perception
6. _____ is an ability of a person that is required to do mental activities
- (a) Number Aptitude (b) Perceptual speed
(c) Memory (d) Intellectual ability
7. _____ Groups are the ones, which are formally designed and organized, which have formal organisation and formally designed and organized.
- (a) Formal (b) Informal
(c) Peer (d) Command
8. _____ Theory is based on reward cost outcome of interactions.
- (a) Balance (b) Exchange
(c) Human's (d) Propinquity
9. At the _____ state, the group have matured fully,
- (a) Adjourning (b) Performing
(c) Norming (d) Forming

10. _____ leads to greater group effectiveness, Participation, co-operation and a constructive morale.
- (a) Effectiveness of Leader
 - (b) Rigidity
 - (c) Dynamic
 - (d) Flexibility
11. Political parties form coalitions to contest elections mainly to increase the _____ power.
- (a) Co-opting (b) Centrality
 - (c) Bargaining (d) Impact
12. Innovation in _____ to get most accurate career Guidance.
- (a) Career Guidance (b) Career counselling
 - (c) Causative factor (d) Distress
13. _____ is central to organizational dynamics which generally leads to an organizational politics.
- (a) Struggle for power
 - (b) Jealousy
 - (c) Conflict
 - (d) Cope with change
14. The _____ of a place is the character and of the atmosphere.
- (a) ambiguity (b) ambience
 - (c) reciprocity (d) locus of control
15. Stress has both psychological and psychological _____.
- (a) issue (b) different forms
 - (c) impact (d) personal

16. _____ demands are factors related to person's job.
- (a) role (b) task
(c) interpersonal (d) environmental
17. _____ is useful in situations when the individual realizes that he is wrong.
- (a) avoiding (b) accommodating
(c) compromising (d) competing
18. Inter group conflicts are classified into _____ types.
- (a) two (b) three
(c) five (d) six
19. "Effectiveness of an organisation can be seen in terms of the survival of the organisation" is defined by _____.
- (a) Campbell (b) Hummel
(c) Barnard (d) Hannan
20. _____ is primarily concerned with monitoring and regulating actual results with respect to desired ones.
- (a) Effectiveness (b) coordination
(c) Control (d) efficiency
21. Founder's of every organisation have certain _____ and _____.
- (a) values and beliefs
(b) right and job
(c) action and reward
(d) symbols and slogan

22. _____ represent practices and beliefs that have been successful in the past.
- (a) Shared value
 - (b) Artifacts
 - (c) Communication
 - (d) Shared assumptions
23. The norms of work developed by the members of an organisation are reflective of its _____.
- (a) skill
 - (b) values
 - (c) culture
 - (d) expectations
24. Culture represents the _____ situation.
- (a) social
 - (b) actual
 - (c) sociological
 - (d) values
25. Effective change requires new behaviours, _____ and organisational practices.
- (a) attitudes
 - (b) change
 - (c) unfreezing
 - (d) freezing
26. The stress of a person can be reduced if attention is paid towards _____.
- (a) Job Involvement
 - (b) Job Design
 - (c) Job work
 - (d) Job culture
27. To increase _____ among employees are require a organizational development.
- (a) Employee satisfaction
 - (b) Interpersonal skills
 - (c) Interpersonal trust
 - (d) Communication

28. _____ takes into account the nature of job.
(a) Job enrichment (b) Work redesign
(c) QWL (d) MBO
29. _____ theory is based on the notion that an individual get motivated.
(a) trait (b) perception
(c) psychoanalytical (d) personality
30. _____ is a feeling of annoyance that occurs when something does not go as we expect.
(a) Frustration (b) Consensus
(c) Compromising (d) Group
31. The Return on yield from an investment is proportional to _____.
(a) demand (b) supply
(c) return (d) risk
32. Stress is a biological situation response to _____.
(a) distress
(b) demanding situation
(c) delegation
(d) counselling
33. _____ can be defined as employees who are devoted to the success of their organisation.
(a) productivity
(b) loyalty
(c) work life balance
(d) resistance to change

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Outline the different approaches of organisation behaviour.

Or

- (b) Explain the factors influencing individual behaviour.

35. (a) Narrate the significance of Learning.

Or

- (b) Summarize the significance of Team.

36. (a) Discuss the different methods of formation of teams.

Or

- (b) Explain the characteristics of Power.

37. (a) Enumerate the determinants of organisational policies.

Or

- (b) Discuss the potential sources of stress.

38. (a) Interpret the various strategies of resolving destructive conflict.

Or

- (b) Discuss the approaches of organizational effectiveness.

39. (a) Summarize the functions of organizational culture.

Or

(b) Explain the factors influencing organizational change.

40. (a) Explain the advantages of work-life balance

Or

(b) Discuss the various techniques of interventions in the organisation development.

N-0267

Sub. Code

200332

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2023**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Third Semester

BUSINESS STATISTICS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What are the methods of collecting Primary Data?
 - (a) Interview
 - (b) Observation
 - (c) Questionnaire
 - (d) All of the above

2. A measure of is a single value that attempts to describe a set of data by identifying the central position within that set of
 - (a) Central Tendency
 - (b) Mean
 - (c) Median
 - (d) Mode

3. The sample mean is a
 - (a) Parameter
 - (b) Statistics
 - (c) Variable
 - (d) Constant

4. The suitable average for qualitative data is
 - (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Geometric mean

5. The scatter in a series of values about the average is called
 - (a) Central tendency
 - (b) Dispersion
 - (c) Skewness
 - (d) Symmetry

6. Goodness of fit of a distribution is tested by
 - (a) Chi square test
 - (b) T test
 - (c) F test
 - (d) Z test

7. A researcher wants to test the significance of the differences of the average performance of more than two sample groups drawn from a normally distributed population which one of the following hypothesis-testing tests is appropriate?
- (a) Chi-square test
 - (b) F-test
 - (c) z-test
 - (d) t- test
8. Identify the window not associated with SPSS
- (a) Editor
 - (b) Syntax
 - (c) Output
 - (d) Format Cells
9. The simple probability of the occurrence of an event is called the
- (a) Bayesian probability
 - (b) Conditional probability
 - (c) Joint probability
 - (d) Marginal probability
10. Under which situation, the method of 'experimentation, modeling and sensitivity analysis' is used to determine the information requirements of the management?
- (a) Total Uncertainty
 - (b) High Risk
 - (c) Low Risk
 - (d) Certainty

11. A Bernoulli process has all but which one of the following properties?
- (a) Each trial has two possible outcomes
 - (b) The probability of a success on any trial remains fixed over time
 - (c) The probability of success on any trial is equal to the probability of failure
 - (d) Trials are statistically independent
12. For a positively skewed distribution, mean is always:
- (a) Less than the median
 - (b) Less than the mode
 - (c) Greater than the mode
 - (d) Difficult to tell
13. The degree of peakedness or flatness of a unimodal distribution is called
- (a) Skewness
 - (b) Symmetry
 - (c) Dispersion
 - (d) Kurtosis
14. The first three moments of a distribution about the mean are 1, 4 and 0. The distribution is:
- (a) Symmetrical
 - (b) Skewed to the left
 - (c) Skewed to the right
 - (d) Normal

15. The regression coefficient of X on Y is
(a) b_{XY} (b) b_{YX}
(c) Not Specified (d) None
16. The coefficient of correlation between the regression coefficients is
(a) Arithmetic Mean
(b) Geometric Mean
(c) Average
(d) None
17. If there is a very strong correlation between two variables then the correlation coefficient must be:
(a) Any value larger than 1
(b) Much smaller than 0, if the correlation is negative
(c) Much larger than 0, regardless of whether the correlation is negative or positive
(d) None of these alternatives is correct
18. A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample, such as sample mean, is known as a
(a) Population parameter
(b) Sample parameter
(c) Sample statistic
(d) Population mean
19. The Measure of dispersion can never be:
(a) Positive
(b) Zero
(c) Negative
(d) Equal to 2

20. Mean deviation computed from a set of data is always:
- (a) Negative
 - (b) Equal to standard deviation
 - (c) More than standard deviation
 - (d) Less than standard deviation
21. The ratio of the standard deviation to the arithmetic mean expressed as a percentage is called:
- (a) Coefficient of standard deviation
 - (b) Coefficient of skewness
 - (c) Coefficient of kurtosis
 - (d) Coefficient of variation
22. If all the scores on examination cluster around the mean, the dispersion is said to be
- (a) Small
 - (b) Large
 - (c) Normal
 - (d) Symmetrical
23. The sum of absolute deviations is minimum if these deviations are taken from the
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Mode
 - (c) Median
 - (d) Upper quartile
24. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The standard deviation of a constant is equal to unity
 - (b) The sum of absolute deviations is minimum if these deviations are taken from the mean
 - (c) The second moment about origin equals variance
 - (d) The variance is positive quantity and is expressed in square of the units of the observations

