

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
First Year - First Semester
COMMERCE
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1.

Managerial economics helps in formulating:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Government policies | (b) corporate strategies |
| (c) Legal frameworks | (d) Social programs |

2. The value of an enterprise is determined by:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (a) Its market demand | (b) Future cash flows |
| (c) Its corporate social responsibility | (d) Government interventions |

3. Profit maximization assumes:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Costs are ignored | (b) All resources are used efficiently |
| (c) Market conditions are unstable | (d) There is no competition |

4. Elasticity of demand is highest when:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (a) There are many substitutes available | (b) The product is a necessity |
| (c) The product is an inferior good | (d) The market is highly regulated |

5. Demand forecasting helps in:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Reducing production costs | (b) Predicting future sales trends |
| (c) Government planning | (d) Legal compliance |

6. The concept of marginal cost is essential for:

- (a)Determining optimal production levels
- (c)Controlling employee turnover

- (b)Assessing long-term profitability
- (d)Setting marketing budgets

7. Fixed costs remain constant:

- (a)Regardless of output
- (c)During inflationary periods

- (b)As output increases
- (d)When prices are reduced

8. The short-run in production refers to:

- (a)At least one input being fixed
- (c)Constant economies of scale

- (b)All inputs being variable
- (d)A fixed profit margin

9. In perfect competition, firms are:

- (a)Price takers
- (c)Regulated by the government

- (b)Price makers
- (d)Able to manipulate demand

10. Firms in a perfectly competitive market maximize profit by:

- (a)Setting prices equal to marginal cost
- (c)Differentiating products

- (b)Colluding with other firms
- (d)Government lobbying

11. Business cycles are characterized by:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (a)Fluctuations in economic activity over time | (b)Constant growth in the economy |
| (c)Stable inflation rates | (d)Long-term decreases in GDP |

12. Government intervention in the economy during a business cycle recession often involves:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a)Increasing public spending | (b)Raising interest rates |
| (c)Decreasing taxes | (d)Imposing tariffs on imports |

13. The break-even point is calculated when:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a)Total revenue equals total cost | (b)Total revenue exceeds total cost |
| (c)The firm is making maximum profit | (d)Sales are declining |

14. Planning and forecasting of profit help in:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (a)Reducing risks and improving future strategies | (b)Minimizing employee turnover |
| (c)Managing short-term liabilities | (d)Government tax avoidance |

15. Decision theory helps in:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a)Systematically analyzing choices under uncertainty | (b)Controlling market competition |
| (c)Predicting inflation | (d)Optimizing employee relations |

16. The classification of decision theory includes:

- (a) Decision-making under certainty, risk, and uncertainty
- (c) Profit maximization strategies

- (b) Consumer preferences
- (d) Sales forecasting models

17. The MRTP Act was introduced to:

- (a) Prevent economic concentration
- (c) Support the growth of monopolies

- (b) Encourage economic inequality
- (d) Limit foreign investment

18. Economic concentration can have the following effect:

- (a) Reduced competition in the market
- (c) Decentralization of economic power

- (b) Increased consumer sovereignty
- (d) Improved business transparency

19. Consumer surplus is maximized in the market when:

- (a) There is perfect competition
- (c) Prices are artificially set by the government

- (b) There is monopoly control
- (d) Demand is completely inelastic

20. Consumer sovereignty is most effective in:

- (a) Monopoly markets
- (c) Competitive markets

- (b) Command economies
- (d) Oligopolistic markets

21. Which of the following is a phase of the business cycle?

- (a) Boom
- (b) Decline
- (c) Recession
- (d) Profit maximization

22. Demand-pull inflation occurs when:

- (a) Supply exceeds demand
- (b) Aggregate demand outstrips aggregate supply
- (c) Government decreases spending
- (d) Production costs rise significantly

23. Deflation can be controlled by:

- (a) Increasing interest rates
- (b) Decreasing taxes
- (c) Lowering public expenditure
- (d) Restricting consumer demand

24. Product line pricing is used to:

- (a) Charge the same price for all products
- (b) Differentiate pricing within a product range based on features
- (c) Set the highest possible price for new products
- (d) Reduce prices below cost to attract customers