25. Which measure of dispersion can be computed in case of open-end classes?
- (a) Standard deviation
 - (b) Range
 - (c) Quartile deviation
 - (d) Coefficient of variation
26. The moments about origin are called.
- (a) Moments about zero
 - (b) Raw moments
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
27. Given below the four sets of observations. Which set has the minimum variation?
- (a) 46, 48, 50, 52, 54
 - (b) 30, 40, 50, 60, 70
 - (c) 40, 50, 60, 70, 80
 - (d) 48, 49, 50, 51, 52
28. Which of the following statements is false
- (a) The standard deviation is independent of change of origin
 - (b) If the moment coefficient of kurtosis $\beta_2 = 3$, the distribution is mesokurtic or normal.
 - (c) If the frequency curve has the same shape on both sides of the centre line which divides the curve into two equal parts, is called a symmetrical distribution
 - (d) Variance of the sum or difference of any two variables is equal to the sum of their respective variances

29. Departure from symmetry is called:
- (a) Second moment
 - (b) Kurtosis
 - (c) Skewness
 - (d) Variation
30. Which of the following is a unit free measure of dispersion:
- (a) Range
 - (b) Standard deviation
 - (c) Interquartile range
 - (d) Coefficient of range
31. Correlation analysis is a
- (a) Univariate analysis
 - (b) Bivariate analysis
 - (c) Multivariate analysis
 - (d) Both Bivariate and Multivariate analysis
32. If one of the regression coefficients is greater than unity, the other must be
- (a) More than Unity
 - (b) Less than Unity
 - (c) Unity
 - (d) All
33. The rank correlation coefficient was discovered by
- (a) Fisher
 - (b) Spearman
 - (c) Karl Pearson
 - (d) Bowley

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the Elements of statistics in Plural Sense or Numerical data.

Or

- (b) Explain the Scope and nature of Data collection techniques.

35. (a) Describe the phases involved in the Skewness and Kurtosis.

Or

- (b) Discuss the advantages of linear correlation in statistics.

36. (a) Explain the Parts and Format of a Table.

Or

- (b) What are the different types of correlation in statistics? Discuss.

37. (a) Discuss the uses and limitations of index number.

Or

- (b) Explain the different dimensions of price and Quantity index numbers.

38. (a) Explain the significance of Time series in research.

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of linear and quadratic trends.

39. (a) Discuss the significant features of Sampling Distributions.

Or

(b) Explore the difference between type I and Type II errors.

40. (a) Discuss the benefits of Probability distribution.

Or

(b) Describe the Properties of Bayes Theorems.

N-0268

Sub. Code

200333

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year - Third Semester

BANKING THEORY

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The different types of commercial banks are
 - (a) Public sector banks
 - (b) Private sector banks
 - (c) Foreign banks
 - (d) All of the above
2. The primary functions of bank is —————
 - (a) Accepting deposit and lending loan
 - (b) Transferring and exchanging
 - (c) Safeguarding and lending
 - (d) Transferring and lending

3. A unit bank has ——— branches at all.
- (a) Many (b) Few
(c) No (d) All of the above
4. Expand the term CRR
- (a) Credit reserve ratio
(b) Cash reserve ratio
(c) Commercial reserve ratio
(d) Currency reserve ratio
5. The investment policy of a commercial bank are as follows
- (a) Liquidity
(b) Stability
(c) Productivity of investment
(d) All of the above
6. Expand the term SLR
- (a) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
(b) Security Liquidity Ratio
(c) Statutory License Ratio
(d) Security License Ratio
7. The bank rate, also known as ———
- (a) Interest rate (b) Growth rate
(c) Discount rate (d) Decline rate
8. In Money market is a market for short-term funds as a period of
- (a) 365 days (b) 364 days or less
(c) 364 days or more (d) 365 days or less

9. _____ act as a medium of exchange when it is used to intermediate the exchange of goods and services.
- (a) Goods
 - (b) Services
 - (c) Money
 - (d) Trade
10. The meaning of the word fiat is _____
- (a) Command of the sovereign
 - (b) Controlled of the sovereign
 - (c) Command of the saving
 - (d) Controlled of the saving
11. Paper money does not have any _____ value.
- (a) Extrinsic
 - (b) Intrinsic
 - (c) Both extrinsic and intrinsic
 - (d) None of the above
12. The stock of money, which constitutes the supply of it, consists of _____
- (a) Metallic money or coins
 - (b) Currency notes issued by the currency authority
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above.
13. Expand the term PPP
- (a) Purchasing power parity
 - (b) Power purchase parity
 - (c) Parity power purchase
 - (d) Purchase power parity

14. The primary objective of exchange control in the case of vast majority of countries is to stimulate _____ and discourage _____
- (a) Export and import
 - (b) Buying and selling
 - (c) Import and export
 - (d) Selling and Buying
15. The Banking Companies was Amendment in the year —

- (a) 1960 (b) 1958
 - (c) 1959 (d) 1970
16. Expand the term NABARD
- (a) National Bank for Aquaculture and Rural Development
 - (b) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
 - (c) National Bank for Agricultural and Refinance Development
 - (d) National Bank for Aquaculture and Refinance Development
17. The biggest foreign banks in India is _____
- (a) Citi Bank
 - (b) ANZ Grindlays
 - (c) Bank, Standard Chartered Bank
 - (d) Hong Kong Bank
18. The Reserve Bank is fully owned and operated by the

- (a) Government of India
 - (b) Multinational company
 - (c) Indigenous banker
 - (d) None of the above

19. The other function performed by State Bank of India are _____
- (a) It buys and sells gold and silver
 - (b) It acts as agent of cooperative banks.
 - (c) It underwrites issues of stocks, shares and debentures
 - (d) All of the above
20. Risk is the potential of gaining or losing something of _____
- (a) Gain (b) loss
 - (c) Value (d) Trade off
21. Most of the benefits from the cooperatives have been covered by the _____ land owners because of their strong socio-economic position.
- (a) Small (b) Medium
 - (c) Big (d) None of the above
22. Urban cooperative banks are registered under Cooperative Societies Acts of the respective _____ government.
- (a) central (b) state
 - (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above
23. A sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low is called _____
- (a) advance (b) subsidy
 - (c) grant (d) depreciation
24. Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras are examples of _____ sector banks.
- (a) private (b) public
 - (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

25. In 2002-03, the share of private sector banks in total bank branches is _____
- (a) 7.25 percent (b) 8.25 percent
(c) 8.75 percent (d) 9.25 percent
26. The parameters elected for evaluation of efficiency of Private Banks are _____
- (a) Business per Employee
(b) Establishment expenses per Employee
(c) Profit per Employee
(d) All of the above
27. Expand the term IRDA
- (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
(b) Interest Regulatory and Development Authority
(c) Income Regulatory and Development Authority
(d) Insurance Rural and Development Authority
28. The banker expectations from customer are _____
- (a) Refrain from Q to Q existence
(b) Focus on core competencies
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
29. _____ plays an important role in building healthy relationship between a banker and customer.
- (a) liquidity (b) solvency
(c) trust (d) none of the above
30. Bill of Exchange Act was passed in the year _____
- (a) 1881 (b) 1882
(c) 1883 (d) 1884

31. Letter of credit is used in _____ trade.
- (a) Import (b) Export
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
32. A 'lien' may be defined as the right to retain property belonging to a _____ until he has discharged a debt due to the retainer of the property.
- (a) Creditor (b) Debtor
(c) Agent (d) All of the above
33. The various features of Modern trends in banking system are _____
- (a) IMPS (Immediate Payment Service)
(b) RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement)
(c) NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer)
(d) All of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Describe the various kinds of banks.
- Or
- (b) What is credit creation? Explain how bank can create credit.
35. (a) Enumerate the major functions performed by RBI.
- Or
- (b) Write a note on the monetary standards in India

36. (a) Describe the main factors causing fluctuations in exchange rates.

Or

(b) What are the important provisions of the Banking Regulation Act? Discuss.

37. (a) Differentiate commercial banks from and co-operative banks.

Or

(b) Explain the various functions performed by State Bank of India.

38. (a) What are the major recommendations of the high power committee on urban cooperatives? Discuss

Or

(b) Describe the role of private sector banks in India.

39. (a) Explain the precautions to be taken before opening a bank account.

Or

(b) Examine the special features of the relationship between a banker and a customer.

40. (a) Describe the various Agency Functions of bank.

Or

(b) Explain the recent trends in Indian Banking System.

N-0269

Sub. Code

200334

**B.B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2023**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Third Semester

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE - I

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Reserve Bank of India Act is enacted in the year

- (a) 1949 (b) 1935
- (c) 1934 (d) 1956

2. The maximum period for which a term deposit can be
accepted is _____
- (a) Two years (b) Ten years
- (c) Five years (d) Seven years

3. The word indemnity means _____
- (a) Avoid risk (b) Protection of consumers
- (c) To save from loss (d) Secure investment

4. In _____, the banker does not get the right to retain any assets of the borrower
- (a) Particular lien
 - (b) Negative lien
 - (c) General lien
 - (d) Banker's lien
5. The District Council shall meet as and when necessary but at least _____ meetings every year
- (a) Two (b) One
 - (c) Three (d) Four
6. Principle of Co-operative is _____
- (a) Self-help as well as mutual help
 - (b) Reduce risk
 - (c) Raise capital from external sources
 - (d) Interaction with local customers
7. Capital of RBI is owned by _____
- (a) Government of India
 - (b) Jointly by Government of India and State Governments
 - (c) GOI and World Bank jointly
 - (d) World Bank
8. Securities and Exchange Board of India Act is enacted in the year _____
- (a) 1895 (b) 1995
 - (c) 1992 (d) 1898

9. An endorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the endorsement, exclude his own liability thereon. It refers to _____
- (a) Facultative endorsement
 - (b) Endorsement in blank
 - (c) Conditional endorsement
 - (d) Endorsement sans recourse
10. If the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is _____
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Voidable
 - (c) Void
 - (d) Transferable
11. The term banking is defined under
- (a) RBI Act
 - (b) BR Act
 - (c) Companies Act
 - (d) SEBI
12. RBI Governor is appointed by _____
- (a) Banks and FIs
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Central Government
 - (d) President
13. _____ does not include in Public sector banks in India
- (a) IDBI Bank
 - (b) Syndicate Bank
 - (c) ICICI Bank
 - (d) Canara Bank
14. The transferor is called a _____
- (a) Maker
 - (b) Mortgage
 - (c) Mortgagee
 - (d) Mortgagor

15. _____ is a special kind of bailment.
- (a) Pledge (b) Lien
(c) Cheque (d) Promissory note
16. Banking Ombudsman scheme applies to _____
- (a) Central India (b) South India
(c) Whole of India (d) North India
17. Not negotiable crossing and account payee crossing are called _____
- (a) Specific crossing
(b) General crossing
(c) Open cheque
(d) Restrictive crossing
18. The security receipts are not issued to the _____
- (a) Central government
(b) Official gazette
(c) Banking company
(d) public
19. The right of set-off is also known as the right of _____
- (a) Combination of accounts
(b) Comparative statement
(c) Appropriation of payments
(d) Book-keeping

20. MICR technology used for clearance of cheques by banks refers to
- (a) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
 - (b) Magnetic Ink Company Recognition
 - (c) Magnetic Ink Cross Recognition
 - (d) Magnetic Ink Community Recognition
21. The relationship between a banker and a customer is
- (a) That of a debtor and creditor
 - (b) That of a creditor and a debtor
 - (c) Primarily that of a debtor and a creditor
 - (d) (a) and (b) together
22. The banker has a statutory obligation to
- (a) Honour customer's cheques
 - (b) Exercise lieu
 - (c) Maintain secrecy of his customer accounts
 - (d) Honour customer's bills
23. RBI is the _____ to the government
- (a) Banker
 - (b) Trader
 - (c) Linker
 - (d) None
24. The present bank rate is _____
- (a) 6.5%
 - (b) 9%
 - (c) 7%
 - (d) 1%
25. Before opening a current or savings account _____
Must be obtained
- (a) A letter of intimation
 - (b) A letter of comment
 - (c) A letter of introduction
 - (d) A letter of knowledge

32. Which one of the following is the most importance relationship between a banker and customer?
- (a) Debtor and Creditor
 - (b) Bailee and Bailor
 - (c) Agency and principal
 - (d) Trustee and Beneficiary
33. In which type of deposit, the high rate of interest is provided by the Bank?
- (a) Current Account
 - (b) Recurring Deposit Account
 - (c) Fixed Deposit Account
 - (d) Saving Account

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the general relationship between a banker and a customer.

Or

- (b) Explain the main features of a Cheque.

35. (a) What are the major functions of Commercial Banks?

Or

- (b) What do you mean by crossing? Explain the types of crossing.

36. (a) What are features of current account?

Or

- (b) What is Negotiable Instrument? Explain the different types of Negotiable Instrument.

37. (a) Explain the different kinds of endorsement.

Or

(b) Explain the difference between bill of exchange and Promissory Note.

38. (a) Write any differences between Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account.

Or

(b) What are the different types of accounts in a bank?

39. (a) Describe the Dishonors of a bill of exchange.

Or

(b) Briefly examine the precautions to be taken before a cheque for payment.

40. (a) What is the role of Modern Banking in Economic Development?

Or

(b) Write short notes on the followings:

(i) RTGs

(ii) NEFT and

(iii) MICR

N-0270

Sub. Code

200341

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

ELEMENTS OF MARKETING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. In the history of marketing, when did the production period end?
 - (a) In the late 1800s
 - (b) In the early 1900s
 - (c) In the 1920s
 - (d) After the end of the Second World War.

2. The key term in the American Marketing Association's definition of marketing is:
 - (a) Activity
 - (b) Sales
 - (c) Products
 - (d) Value

3. Marketers operate in which marketplaces:
- (a) Consumer and business
 - (b) Global and non-profit
 - (c) (a) and (b) both
 - (d) None of the above
4. "Better products, Better value, Better living" is the mission statement of which company:
- (a) VICCO (b) HUL
 - (c) P and G (d) NIRMA
5. CDM stands for _____
- (a) Consumer Development Model
 - (b) Consumer Decision Mix
 - (c) Consumer Decision Making
 - (d) Consumer Development Matrix
6. Parents buy toy or gifts for their children. This act is considered as _____ in the buying process.
- (a) Buyer (b) Decider
 - (c) Maintainer (d) All of the above
7. In the traditional _____ concept, the main strategy of the company is to find customers for the product, manufactured by them and somehow convince the customer into buying this product.
- (a) Selling (b) Product
 - (c) Production (d) Marketing
8. Some companies are now switching from being product- centred to being more _____ centred.
- (a) Competency (b) Marketing
 - (c) Sales (d) Customer-segment

9. _____ environment consists of the factors like inflation rate, interest rate and unemployment.
- (a) Geographic (b) Economic
(c) Demographic (d) Technological
10. When a firm practice _____ concept, all its activities are directed to satisfy the consumer.
- (a) Selling (b) Production
(c) Marketing (d) Societal
11. Marketing channel that involves no intermediaries to made their products available to final buyers is classified as
- (a) Direct channel (b) Indirect channel
(c) Static channel (d) Flexible channel
12. The _____ function of marketing makes the products available in different geographic regions.
- (a) Production (b) Selling
(c) Distribution (d) Promotion
13. Logistics means _____
- (a) Production (b) Flow of goods
(c) Consumption (d) Marketing channel
14. Logistics management is a part of _____
- (a) Production
(b) Marketing channel
(c) Supply chain management
(d) Consumption
15. Which of the following is not included in the function of physical supply?
- (a) Standardization (b) Storage
(c) Packaging (d) Transportation

16. The best channel of distribution for vacuum cleaner is _____
- (a) Direct marketing (b) Tele marketing
(c) Retail chains (d) None of these
17. Transportation belongs to _____ function of marketing.
- (a) Research (b) Exchange
(c) Physical supply (d) Facilitating
18. _____ is a broad range of activities concerned with efficient movement of finished goods from the end of the production line to the consumer.
- (a) Physical distribution
(b) Channel of distribution
(c) Intensive distribution
(d) None of these
19. Which of the following is not a non-store retailing?
- (a) Tele marketing (b) Direct marketing
(c) Kiosk marketing (d) Retail chains
20. In _____, manufacturers supply products to a limited number of outlets in the target market.
- (a) Selective distribution
(b) Geographical distribution
(c) Intensive distribution
(d) Executive distribution

21. Which company is the pioneer in direct marketing?
- (a) Johnson and Johnson
 - (b) Eureka Forbes
 - (c) Avon cosmetics
 - (d) Cipla
22. Ensuring the availability of the products and services as and when required by the customers is _____ utility.
- (a) Time
 - (b) Place
 - (c) Form
 - (d) Profession
23. The process of moving the raw materials from the place of the suppliers to the place of the producers is known as _____
- (a) Inbound logistics
 - (b) Outbound logistics
 - (c) Inventory management
 - (d) Acquisition of raw materials
24. The flow of goods from production to consumption is known as _____
- (a) Inbound logistics
 - (b) Outbound logistics
 - (c) Process logistics
 - (d) Reverse logistics
25. A strength of radio advertising is _____
- (a) The ability to reach segmented audiences
 - (b) The ability to reach prospective customers on a personal and intimate level
 - (c) Low cost per thousand
 - (d) All of the above