25. A reason to change an existing product mix could be:

- (a) A decline in consumer demand
- (b) Increased competition
- (c) Introduction of new technology
- (d) All of the above

26. Special order pricing is useful for:

- (a)Expanding into new markets
- (c)Reducing regular customer demand

- (b)Short-term pricing strategies for custom orders
- (d)Long-term pricing policies

27. Economic concentration often results in:

- (a)A reduction in market competition
- (c)Equitable distribution of resources

- (b)Increased competition among small firms
- (d)A decline in market share of large companies

28. One factor contributing to economic concentration is:

- (a)Government regulation to reduce market power
- (c)Growth of monopolies

- (b)Rapid technological advancement
- (d)Price wars between small firms

29. FII investment refers to:

- (a)Foreign Institutional Investors
- (c)Foreign Industrial Investments

- (b)Fixed International Investments
- (d)Federal Investment Institutions

30. Euro issues are a form of:

- (a)Domestic investment
- (c)Taxation imposed by the European Union

- (b)International financial instruments issued in foreign markets
- (d)Government bonds issued in Europe

31. Public enterprises in India are known for:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Operating with profit-maximization objectives | (b) Providing services with social and economic goals in mind |
| (c) Competing primarily in international markets | (d) Being controlled by private investors |

32. Public enterprises typically operate in:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) Competitive markets | (b) Natural monopoly markets |
| (c) International markets only | (d) Completely unregulated environments |

33. The price policy in public utilities is aimed at:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Maximizing profits for shareholders | (b) Ensuring affordability and accessibility of services |
| (c) Eliminating competition from private firms | (d) Increasing prices based on market demand |

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Mention the responsibilities of Managerial Economics.

[OR]

(b) Describe the factors influencing elasticity of demand.

35. (a) Explain the uses of short run and long run demand forecasting.

[OR]

(b) Write about (i) Pioneer pricing (ii) product line pricing.

36. (a) Detail the impact of government institutions (central, state, and local self-government) on public finance and industrial sickness in India.

[OR]

(b) Enumerate the theory of profit.

37. (a) Justify the classification of managerial decision problems.

[OR]

(b) Discuss the objectives of economic planning.

38. (a) Highlight the importance of consumer's surplus.

[OR]

(b) List out the characteristics of business cycle.

39. (a) Explain the factors determining the scope of product line.

[OR]

(b) Discuss the implications of economic power concentration on competition and consumer welfare. How can government regulations address the challenges posed by such concentration?

40. (a) Narrate the guidelines for foreign investment.

[OR]

(b) Summarize the government measures used to control monopolies in India. How does price policy in public utilities ensure fair access and prevent monopolistic practices?

N-1799

N-1801

COURSE CODE

205314

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
First Year - First Semester
COMMERCE
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. The interrelationship between economic and non-economic environment means that:

(a)Economic policies are independent of social factors (b)Political, cultural, and technological factors impact business
(c)Business is not affected by government regulations (d)External factors have no role in economic decisions
2. An unstable business environment can result from:

(a)Stable government policies (b)Economic fluctuations
(c)Strong organizational culture (d)Consistent tax regulations
3. Social responsibility of business is important because:

(a)It improves brand reputation (b)It reduces employee motivation
(c)It increases legal issues (d)It has no impact on profitability
4. A business strategy aligned with environmental factors results in:

(a)Better adaptability and success (b)Increased regulatory violations
(c)Ignoring consumer needs (d)Decreased market competitiveness
5. Which economic system is characterized by profit motive and consumer sovereignty?

(a)Socialism (b)Mixed economy
(c)Capitalism (d)Centralized planning

N-1801

6. Which of the following is a major advantage of a mixed economy?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Complete government control | (b) Balanced economic development |
| (c) Monopoly dominance | (d) Absence of competition |
7. Economic planning refers to:
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) The government's direct involvement in all industries | (b) A systematic approach to economic development |
| (c) Only financial budgeting | (d) Unplanned market growth |
8. Which of the following was a key achievement of economic planning in India?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Rapid industrialization | (b) Widening income inequality |
| (c) Decline in agriculture | (d) Reduced employment opportunities |
9. Which year marked the introduction of India's New Industrial Policy that emphasized liberalization and privatization?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1980 | (b) 1991 |
| (c) 2000 | (d) 2014 |
10. Which of the following is a feature of India's industrial policy before 1991?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Liberalized FDI norms | (b) Focus on public sector dominance |
| (c) Reduced government intervention | (d) Promotion of free-market competition |