26. Marketers can enhance the consumers' ability to access knowledge structures by _____
- (a) Using loud music
 - (b) Using colorful ads
 - (c) Employing verbal framing
 - (d) Repeating brand information
27. All marketing activities that attempt to stimulate quick buyer action or immediate sales of a product are known as _____
- (a) Sponsorship (b) Advertising
 - (c) Personal selling (d) Sales promotion
28. A detergent that advertises how clean it gets clothes is appealing to the _____ consumer need.
- (a) Functional (b) Symbolic
 - (c) Biological (d) Utilitarian
29. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for setting advertising objectives?
- (a) Objectives must specify the amount of change
 - (b) Objectives must be stated in terms of profits
 - (c) Objectives must be realistic
 - (d) Objectives must be internally consistent
30. The _____ component of attitudes focuses on behavioral tendencies.
- (a) Affective (b) Instrumental
 - (c) Conative (d) Cognitive
31. The process of translating thought into a symbolic form is known as _____
- (a) Encoding (b) Feedback
 - (c) Noise (d) Decoding

32. Margaret Stephens notices the television commercial because of the loud sounds. This is an example of _____
- (a) Exposure
 - (b) Involuntary attention
 - (c) Non-voluntary attention
 - (d) Voluntary attention
33. The series of steps that must be followed by salespersons is classified as:
- (a) Marketing process
 - (b) Selling process
 - (c) Intermediation process
 - (d) Nominal process

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Describe the nature and scope of marketing.

Or

- (b) Discuss the Marketing Concepts and Approaches.

35. (a) Illustrate the scope and significance of Consumer Behaviour.

Or

- (b) Discuss the Importance of Market segmentation.

36. (a) What are the functions of product planning development?

Or

- (b) Explain the Role of Product Positioning.

37. (a) How to determine the Price? And its importance of price in the marketing mix.

Or

(b) What are the factors affecting the Distribution channel?

38. (a) Describe the functions of Physical distribution of goods.

Or

(b) Describe the merits and demerits of the Promotion.

39. (a) Illustrate the classification of Personal Selling.

Or

(b) Describe the significance of the Training and Compensation.

40. (a) Explain the nature and importance of Communication Process.

Or

(b) Enumerate the current trends in Marketing.

N-0271

Sub. Code

200342

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023.

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE – II

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Dept recoverable through BRT can be _____.
 - (a) Secured
 - (b) Un secured
 - (c) Personal
 - (d) Bailor

2. Identify the exception to the principle of lending
 - (a) Safety (b) Security
 - (c) Free income (d) Diversity

3. When a guarantee is invoked who is primarily responsible to honour?
 - (a) The beneficiary
 - (b) The guarantor
 - (c) The applicant
 - (d) The guarantor and Applicant

4. How many number parties are involved in a cheque during banking process?
- (a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2
5. Mortgage is defined under
- (a) Contract act
(b) Sale of goods act
(c) Transfer of property act
(d) None of the above
6. Loan against LIC policies are given based on
- (a) Surrender value (b) Paid up value
(c) Insured value (d) Market value
7. Mortgage is a loan granted against security of _____
- (a) Movable property
(b) Un movable property
(c) Either (a) or (b)
(d) Based on the amount
8. Branch lines for commercial banks is provided by _____.
- (a) RBI
(b) SBI
(c) Central government
(d) State government
9. ATM personal identification is a
- (a) Alpha numerical (b) 4 digit number
(c) 3 digit number (d) 5 digit number

10. Loan against goods in go down as security comes under _____.
- (a) Hypothecation (b) Pledge
(c) Mortgage (d) Assignment
11. The maximum number of operations allowed in a safe deposit value in a single day is
- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) No limit
12. Who has the authority to certify that any instrument is not chargeable with duty?
- (a) Collector (b) Bank official
(c) Magistrate (d) Customers
13. Bank does not give loans against _____.
- (a) Gold ornaments (b) LIC Policy
(c) Current deposit (d) Lottery ticket
14. Bank charges interest on _____.
- (a) Deposit (b) Loans
(c) Both (a) or (b) (d) None of above
15. Account payee in crossing is addressed to
- (a) Collecting banker (b) Payee
(c) Drawee banker (d) Draft
16. Bank's Lien is
- (a) Contigent Lien
(b) Particular Lien
(c) General Lien
(d) (b) and (c)

17. A clean bill is _____.
- (a) Well documented
 - (b) Un documented
 - (c) Need not be accepted
 - (d) Unwritten
18. Cash withdrawal from business by the proprietor should be credited to _____.
- (a) Cash account (b) Purchase account
 - (c) Capital account (d) Drawings account
19. Under which of the following documents the bank collects supply bills
- (a) Mandate
 - (b) Letter of Authority
 - (c) Indemnity Bond
 - (d) Power of Attorney
20. Kissan Credit Cards is issued for
- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
 - (c) 5 years (d) 10 years
21. When bank does not adopt a proper lending and investment policy?
- (a) It will not incur loss
 - (b) It will loss the deposit
 - (c) Sales of goods on credit
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) is correct
22. The clean loan is issued based on _____.
- (a) Income (b) Security
 - (c) Sales (d) Partners

23. NRE time deposits can be opened for minimum and maximum for
- (a) 6 months and 3 years
 - (b) 1 year and 3 years
 - (c) 1 years and 10 years
 - (d) 15 days to 3 years
24. The rate of interest charged for the loan by the banker compared to overdraft and cash credit is generally.
- (a) High
 - (b) Low
 - (c) Same
 - (d) Based on the amount
25. The relationship between a banker and customer in case of a matured Time Deposit remaining unclaimed
- (a) Debtor-Creditor
 - (b) Trustee-Principal
 - (c) Creditor-Debtor
 - (d) Trustee-Beneficiary
26. Negotiable instrument payable on demand should be presented for payment within
- (a) 48 hours
 - (b) 24 hours
 - (c) Reasonable period
 - (d) 7 days

27. Performing assets are also called _____.
- (a) Standard asset
 - (b) Sub standard asset
 - (c) Doubtful assets
 - (d) Loss assets
28. Minimum amount in savings account is fixed by
- (a) Individual banks
 - (b) RBI
 - (c) Govt. of India
 - (d) IBA
29. In case of death of depositor the status of nominee will be
- (a) Legal heir
 - (b) Administrator
 - (c) Executor
 - (d) Trustee of legal heirs
30. In sub standard advances, the unsecured exposure revised rate is _____
- (a) 15%
 - (b) 20%
 - (c) 25%
 - (d) 40%
31. In case of cash receipts stamps duty is not payable upto rupees
- (a) 5
 - (b) 500
 - (c) 5,000
 - (d) 10,000

37. (a) State and Explain the liability of the surety.

Or

(b) Briefly Explain the scope and features of obligations of bank.

38. (a) Explain the objectives of supervision.

Or

(b) Distinguish between the managerial appraisal and technical appraisal.

39. (a) Distinguish between the Indian stamp act and limitation act.

Or

(b) Describe the important scope of industrial sickness.

40. (a) Briefly explain the industrial causes.

Or

(b) Explain the important functions of industrial relations.

N-0272

Sub. Code

200343

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

RESEARCH METHODS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Research problem is selected from the standpoint of
 - (a) Social relevance
 - (b) Financial support
 - (c) Researchers interest
 - (d) Availability of relevant literature
2. The process not needed in experimental research is
 - (a) Controlling
 - (b) Observation
 - (c) Reference collection
 - (d) Manipulation and replication
3. Research is derived from
 - (a) Latin
 - (b) Indian
 - (c) Greek
 - (d) Japanizes

4. Field study is related to
- (a) Real life situation
 - (b) Laboratory situations
 - (c) Experimental situations
 - (d) None of the above
5. Research is based upon _____.
- (a) Rating scale
 - (b) Experiment
 - (c) General principles
 - (d) Scientific method
6. Survey research methods come under
- (a) Pre-empirical research methods
 - (b) Descriptive research methods
 - (c) Experimental research methods
 - (d) All of the above
7. The advantage of sampling is
- (a) Time –saving
 - (b) Capital-saving
 - (c) Increased accuracy
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
8. In case of destructive testing, the best methods of research is
- (a) Sampling
 - (b) Complete enumeration
 - (c) Census survey
 - (d) None of the above

9. Social research can be divided into
- (a) Two categories
 - (b) Three categories
 - (c) Four categories
 - (d) Five categories
10. Survey research studies
- (a) Events
 - (b) Populations
 - (c) Circumstances
 - (d) Processes
11. Action research is a type of
- (a) Applied research
 - (b) Quality research
 - (c) Working research
 - (d) Survey research
12. The advantages of random sampling is that
- (a) It is free from personal biases
 - (b) It produces reasonably accurate results
 - (c) It is an economical methods of data collection
 - (d) All of the above
13. Primary data for the research process can be collected through
- (a) Experiment
 - (b) Survey
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
14. Participant observation is the process of immersing yourself in the study of
- (a) Processes
 - (b) Organization
 - (c) People
 - (d) Methods

15. The Data of research is, generally
- (a) Qualitative only
 - (b) Quantitative only
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) and (b)
16. Testing hypothesis is a _____
- (a) Inferential statics
 - (b) Descriptive statistics
 - (c) Data preparation
 - (d) Data analysis
17. _____ helps comparison of two or more variables
- (a) Classification (b) Tabulation
 - (c) Research (d) Survey
18. Longitudinal approach of Research deals with _____
- (a) Short term researches
 - (b) Long term researchers
 - (c) Horizontal researches
 - (d) None of the above
19. Questionnaire is a _____
- (a) Research method
 - (b) Measurement technique
 - (c) Tool for data collection
 - (d) Data analysis technique

20. A successful research requirements
- (a) Planning
 - (b) Guidance
 - (c) Expert
 - (d) All of the above
21. Diagrams are for _____
- (a) The use of exports
 - (b) Better quantitative picture
 - (c) Better mental appeal
 - (d) The use of imports
22. Statistics is most commonly used in _____
- (a) Maths
 - (b) Science
 - (c) Economics
 - (d) Sociology
23. The first step of research is;
- (a) Selecting a problem
 - (b) Searching a problem
 - (c) Finding a problem
 - (d) Identifying a problem
24. The reporting of Research findings should be done _____
- (a) By the scientists themselves
 - (b) In a scientific and effective way
 - (c) Through internet
 - (d) Through scientific journals
25. Reliability of a research result implies its
- (a) Verifiability
 - (b) Validity
 - (c) Uniqueness
 - (d) Usefulness

26. A common test in research demands much priority on
- (a) Reliability
 - (b) Useability
 - (c) Objectivity
 - (d) All of the above
27. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses:
- (a) T test
 - (b) ANOVA
 - (c) X test
 - (d) Factorial analysis
28. Concepts are _____ of Research.
- (a) Guide
 - (b) Tools
 - (c) Methods
 - (d) Variables
29. Authenticity of a research finding is its ;
- (a) Originality
 - (b) Validity
 - (c) Objectivity
 - (d) All of the above
30. Descriptive research is also called as _____.
- (a) Analytical research
 - (b) Qualitative research
 - (c) Statistical research
 - (d) Applied research
31. The number of individual selected in a sample is called its
- (a) Sampling
 - (b) Quantity
 - (c) Sample size
 - (d) Sample height

32. Last stage of research process is
- (a) Review of literature
 - (b) Report writing
 - (c) Research design
 - (d) Research methods
33. Which of the following is not the method of research?
- (a) Survey
 - (b) Historical
 - (c) Observation
 - (d) Philosophical

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the purpose of research.
- Or
- (b) Examine the survey and Experimental method of research.
35. (a) What is the need for review of literature for research?
- Or
- (b) Discuss the uses of social science research.
36. (a) Explain the important objectives of Hypothesis.
- Or
- (b) Describe the sampling methods for investigation.
37. (a) Explain the different types of sampling methods.
- Or
- (b) Discuss about the types of Interview.

38. (a) Explain the format of a good questionnaire.

Or

(b) Describe the fundamental functions of data collection tools.

39. (a) Explain the importance of Data Analysis.

Or

(b) Describe the F-test for means and Chi-square test contingency table.

40. (a) Describe the Guidelines for making valid interpretation.

Or

(b) State and Explain the features of a good report.

N-0273

Sub. Code

200344

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2023**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

COMPUTER AND BANKING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Mobile banking offers the following
 - (a) Withdrawal of cash
 - (b) Stamen of account
 - (c) Transfer of funds
 - (d) Balance enquiry
2. ATMs are primarily used for performing the _____ function
 - (a) Infrastructure (b) Computer based
 - (c) Banking (d) Hospitalized
3. _____ is a technology that allows you to access you bank account from a mobile device.
 - (a) Home banking
 - (b) Mobile banking
 - (c) Internet banking
 - (d) Television banking

4. The banking operation are carried through a network of branches are called
- (a) Branch banking
 - (b) Unit banking
 - (c) Commercial banking
 - (d) Universal banking
5. Deposit banking is also called as _____
- (a) Commercial banking
 - (b) Unit banking
 - (c) Branch banking
 - (d) Development banking
6. MICR refers to _____
- (a) Magnetic ink character recognition
 - (b) Magnetic ink company recognition
 - (c) Magnetic ink cross recognition
 - (d) Magnetic ink community recognition
7. Banking regulation act was passed in the _____ year
- (a) 1934 (b) 1946
 - (c) 1949 (d) 1948
8. The biggest constraint in E-banking is _____
- (a) Start-up cost (b) Maintenance cost
 - (c) Training cost (d) Security cost

9. Cheque is payable on
(a) Demand (b) Usage
(c) A banker cheque (d) A draft
10. The secure electronic transaction protocol is used for _____
(a) Credit card payment
(b) Cheque payment
(c) Electronic cash payment
(d) Payments of small amount
11. A credit card contains _____
(a) Only cash
(b) Not only cash
(c) Not for cash
(d) Withdraw cash only
12. Electronic payment system is a _____
(a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) Application (d) Customers
13. In banking ATM stands for
(a) Automated tallying machine
(b) Automatic teller machine
(c) Automated totalling machine
(d) Automated transaction of money
14. Bank charges interest on _____
(a) Deposit (b) Loans
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

15. Internet is the cheapest of all banking channel and helps banks to gain substantially in terms of _____cost
- (a) Auditing (b) Deposit
(c) Investment (d) Transaction
16. Development banks are institution which _____
- (a) Give development loans
(b) Provide emergency loans of banks
(c) Are subsidiaries of RBI
(d) A draft
17. The first Indian bank to open branch outside India
- (a) Bank of India
(b) Allahabad bank
(c) South Indian bank
(d) Indian bank
18. Digital signature certificated are issued by _____
- (a) Central government
(b) State government
(c) Certifying authority
(d) None of the above
19. Bank provides loans for _____
- (a) Home (b) Car
(c) Education (d) All of above
20. What is the validity period of cheque?
- (a) 4 months from date of issue
(b) 3 months from date of issue
(c) 1 month from date of issue
(d) Unlimited

21. Internet banking refers to _____
- (a) Operating of account through internet
 - (b) Opening of account through ATM
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of above
22. A collection of interrelated records is called a
- (a) Management information system
 - (b) Spread sheet
 - (c) Database
 - (d) Text file
23. The minimum period for which a commercial bank can accept term deposit is _____
- (a) 7 days (b) 15 days
 - (c) 30 days (d) 60 days
24. Expansion of SET
- (a) State eligibility test
 - (b) Secure electronic transaction
 - (c) Secure eligibility test
 - (d) Signature electronic transaction
25. A banker should prefer to discount
- (a) Trade bill (b) Credit side
 - (c) Debit side (d) Accommodation bill
26. A set of computer programmes used on a computer to perform different tasks is called
- (a) Computer instruction
 - (b) Processor
 - (c) Software
 - (d) Hardware

27. The main function of computer software to turn data into
- (a) Information
 - (b) Program
 - (c) Object
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
28. One or more defects occurring in the computer software that prevents the software from working is called.
- (a) Bot
 - (b) System error
 - (c) Bug
 - (d) Slug
29. Computer language used on internet is _____
- (a) PASCAL
 - (b) JAVA
 - (c) BASIC
 - (d) LOGO
30. KYC means
- (a) Know your customer
 - (b) Know your creditor
 - (c) Know your cost
 - (d) know your card
31. RTGs system works _____ Day in a year
- (a) 365
 - (b) 362
 - (c) 300
 - (d) 305
32. CPU stands for _____
- (a) Central programming unit
 - (b) Central processing unit
 - (c) Central processor unit
 - (d) Central pathway unit

38. (a) Explain the Firewalls secure ledger.

Or

(b) Describe the important objectives of binary number system.

39. (a) State and Explain the peripheral controllers.

Or

(b) Describe the types of software.

40. (a) Briefly Explain the features of AIMs.

Or

(b) Explain the inter branch reconciliation security consideration.