11. Disinvestment refers to:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Selling government shares in public enterprises | (b) Increasing investment in public sector companies |
| (c) Expanding government control over industries | (d) Buying more shares of private companies |

12. Which of the following is a major benefit of privatization?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Increased efficiency in operations | (b) Reduction in private sector competition |
| (c) Elimination of foreign investment | (d) Increased bureaucratic control |

13. Which of the following factors govern the technological environment?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Consumer preferences | (b) Research and development |
| (c) Cultural beliefs | (d) Political policies |

14. What is the main function of patents?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Provide financial support to new businesses | (b) Grant exclusive rights to inventors for their innovations |
| (c) Restrict technological advancements | (d) Promote government ownership of inventions |

15. Which of the following is an example of intellectual property?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Land | (b) Trademarks |
| (c) Vehicles | (d) Machinery |

16. What is the key purpose of the Indian Companies Act, 1956?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a)Regulating foreign trade | (b)Governing corporate formation and management |
| (c)Protecting consumer rights | (d)Controlling industrial finance |

17. Which right allows consumers to seek redressal for unfair practices?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (a)Right to be informed | (b)Right to safety |
| (c)Right to consumer grievance redressal | (d)Right to monopolize the market |

18. Which financial instrument represents ownership in a company?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a)Bonds | (b)Debentures |
| (c)Equity shares | (d)Fixed deposits |

19. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established in:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a)1935 | (b)1947 |
| (c)1951 | (d)1969 |

20. Which financial institution was set up to provide financial assistance for industrial development?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (a)LIC | (b)IFCI |
| (c)SIDCO | (d)DFHI |

21. Globalization refers to:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a)Restricting foreign trade | (b)Integration of economies worldwide |
| (c)Eliminating multinational corporations | (d)Encouraging only domestic trade |

22. Which of the following is a key feature of globalization?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a)Reduced trade barriers | (b)Local market restrictions |
| (c)Decrease in international investments | (d)Government control over foreign trade |

23. Globalization in India was significantly accelerated after which year?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a)1947 | (b)1980 |
| (c)1991 | (d)2000 |

24. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) refers to:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a)Investment in the domestic market | (b)Investment made by foreign companies in another country |
| (c)Investment in mutual funds | (d)Stock market speculation |

25. What is the major advantage of FDI?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| (a)Reduction in capital inflow | (b)Improved employment opportunities |
| (c)Decreased foreign exchange reserves | (d)Increased trade restrictions |

26. Which sector in India receives the highest FDI inflow?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a)Agriculture | (b)Services sector |
| (c)Mining | (d)Defense |

27. The World Bank primarily provides:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a)Short-term loans | (b)Long-term development assistance |
| (c)Stock market regulations | (d)Agricultural subsidies |

28. IMF stands for:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a)International Monetary Federation | (b)Indian Monetary Fund |
| (c)International Monetary Fund | (d)International Market Forum |

29. The WTO replaced which organization?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a)World Bank | (b)GATT |
| (c)IMF | (d)UNCTAD |

30. The headquarters of the World Bank is located in:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a)Geneva | (b)New York |
| (c)Washington, D.C. | (d)London |

31. Urbanization refers to:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (a)Development of rural areas | (b)Movement of people from rural to urban areas |
| (c)Decrease in industrialization | (d)Reducing economic growth |

32. .Which of the following is NOT a consumer right under the Consumer Protection Act?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a)Right to safety | (b)Right to monopoly |
| (c)Right to be informed | (d)Right to seek redressal |

33. Which of the following is a major cause of environmental pollution?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (a)Deforestation | (b)Industrial emissions |
| (c)Plastic waste | (d)All of the above |

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Define business environment. Explain its types and significance.

[OR]

(b) Discuss the social responsibilities of business with suitable examples.

35. (a) Define economic system. Explain the characteristics and types of economic systems.

[OR]

(b) Analyse the major achievements and failures of economic planning in India.

36. (a) Explain the key features of the Industrial Policy of 1991 and 2014.

[OR]

(b) Debate the benefits and criticisms of privatization in India.

37. (a) Explain the factors governing the technological environment.

[OR]

(b) Justify the key provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

38. (a) Differentiate between short-term, medium-term, and long-term finance.

[OR]

(b) Explore the functions and importance of SIDBI and ICICI in India's financial system.

39. (a) Clarify the essential conditions for globalization and its impact on Indian business.

[OR]

(b) Consider the determinants of FDI and its impact on the Indian economy.

40. (a) Elaborate the role of the World Bank and IMF in international trade.

[OR]

(b) Examine the role of environmental management in business sustainability.

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
First Year - Second Semester
COMMERCE
MARKETING MANAGEMENT
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following is NOT an element of the marketing mix?

(a)Distribution

(b)Product

(c)Target

(d)Market Pricing

2. Political campaigns are generally examples of____

(a)Cause marketing

(b)Organization marketing

(c)Event marketing

(d)Person marketing

3. The _____ holds that consumers will favor products that are available and highly affordable (therefore, work on improving production and distribution efficiency).

(a)Product concept

(b)Production concept

(c)Production cost expansion concept

(d)marketing concept

4. Which of the following is not a sales promotion tool?

(a)Discount

(b)Dealer contest

(c)Advertisement

(d)Consumer contest

5. Marketing Environment is_____

(a)Largely uncontrollable

(b)changing fast

(c)Influencing marketing decisions

(d)All of these

6. When looking at consumer income, marketers are most interested in
- (a)Discretionary income
 - (b)deferred income
 - (c)Inflationary income
 - (d)Disposable income
7. Newsletters, catalogues, and invitations to organization-sponsored events are most closely associated with the marketing mix activity of_____
- (a)Pricing
 - (b)Distribution
 - (c)Product development
 - (d)Promotion
8. Market expansion is usually achieved by:
- (a)More effective use of distribution
 - (b)More effective use of advertising
 - (c)By cutting priced.
 - (d)All of the above is suitable tactics
9. A marketing philosophy summarized by the phrase "a good product will sell itself" is characteristic of the _____ period.
- (a)Production
 - (b)Sales
 - (c)Marketing
 - (d)Relationship
10. Today's marketers need _____
- (a)Neither creativity nor critical thinking skills
 - (b)Both creativity and critical thinking skills
 - (c)Critical thinking skills but not creativity
 - (d)Creativity but not critical thinking skills

11. An imbalance between a consumer's actual and desired state in which recognition that a gap or problem needs resolving is called _____
- (a)Motive development (b)An attitudes
(c)A self-concept (d)Product Evolutions
12. When producers, wholesalers, and retailers act as a unified system, they comprise _____
- (a)Conventional marketing system. (b)Power-based marketing system.
(c)Horizontal marketing system. (d)Vertical marketing system.
13. Which of the following is a strategic marketing planning tool?
- (a)The market share/market growth (BCG) matrix (b)The consumer scanning model
(c)A market vulnerability/business opportunity matrix (d)Market sheet analysis
14. The process that turns marketing strategies and plans into marketing actions in order to accomplish strategic marketing objectives is called _____
- (a)Marketing strategy. (b)Marketing control.
(c)Marketing analysis. (d)Marketing implementation
15. Is a strategy of using a successful brand name to launch a new or modified product in a new category?
- (a)Duo-branding (b)Line extension
(c)Brand extension (d)Multi-branding

16. The stage is the product life cycle that focuses on expanding market and creating product awareness and trial is the:

- (a)Decline stage.
- (b)Introduction stage.
- (c)Growth stage.
- (d)Maturity stage.