N-0274

Sub. Code

200351

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2023**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Third Year – Fifth Semester

RURAL BANKING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. _____ is the process through which an individual takes an financial risk for a fee.
(a) Debentures (b) Underwriting
(c) Brokers (d) Financial Institutions
2. _____ bank grant loans and advances to small farmers and agricultural labourers.
(a) NABARD (b) RRB
(c) IDBI (d) Nationalised Banks
3. NABARD means
(a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(b) Nationalised Bank for Area and Rural Development
(c) National Bank for Advanced and Rural Development
(d) National Bank for Agricultural and Regional Development

4. NSE largest financial market, incorporated in
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1996 (d) 1992
5. _____ refers to the share and position of the company in the market.
(a) Market Standing
(b) Profitability
(c) Workers performance and attitude
(d) Public responsibility
6. Co – Manager takes care of the _____ arrangements over the term of the loan.
(a) Financial (b) Administrative
(c) Planning (d) Loan
7. Companies will be allowed to raise fresh capital by _____ processing their further issues.
(a) Restricted (b) Limited
(c) Freely (d) Not
8. Understanding is mandatory for the full issue and minimum requirement of _____ % subscription is also mandatory for each issue of capital to public.
(a) 80 (b) 90
(c) 100 (d) 70
9. _____ make non-convertible debentures and other debentures more attractive and acceptable.
(a) Warrants
(b) Bonds
(c) Shares
(d) Cheque

10. Bonds sell at a discount and the face value is repaid at maturity in known as
- (a) fixed interest rate bond
 - (b) perpetual bond
 - (c) secured bond
 - (d) zero coupon bond
11. _____ types of book building process.
- (a) Four (b) Two
 - (c) Six (d) Five
12. In case of Book Building, the _____ is the minimum price at which bids can be made.
- (a) market price
 - (b) current price
 - (c) premium price
 - (d) base price
13. _____ merger represents a merger of firms engaged in the same line of business.
- (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical
 - (c) Conglomerate (d) Alliance
14. _____ is an action, process, or result of combining or writing.
- (a) Consolidation (b) Merger
 - (c) Amalgamation (d) Alliance
15. Portfolio Manager has been debarred from accepting money or securities from his clients for a period of less than _____ year.
- (a) Two (b) One
 - (c) Three (d) Five

16. ——— refers to the process of adjusting one portfolio across different asset classes in light of the portfolio performance.
- (a) Portfolio Rebalancing
 - (b) Portfolio Management
 - (c) CAPM
 - (d) Investment Portfolio
17. Venture capital assistance cover those enterprises which fulfill the following parameter in total investment size
- (a) 5 Crores
 - (b) 5 – 10 Crores
 - (c) Not exceeding 10 Crores
 - (d) Not exceeding 50 Crores
18. In India Mutual Funds are controlled by
- (a) RBI
 - (b) SEBI
 - (c) IRDA
 - (d) AMFI
19. There are equity funds that passively mimic a ——— Index.
- (a) Market
 - (b) ETF
 - (c) Balance
 - (d) Money Market
20. ——— are also known as G – Sec funds.
- (a) Growth funds
 - (b) Gift funds
 - (c) Debt – Oriented funds
 - (d) Sector specific funds

21. _____ form of measurement of volume of production or service.
- (a) Cost unit (b) Capital Budgeting
(c) Mortgage (d) Hypothecation
22. The investment decision of firm are generally known as the
- (a) Capital Budgeting
(b) Cost Center
(c) Profit Center
(d) Cost Unit
23. Short term forecasts _____ months are used primarily for managing liquidity.
- (a) 0 – 3 (b) 1 – 12
(c) 12 – 18 (d) 18 and above
24. _____ refers to a strategy of purchasing equal amounts of bonds maintaining at equal intervals.
- (a) Cash Budgeting (b) Maturity Ladder
(c) Netting (d) The distribution model
25. _____ arises from omitting to record a transaction fully or partially in the books of accounts.
- (a) Error of principle
(b) Error of commission
(c) Error of omission
(d) An error of duplication
26. _____ is a written law passed by legislative body.
- (a) Audit (b) Lieu
(c) Statute (d) Internal Audit

27. _____ refers to persons who buy and sells goods or assets for others.
- (a) Debentures
 - (b) Underwriting
 - (c) Brokers
 - (d) Financial Institutions
28. Commercial Banks face _____ transaction cost in their rural branches.
- (a) Low
 - (b) Normal
 - (c) Average
 - (d) High
29. _____ is a document that guarantees the buyer's payment to the sellers.
- (a) Project Appraisal
 - (b) Syndicate
 - (c) Letter of Credit
 - (d) Escrow Account
30. _____ introduced for the first time in India a transparent screen based trading system.
- (a) NSE
 - (b) BSE
 - (c) OTCEI
 - (d) MCDEX
31. IPO means _____
- (a) Indian Public Offering
 - (b) Initial Public Offering
 - (c) International Public Offering
 - (d) Inter Public Offering
32. In case of book building, listing has to be completed within _____ days of the closure of the issue, which facilitates early trading.
- (a) 12
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 30

33. _____ merger is one which the buyer expands backward towards the source of raw materials or forward in the direction of the ultimate consume.
- (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical
(c) Conglomerate (d) Alliance

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Examine the activities of the rural banks.

Or

- (b) Discuss the various regional rural banks in India.

35. (a) Examine the meaning and scope of loan indication.

Or

- (b) How are Pre – issues activities managed? Discuss.

36. (a) Describe the role of head managers and underwriters.

Or

- (b) Explain the different types of Book building.

37. (a) Describe the various types of mergers.

Or

- (b) Discuss the legal considerations in case of merger of private banking companies along with that of merger of non-banking companies.

38. (a) Explain the concept and types of mutual funds.

Or

- (b) Analyse the meaning and importance of cash management.

39. (a) Discuss the principles for forecasting cash flow.

Or

(b) Examine how a banker secures his advances.

40. (a) Discuss cash forecasting.

Or

(b) Discuss the classification of an audit on the basis of methods of approach to work.

N-0275

Sub. Code

200352

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Third Year – Fifth Semester

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. _____ accounting attempts to identify certain characteristics of accounting that tend to distort the reporting of financial results during periods of rapidly changing prices.
(a) Costing (b) Management
(c) Inflation (d) Financial
2. Managers frequently use information based on the dates collected from
(a) Balance Sheet
(b) Audit reports
(c) Financial Statements
(d) Bank Accounts
3. Generally this account has the same format, i.e., '_____' form, as it followed in case of profit and loss account.
(a) U (b) Z
(c) N (d) T

4. _____ are the marginal things or possessions or properties of business including the amount due to it from others.
- (a) Assets (b) Liabilities
(c) Cost (d) Profit
5. _____ ratio provides an even more critical look at the ability of the company to meet its day – to – day obligations.
- (a) Acid test (b) Current
(c) Turn over (d) Inventory
6. Leverage is a reflection of the use of borrowed funds by a company to increase the return on owner's
- (a) Assets (b) Equity
(c) Debt (d) Business
7. _____ accounts comprise fixed assets and long term liabilities.
- (a) Current (b) Non – Current
(c) Fixed (d) Semi Variable
8. _____ dividend is the dividend paid in between two balance sheet dates.
- (a) Proposed (b) Interim
(c) Preliminary (d) Main
9. _____ is a vital analytical tool that helps a financial manager in effective management of cash.
- (a) Flow of fund
(b) Fund flow statement
(c) Cash flow statement
(d) Schedule of changes in working capital

10. The change in cash can be computed by analysing change that occurred in all non-current and current accounts except
- (a) Debt (b) Capital
(c) Cash (d) Liabilities
11. Commercial organisations always aim to attain the highest volume of _____ at the minimum cost in order to maximize their profits.
- (a) Profit (b) Margin
(c) Loss (d) Sales
12. _____ is perhaps the most useful tool used by the management for planning and controlling major activities of the Business.
- (a) Budgetary Control
(b) Costing
(c) Fixed Budget
(d) Flexible Budget
13. Standard Cost per rupee and per hour by which the standard _____ are converted to the standard product cost.
- (a) Hour (b) Price
(c) Quantities (d) Rate
14. _____ standards are set at the level of maximum efficiency, representing conditions that can seldom be attained.
- (a) Ideal (b) Normal
(c) Basic (d) Attainable
15. Material costing variance represents the difference between the actual _____ and the standard costs of material for a specified output.
- (a) Price (b) Piece
(c) Costs (d) Hour

16. _____ variances are determined by comparing pre determined labour standards with the actual cost of productive labour.
- (a) Costs (b) Labour
(c) Yield (d) Efficiency
17. Marginal Costing is an accounting technique which ascertains marginal cost of additional _____ by differentiating between fixed and variable costs.
- (a) Price (b) Output
(c) Costs (d) Hour
18. _____ – Marginal cost = Contribution.
- (a) P/V ratio (b) Price
(c) Sales (d) Fixed cost
19. _____ costs are the costs which remain fixed for all practical purposes to a certain level of activity.
- (a) Fixed (b) Variable
(c) Semi variable (d) Multiple
20. Break-even chart also helps management in _____ decision.
- (a) Buying (b) Selling
(c) Pricing (d) Planning
21. Differential costing refers to a costing technique that examines the effects of alternatives courses of action can total
- (a) Price (b) Output
(c) Costs (d) Hour
22. In a highly competitive market _____ is often used as a strategic weapon by the firms to attain organizational goods.
- (a) Selling (b) Marketing
(c) Branding (d) Pricing

23. Corporate ——— decisions involve the applications of a suitable technique for the financial evaluation of investment proposals.
- (a) Management (b) Alternative
(c) Investment (d) Planning
24. ——— is a technique in which projects are ranked on the basis of predetermined rate of return.
- (a) Capital Budgeting
(b) Capital Rationing
(c) Appraisal
(d) Costing
25. ——— method also known as the financial statement method.
- (a) IRR (b) ARR
(c) Pay back period (d) NPV
26. The discounted cash flows method deals with cultural cash flow instead of the accounting concept of
- (a) Price (b) Cost
(c) Income (d) Output
27. Goods that are imported or exported on close to being imparted on exported are ——— goods.
- (a) Imported (b) Non tradable
(c) Tradable (d) Cost benefit
28. UNIDO means
- (a) United Nations International Development Organization
(b) Under India Development Organization
(c) United Nations Interland Development Organization
(d) United Nations Income Tax Development Organization

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Management accounting is the presentation of accounting information in a way as to assist the management in decision making – Comment.

Or

- (b) The following are the Balance Sheet of Concern as on 31 December, 2011 and 2012.

Liabilities	2011 Rs.	2012 Rs.	Assets	2011 Rs.	2012 Rs.
Sundry creditors	55,000	83,000	Cash	25,000	18,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Sundry debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Provision for taxation	40,000	50,000	Bills receivable	20,000	30,000
Proposed dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock in trade	77,000	1,09,000
6% debentures	1,50,000	1,00,000	Machinery	80,000	2,00,000
General Reserve	40,000	70,000	Building	2,00,000	1,70,000
Profit and Loss a/c	30,000	48,000	Goodwill	1,15,000	90,000
Capital	<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>4,00,000</u>			
Total	<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>		<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>

Prepare a comparative balance sheet of the concern and study its financial position.

35. (a) Discuss the ratios that determine the liquidity of a business.

Or

(b) The balance sheet of MS Ltd. as on 31st Dec. 2010 and given below:

Liabilities	2010 Rs.	2011 Rs.	Assets	2010 Rs.	2011 Rs.
Equity share capital	2,00,000	3,40,000	Plant	2,40,000	2,60,000
6% preference share capital	2,50,000	3,20,000	Building	2,50,000	2,70,000
Capital	40,000	45,000	Preliminary Expenses	60,000	40,000
Reserves	60,000	48,000	Inventories	65,000	73,000
Provision for Taxation	90,000	90,000	Sundry debtors	70,000	96,000
Proposed Dividend	1,00,000	–	Cash balances	1,50,000	1,45,000
Profit and Loss a/c	70,000	75,000	Receivables	75,000	99,000
Sundry creditors	60,000	40,000			
Bills payable	40,000	25,000			
	<u>9,10,000</u>	<u>9,83,000</u>		<u>9,10,000</u>	<u>9,83,000</u>

Additional information:

- (i) Tax liability in respect of 2010 comes to Rs. 35,000
- (ii) During the year 2011 a plant costing Rs. 42,000 (accumulated depreciation Rs. 25,000) was sold for Rs. 20,000/-
- (iii) Actual dividend paid during the year 2011 amounted Rs. 55,000

Prepare:

- (1) Fund flow statement
 - (2) Schedule change in working capital
36. (a) Discuss the procedures of ascertaining cash from operation as required for the preparation of a cash flow statement.

Or

- (b) A market study reveals that there is a market for 75,000 units of PEE products. Star Co. Ltd. were enjoying 60 percent share of this market. However, it has been estimated that the company's market share will go down by 20 Percent for the budget period. The selling price of the PEE product is Rs. 20 per unit. The cost details of the product are given as under:

Raw materials Rs. 6 per unit

Direct labour Rs. 3 per unit

Variable expenses Rs. 1 per unit

Fixed overhead Rs. 30,000

Prepare a sales budget of the company for the year showing cost of production and gross profit.

37. (a) Differentiate between standard costing, historical costing and budgeting costing.

Or

- (b) A company manufactured 12,000 units during the year 2000 by consuming 36,000 kg of raw material which was purchased at Rs. 3 per kg. The engineering section of the company had estimated 2 kg of raw materials for a unit output. The standard price of the raw materials was fixed for Rs. 3.50 per kg. Calculate material variances.

38. (a) Discuss the applications of marginal costing technique.

Or

- (b) The selling price of a product was Rs. 200 per unit, as its variable cost of Rs. 100 per unit. The total fixed costs were Rs. 2,00,000. Calculate the effect of a reduction in price by Rs. 40 per unit on the P/V ratio, break even point and margin of safety of 4,000 units were produced and sold.

39. (a) Examine and discuss the areas of business where differential costing can serve as tool for decision making.

Or

- (b) Illustrate a format of capital budget and discuss the kinds of proposals under the capital budgeting process.

40. (a) Dabule ESS BEE company Ltd., is planning to acquire a mini computer which costs of Rs. 1,25,000. The computer has a 10 year useful life and has a scrap value of Rs. 20,000. The company estimates annual profit (Before Tax and Depreciation) of Rs. 40,000 from the computer. The tax rate is 40 percent. Compute pay back period.

Or

- (b) Describe the construction of breakeven point volume charts.

N-0276

Sub. Code

200353

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Third Year – Fifth Semester

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The art of procuring, developing and maintaining competent workforce to achieve the goals of an organization in an effective and efficient manner is called as _____.
 - (a) Job analysis
 - (b) Human Resource Management
 - (c) Executive Development
 - (d) Performance Appraisal

2. _____ is the Common feature in every organization.
 - (a) People
 - (b) Formal hierarchy
 - (c) A bureaucratic set up
 - (d) Training

3. Quality Circle is also known as _____.
- (a) Quality Ellipse
 - (b) Quality Square
 - (c) Quality Control Circle
 - (d) Quality Rectangle
4. Six sigma can be defined as _____.
- (a) A summary statistic
 - (b) A representation of variation
 - (c) Permission to improve processes
 - (d) All of these
5. Human Resource department is _____.
- (a) Line department
 - (b) Service department
 - (c) Functional department
 - (d) Production department
6. _____ is a system that may have parts such as procurement, training, performance appraisal and reward etc.
- (a) Marketing (b) Finance
 - (c) HRM (d) Logistics
7. _____ is the basis for Human Resource Planning.
- (a) Economic trend
 - (b) Demand for employees
 - (c) Strategic plan of the firm
 - (d) Budget

8. Formal and detailed examination of the job is called as _____.
- (a) Job Analysis (b) Job Description
(c) Job Evaluation (d) Job Specification
9. _____ is considered as a strategic activity.
- (a) Recruitment (b) Planning
(c) Productivity (d) All of these
10. Inputs to selection includes all but:
- (a) Job analysis (b) Economic environment
(c) Job applicants (d) Supervision
11. Projective test is one type of _____ test.
- (a) Aptitude (b) Achievement
(c) Interest (d) Personality
12. A _____ promotion is when a company promotes an employee without increasing the salary.
- (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical
(c) Dry (d) None
13. _____ is the actual posting of an employee to a specific job.
- (a) Training (b) Development
(c) Promotion (d) Placement
14. The systematic procedure in which the people contribute in organizational goals achievement by acquiring capabilities is classified as _____.
- (a) Training (b) Planning
(c) Staffing (d) Hiring

15. If the employee doesn't meet the performance standards for an accountable task, what type of HRD programme would be more appropriate?
- (a) Coaching (b) Training
(c) Mentoring (d) Counselling
16. Training evaluation is measured by _____.
- (a) Goal based/Goal free/Responsive
(b) Systems/Professional review/Quasi-legal
(c) Goal based/Systems/Responsive
(d) Both (a) and (b)
17. _____ is any learning activity, which is directed towards future needs rather than present needs.
- (a) Training (b) Development
(c) Education (d) Instruction
18. Type of Career Planning which prioritize career of individuals over needs of organization is classified as _____ Career Planning.
- (a) Compression
(b) Tactile
(c) Organization centered
(d) Individual centered
19. Wages represent _____ rates of pay.
- (a) Weekly (b) Daily
(c) Hourly (d) Monthly

20. 'A fair day work for fair day pay' denotes a sense of _____ felt by employees.
- (a) Responsibility
 - (b) Equity
 - (c) Happiness
 - (d) Respect
21. A systematic way of assessing the relative worth of a job is called as _____.
- (a) Job Evaluation
 - (b) Job design
 - (c) Potential appraisal
 - (d) Career Management
22. _____ is not an advantage of transfer.
- (a) Individual motivation
 - (b) Managing dual careers
 - (c) Flexibility
 - (d) Broadening the employee
23. Performance appraisals serve as building blocks of _____.
- (a) Career Planning
 - (b) Job Analysis
 - (c) Recruitment
 - (d) Selection
24. Which of the following is an alternate term used for performance appraisal?
- (a) Quality and quantity of output
 - (b) Job knowledge
 - (c) Employee assessment
 - (d) Payoff