17. Company A fixes its marketing communication budget by observing the budget set by Company B. This is an example of establishing budget by:

- (a)Affordable method
- (b)Percentage of sales method
- (c)Competitive parity method
- (d)Objective and task method

18. 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

19. Typically profit is negative in which stage of the product life cycle?

- (a)Growth
- (b)Maturity
- (c)Introduction
- (d)Decline

20. Segmentation is the process of:

- (a)Dividing the market into homogenous groups
- (b)Selecting one group of consumers among several other groups
- (c)Creating a unique space in the minds of the target consumer
- (d)None of these

21. Good marketing is no accident, but a result of careful planning and _____.
- (a)Execution (b)Selling.
(c)Research. (d)Strategies.
22. The _____ function of marketing makes the products available in different geographic regions.
- (a)Production. (b)Selling.
(c)Distribution. (d)Promotion.
23. The traditional view of marketing is that the firm makes something and then _____ it.
- (a)Markets. (b)Sells.
(c)Prices. (d)Services.
24. Groups that have a direct or indirect influence on a person's attitudes or behavior is known as _____
- (a)Reference groups (b)Family.
(c)Roles. (d)Status.
25. The emotional attachment of a customer towards a brand is known as _____.
- (a)Brand associations' (b)Perceived quality.
(c)Brand loyalty. (d)Brand awareness.

26. Logistics means _____.

- (a) Production
- (c) Consumption

- (b) Flow of goods
- (d) Marketing channel

27. Marketing buzz means _____.

- (a) Viral marketing
- (c) De-marketing

- (b) Virtual marketing
- (d) Social marketing

28. In selling concept, maximization of profit of the firm is done through _____.

- (a) Sales volume
- (c) Quality

- (b) Increasing production
- (d) Services

29. _____ motives are those which determine where or from whom products are purchased.

- (a) Product
- (c) Emotional

- (b) Patronage
- (d) Rational

30. Which of the following is not part of demographic segmentation?

- (a) Age
- (c) Education

- (b) Income
- (d) Interest

31. _____ is the practice of charging a low price right down from the beginning to stimulate the growth of the market.
- (a) Skimming (b) Penetration
(c) Premium (d) None of these
32. _____ is the practice of charging a low price right down from the beginning to stimulate the growth of the market.
- (a) Skimming (b) Penetration
(c) Premium (d) None of these
33. Super market is also known as _____.
- (a) Self service store (b) hyper market
(c) co-operative societies (d) None of these

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Define Marketing. Explain the various Marketing Concepts.
[OR]
(b) Describe the Bases for Market segmentation.
35. (a) Discuss about Determinants of consumer behavior.
[OR]
(b) What is Product Life Cycle? Explain its Stages.
36. (a) Explain the Procedures and Methods of price fixation.
[OR]
(b) Discuss about the Factors determining choice of Distribution channel
37. (a) Define Promotional Mix. Explain about Personal selling Vs Impersonal selling.
[OR]
(b) What is advertising? Write the Objectives and Importance.
38. (a) Define Marketing Research. Explain its Scope and Need Elements
[OR]
(b) What are Consumer rights? Explain the Consumer movement in India.
39. (a) what is Co-operative marketing? Explain in Detail about Features of Co-operative.
[OR]
(b) Define E-Marketing. Explain its Business models.
40. (a) Discuss about customer relationship management.
[OR]
(b) Explain the Managing customer relationship and CRM measurement.

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M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
First Year - Second Semester
COMMERCE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Reliability ensures the validity | (b) Validity ensures reliability |
| (c) Reliability and validity are independent of each other | (d) Reliability does not depend on objectivity |

2. The first step of research is:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Selecting a problem | (b) Searching a problem |
| (c) Finding a problem | (d) Identifying a problem |

3. Which type of research aims to determine cause-and-effect relationships between variables through manipulation and control of variables?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Descriptive research | (b) Correlational research |
| (c) Experimental research | (d) Exploratory research |

4. What are the components of a research problem?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Hypothesis, literature review, and data analysis | (b) Background information, research questions, and methodology |
| (c) Objectives, scope, and significance | (d) Title, abstract, and keywords |

5. What is the research problem?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) The methodology used in the study | (b) The main topic or issue that the research aims to investigate |
| (c) The data analysis techniques employed in the research | (d) The conclusions drawn from the study |

6. How are research hypotheses typically formulated?

- (a)By reviewing existing literature
- (c)By developing research questions

- (b)By conducting statistical analysis
- (d)By collecting data

7. What is the primary characteristic of the case study method?

- (a)It involves the manipulation of independent variables.
- (c)It explores in-depth a single individual, group, or phenomenon.

- (b)It focuses on collecting numerical data from a large sample.
- (d)It relies on experimental designs to establish causation.