25. Which of the following is not an intramural welfare facility?
- (a) Canteen
 - (b) Workmen safety measures
 - (c) Housing facility
 - (d) Drinking water facility
26. The formal written complaint of employee is called as _____.
- (a) Grievance
 - (b) Grievance strike
 - (c) Grievance arbitration
 - (d) Employee ownership
27. Employees join the union to fulfill their _____ needs.
- (a) Social (b) Esteem
 - (c) Economic (d) All of these
28. Trade unions always aim at _____.
- (a) Minimizing punishment
 - (b) Mobilizing labour
 - (c) Maximizing salary
 - (d) Supporting Government
29. What should be the strategy of HRM?
- (a) Making the long term and short term planning
 - (b) Planning the optimum level of manpower
 - (c) Introducing training programmes to personnel
 - (d) All of these

30. Quality circle develops _____ awareness for safety.
(a) Greater (b) Lesser
(c) No (d) Diminishing
31. Which of the following provides necessary information for job evaluation?
(a) Job Enrichment (b) Job Description
(c) Job Ranking (d) Job Enlargement
32. A/An _____ is considered to be a vertical move in terms of rank and responsibilities.
(a) Appraisal (b) Reward
(c) Increment (d) Promotion
33. Why grievances should be redressed?
(a) Affects the individual
(b) Affects the management
(c) Collective disputes conversion
(d) All of these

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Outline the objectives of Human Resource Management.

Or

- (b) What is ESOP and how does it work?

35. (a) What are HR Challenges?

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of Human Resource Planning.

36. (a) Enlist the merits of internal sources of recruitment.

Or

(b) Name and explain some of the interview techniques.

37. (a) Describe the importance of Training.

Or

(b) Explain any three Training methods.

38. (a) Bring out the features of Career Planning and Career Development.

Or

(b) What is Compensation? What are the various kinds of Compensation?

39. (a) Analyze the various types of transfers.

Or

(b) Explain some of the Performance Appraisal methods.

40. (a) Find out the types of grievances.

Or

(b) Summarize the importance of Workers' Participation in Management.

N-0277

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200354

B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Third Year – Fifth Semester

TOURISM ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Entrepreneurship refers to —————.
 - (a) Person
 - (b) Function
 - (c) Both person and function
 - (d) Technology

2. An Individual who initiates, creates and manages a new business can be called as
 - (a) A Leader
 - (b) A Manager
 - (c) An Entrepreneur
 - (d) A Professional

3. A ————— travel agency is owned by shareholders who are represented by a board of directors.
 - (a) proprietors (b) partnership
 - (c) franchising (d) corporate

4. Availability of trained _____ is essential for tourism
(a) Manpower (b) Candidates
(c) Hoteliers (d) Caterers
5. Who should be involved in preparing a firm's business plan?
(a) Accountant (b) Engineer
(c) Entrepreneur (d) Auditor
6. Which scheme on performance and credit rating has been launched by Union MSME Ministry to assess the creditworthiness and capabilities of industries in the sector?
(a) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
(b) Zero Defect Scheme
(c) Industrial Incentive Scheme
(d) Certification Performance and Economy Rating Scheme
7. Which travellers are more economy oriented?
(a) Budget travellers
(b) Vacationers
(c) Moderates
(d) None
8. A person is considered to be a resident in a country if the person has lived for _____ in the country.
(a) 6 months (b) 1 year
(c) 8 months (d) 2 years

9. Visit to a particular place where an event is the main attraction, it is called _____
- (a) Natural (b) Historic
(c) Religious (d) Event
10. The three main responsibilities involved with managing an entrepreneurial venture once its up and running include all of the following except managing _____
- (a) Process (b) People
(c) Bureaucracy (d) Growth
11. Business risk is not likely to arise due to:
- (a) Change in Government Policy
(b) Good Management
(c) Employee dishonesty
(d) Power failure
12. A car rental site located near the Airport terminal but not directly on the premises of the Airport is called _____.
- (a) Drop off point
(b) Pick up point
(c) Off-premises location
(d) Airport terminal
13. Which of the following is not a major component of Tourism?
- (a) Transport (b) Accommodation
(c) Tour Operators (d) Shops
14. The restaurants which can be formal or informal, with a well-disciplined menu is known as _____ restaurants.
- (a) Classical (b) Occasional
(c) Speciality (d) None

15. Which of the following is a cultural tourist attraction?
(a) Museum (b) National Park
(c) Arts (d) Folklore
16. Which of the following is not a traditional tourist attraction?
(a) Arts (b) Handicrafts
(c) Wildlife (d) Music
17. ARR is the term used in hotel industry for identifying
(a) Average Revenue Rate
(b) Average Rack Rate
(c) Actual Room Rate
(d) Average Room Revenue
18. _____ is one of the highest concerns of guests who visit hospitality businesses.
(a) Comfort (b) Security
(c) Location (d) Food and beverage
19. Entrepreneurship Development Programme is to help _____
(a) Well established business
(b) Employees of an organization
(c) First generation entrepreneurs
(d) None
20. Innovative entrepreneurs face special issues in raising
(a) Development capital
(b) Structural capital
(c) Human capital
(d) Seed capital

21. One of the step in destination planning is
(a) Goal setting (b) Tourism planning
(c) Resource planning (d) Profit making
22. Tourism industry offers _____ means of creating jobs in comparison to manufacturing industry.
(a) High-cost (b) Low-cost
(c) Profitable (d) Affordable
23. The markets and competitors section of a business plan should contain _____.
(a) A statement of the target market
(b) The size of each market segment
(c) The key characteristics of buyers in each business segment
(d) All of these
24. For effective marketing of tourism products, Tourism promotional Plan should be implemented at _____.
(a) National level (b) Regional level
(c) State level (d) All levels
25. _____ operates as a legally appointed agent, representing the principal in certain geographic area.
(a) Tour operator (b) Travel agency
(c) Tour broker (d) Ground operator
26. External links may provide incentives to _____.
(a) Raise Finance
(b) Introduce new working practices
(c) Introduce improvements to products
(d) Attend business exhibitions

27. Innovative entrepreneurs may have to pay high insurance premiums due to the _____.
- (a) Need to protect patents
 - (b) Greater employee liability
 - (c) Greater customer liability
 - (d) Greater trading risks
28. Someone who improves an existing business can be called _____.
- (a) An intrapreneur
 - (b) A professional
 - (c) A co-worker
 - (d) A challenger
29. Tourism destination planning relates to planning of _____.
- (a) Carvings
 - (b) Places
 - (c) Architecture
 - (d) Sculptures
30. Tourism activity is _____ generating activity.
- (a) Income
 - (b) Recreation
 - (c) Travel
 - (d) Destination
31. Destination area must have _____ appeal to tourist
- (a) Accessible
 - (b) Available
 - (c) Attraction
 - (d) Affordable
32. Indian _____ are not part of tourism for attracting foreigners.
- (a) Places
 - (b) Food and taste
 - (c) Paintings
 - (d) Art

33. Which of these is not a challenge for the entrepreneur?
- (a) Managing the cash flow of their business
 - (b) Recruiting new employees
 - (c) Choosing the product or service to sell in the market
 - (d) Formulating rules and regulations relating to conducting entrepreneurship in their country

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain any one theory of Entrepreneurship.

Or

- (b) Elucidate the Venture Creation Process in Tourism Entrepreneurship.

35. (a) How do you manage a family enterprise in Tourism Industry?

Or

- (b) Find out the entrepreneurial opportunities in Tourism.

36. (a) How do you start a Transport Business in India?

Or

- (b) What risks does an entrepreneur face?

37. (a) What do tourists spend their money on?

Or

- (b) Analyze the current trends in the Development of Tourist Attractions.

38. (a) Case Study.

Hotel Snow View located in Shimla was famous for its services. Till 1998, the tourists in seasons had to make advance bookings for accomodation Now few more hotels established recently have started attracting tourists because of their proactive policies. The business of Snow view declined considerably. Even after few policy changes, the decline could not be arrested. Snow view has decided to go for a professional Director-Marketing who would be solely responsible for formulating new strategies to bring the business back to stream.

Questions :

- (i) If you are appointed as Director-Marketing, will you accept the offer? Why?
- (ii) If you accept the offer, what changes would you implement to bring back the hotel on rails?

Or

- (b) Enumerate the various phases of Entrepreneurship Development Programme.

39. (a) What are the strategies of Tourism?

Or

- (b) Write a business plan for a Tourism company.

40. (a) Enlist the good business practices in Tourism.

Or

- (b) Outline the steps involved in setting up of a tourism enterprise.