8. What is the primary focus of secondary resource analysis in research?

- (a)Collecting original data from primary sources
- (c)Analyzing existing data or information from secondary sources

- (b)Conducting experiments to test hypotheses
- (d)Developing new theories or concepts

9. Which of the following is an error that can affect the research design?

- (a)Sampling error
- (c)Data collection error

- (b)Data analysis error
- (d)Reporting error

10. Which type of data source is a newspaper typically considered?

- (a)Primary data
- (c)Tertiary data

- (b)Secondary data
- (d)Quaternary data

11. Which of the following is an example of primary data collection?
- (a) Analyzing government census data (b) Reviewing academic journal articles
(c) Conducting surveys to collect responses from participants (d) Examining market reports from a consulting firm
12. Which of the following is an advantage of using primary data in research?
- (a) It is readily available and easily accessible. (b) It is less expensive to obtain compared to secondary data.
(c) It is tailored to the specific research objectives and context. (d) It provides a broader perspective and diverse viewpoints.
13. Which scale is primarily used for measuring unidimensional constructs?
- (a) Comparative scale (b) Non-comparative scale
(c) Both (d) None of the above
14. Which of the following is an example of a comparative scale?
- (a) Semantic differential scale (b) Likert scale
(c) Stapel scale (d) None of the above
15. What is measurement error?
- (a) The difference between the observed value and the true value (b) The difference between the observed value and the expected value
(c) The difference between the true value and the expected value (d) The difference between the observed value and the standard deviation

16. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-designed questionnaire?
- (a) Includes leading questions to guide respondents' answers
 - (b) Uses technical jargon to convey information efficiently
 - (c) Avoids double-barreled questions
 - (d) Provides limited response options to force respondents to choose one answer
17. Which of the following is a characteristic of self-administered questionnaires?
- (a) Administered by trained interviewers
 - (b) Completed by respondents independently
 - (c) Require face-to-face interaction with respondents
 - (d) Have a high response rate
18. Which of the following is an example of probability sampling?
- (a) Convenience sampling
 - (b) Quota sampling
 - (c) Simple random sampling
 - (d) Purposive sampling
19. What is systematic sampling?
- (a) Selecting individuals who are easily accessible or readily available
 - (b) Randomly selecting individuals from different strata of the population
 - (c) Selecting every n th individual from a list of the population
 - (d) Dividing the population into clusters and randomly selecting clusters to sample from
20. Which of the following is NOT a type of error detected during data editing?
- (a) Typographical errors
 - (b) Logical errors
 - (c) Sampling errors
 - (d) Missing values

21. What is one method of data editing?
- (a)Random sampling (b)Statistical analysis
(c)Manual editing (d)Data visualization
22. In univariate analysis, what type of visualization is commonly used to represent the distribution of a single variable?
- (a)Scatter plot (b)Bar chart
(c)Line graph (d)Histogram
23. What is the purpose of univariate data analysis?
- (a)To understand the relationship between variables (b)To examine the distribution and characteristics of a single variable
(c)To make predictions about future outcomes (d)To compare different datasets
24. What does the alternative hypothesis represent in hypothesis testing?
- (a)The hypothesis that is proven to be true (b)The hypothesis that is tested using sample data
(c)The hypothesis that represents the status quo (d)The hypothesis that differs from the null hypothesis
25. What is a Type II error in hypothesis testing?
- (a)Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true (b)Failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false
(c)Rejecting the alternative hypothesis when it is true (d)Failing to reject the alternative hypothesis when it is false

26. What type of data is typically analyzed using the Chi-square test?
- (a)Continuous data
(c)Nominal data
- (b)Ordinal data
(d)Interval data
27. Which of the following Chi-square tests is used to assess the association between two categorical variables?
- (a)Goodness-of-fit test
(c)Homogeneity test
- (b)Independence test
(d)Test of normality
28. In conducting One way analysis of Variance, which of the following test statistics would be used?
- (a)z
(c) χ^2
- (b)t
(d)F
29. In quasi-experimental research, what is often used instead of random assignment to control for extraneous variables?
- (a)Random selection
(c)Experimental manipulation
- (b)Matching techniques
(d)Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)
30. What should be the focus of the conclusion section in a report?
- (a)Introducing new ideas or concepts
(c)Providing a detailed literature review
- (b)Summarizing the main findings and implications
(d)Discussing limitations and potential biases

31. Which section of a research report provides a concise summary of the entire study, including the research question, methods, results, and conclusions?
- (a) Introduction (b) Literature Review
(c) Methods (d) Abstract
32. Which ethical principle emphasizes the need for fair and equitable treatment of research participants?
- (a) Respect for persons (b) Justice
(c) Beneficence (d) Fidelity
33. What does the principle of beneficence entail in research ethics?
- (a) Minimizing risks and maximizing benefits to research participants (b) Ensuring equal distribution of research benefits among participants
(c) Protecting the privacy and confidentiality of research participants (d) Ensuring fair treatment and access to research opportunities

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Define research and explain why it is considered a systematic process?
[OR]
(b) What are the steps in formulating a research problem?
35. (a) Outline the common errors that researchers may encounter when designing a research study.
[OR]
(b) Describe about personal interview method of data collection in research.
36. (a) Explain in detail about scaling in research methodology.
[OR]
(b) What are the types of questionnaires in research?
37. (a) What is sample size determination in descriptive research?
[OR]
(b) Write the methods of classification and tabulation in research
38. (a) What are the measures of dispersion? Explain in detail
[OR]
(b) What test do you use for population proportion? Explain in detail
39. (a) What are the characteristics of chi-square?
[OR]
(b) Describe about one-way ANOVA
40. (a) Write the rules for report writing. Explain in brief
[OR]

(b) Discuss the role of computer and Internet in research?

N-1803

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
First Year - Second Semester
COMMERCE
ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Overhead cost is the total of .

(a) all indirect costs.

(b) all direct costs.

(c) indirect and direct costs.

(d) all specific costs

2. Imputed cost is a .

(a) notional cost.

(b) real cost.

(c) normal cost.

(d) variable cost

3. Operating costing is suitable for

(a) job order business.

(b) contractors.

(c) sugar industries.

(d) service industries

4. Costing refers to the techniques and processes of

(a) ascertainment of costs.

(b) allocation of costs.

(c) apportionment of costs.

(d) distribution of costs

5. Multiple costing is a technique of using two or more costing methods for ascertainment of cost

(a) the same firm.

(b) the several firms.

(c) the same industry.

(d) the several industries

6. The cost which is to be incurred even when a business unit is closed is a.
- (a)imputed cost. (b)historical cost.
(c)sunk cost. (d)shutdown cost
7. Elements of costs are.
- (a)three types. (b)four types.
(c)five types. (d)seven types
8. Indirect material used in production is classified as.
- (a)office overhead. (b)selling overhead.
(c)distribution overhead. (d)production overhead
9. Specific price method of valuing material issue is used when ____
- (a)Materials are purchased for specific job or work order (b)materials are subject to natural wastage
(c)prices fluctuate (d)none of these
10. Primary packing is an item of _____
- (a)Selling overheads (b)prime cost
(c)distribution overheads (d)factory overheads

11. Describe the method pf costing applied in nursing home

(a)operation costing

(b)job costing

(c)process costing

(d)batch costing

12. The costing method where fixed factory overheads are added to inventory is called

(a)Activity-based costing

(b)Absorption costing

(c)Marginal costing

(d)All of the above

13. A _____ is a formal request to the purchase department to purchase material

(a)Material requisition

(b)Purchase requisition

(c)stores ledger

(d)All of the above

14. primary packing is an item of _____

(a)Selling overheads

(b)prime cost

(c)distribution over heads

(d)factory overheads

15. is the most suitable method in a transport industry.

(a)Operation costing

(b)Service costing

(c)Process costing

(d)Job costing

16. The cost which is to be incurred even when a business unit is closed is a.
- (a)imputed cost. (b)historical cost.
(c)sunk cost. (d)shutdown cost
17. Average cost method of valuing material issues is suitable when
- (a)Prices rise (b)Prices fall
(c)Prices fluctuate considerably (d)None of these
18. A bill of material serves the purpose of _____
- (a)Material requisition (b)Stores ledger
(c)Material issue an a lysis sheet (d)None of these
19. When the completion stage of a contract is less than $\frac{1}{4}$, the total expenditure on the contract is transferred _____ account.
- (a)Work-in-Progress (b)Profit and loss account
(c)miscellaneous account (d)none of these
20. is the consolidated summary of the various functional budgets
- (a)Master Budget (b)Sales budget
(c)Performance budget (d)Cash Budget

21. In case of materials the key factor maybe.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a)Insufficient advertising | (b)restrictions imposed by quota |
| (c)low market demand | (d)shortage of power |

22. The limitations of _____ has led to the development of standard costing system.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a)Historical costing system | (b)cost accounting |
| (c)management accounting | (d)none of these |

23. Management by exception is exercising control over _____

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a)Costs | (b)Favourable items |
| (c)Unfavourable items | (d)all of these |

24. Standards set provide yardsticks against which _____ are compared.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a)Budgeted costs | (b)Estimated costs |
| (c)Actual costs | (d)None of these |

25. Material Usage Variance=Material Mix Variance+_____

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a)Material Yield Variance | (b)Material cost variance |
| (c)Material price variance | (d)Material quantity variance |

26. is an example of short-term budget

- (a)Cash budget
- (c)Material budget

- (b)Capital expenditure budget
- (d)Both a &c

27. Expenses excluded from cost

- (a)directors fees
- (c)prime cost

- (b)indirect cost
- (d)sunk cost

28. Cost of production is equal to _____

- (a)Works cost plus Administration Overheads
- (c)prime cost plus works overhead

- (b)Prime cost-plus Works cost
- (d)works overhead plus administration overheads

29. Fixed cost per unit _____ with rise in output and _____ with fall in output.

- (a)Decreases, increases
- (c)is constant, remainssame

- (b)increases, decreases
- (d)none of the above

30. Stores Ledger is maintained in the _____

- (a)Store
- (c)cost accounting department

- (b)finance department
- (d)Both a & b

31. Bin card is a record of

- (a) quantity
- (b) unit
- (c) cost
- (d) expense

32. Material abstract is also known as _____

- (a) Material issue analysis sheet
- (b) bill of materials
- (c) stores ledger
- (d) none of the above

33. Inflated price method of valuing material issues is suitable when _____

- (a) Materials are subject to natural wastage
- (b) prices rise
- (c) prices fall
- (d) none of these

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) . BK Bearing Ltd. is committed to supply 24,000 bearings per annum to century fans limited on daily basis. It is estimated that it costs 10 paise as inventory cost per bearing per month and that the set up cost per run of bearing manufacture is Rs 324.

[OR]

(b) Explain economic order quantity

35. (a) Distinguish between cost accounting and financial accounting

[OR]

(b) The product of a manufacturing concern passes through two processes A and B and then to finished stock. It is ascertained that in each process normally 5% of the total weight is lost and 10% is scrap which from processes A and B realizes Rs.80 per ton and Rs.200 per ton, respectively:

The following are the figures relating to both the processes:

	Process A	Process B
Materials in tons	1,000	70
Cost of materials in rupees per ton	125	200
Wages in rupees	28,000	10,000
Manufacturing expenses	8,000	5,250
Output in tons	830	780

36. (a) Explain the process of operating costing.

[OR]

(b) In a factory two types of T.V sets are manufactured i.e. black & white + colour. From the following particulars prepare a statement showing cost and profit per T.V Set sold. There is no opening or closing stock.

B & W Rs	Colour Rs.
Materials 2,73,000	10,80,000
Labour 1,56,000	6,20,000

Works overhead is charged at 60% of Prime cost and Office overhead is taken at 20% at Works cost. The selling price of B & W is Rs.600 and that of colour is 10000. During the period 200 B & W and 400 colour T.V. sets were sold. The selling expenses are Rs. 50 per T.V. Set

37. (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing

[OR]

(b) Compute the Material Price Variance from the following data: Standard Material cost per unit Materials Issued Material A 2 pieces @ Re.1.00 = 2.00 Material A 2050 pieces Material B 3 pieces @ Rs. 2.00 = 6.00 Material B 2980 pieces Assume Material A was purchased at the rate of Re. 1.00 and Material B at the rate of Rs. 2.10

38. (a) Distinguish between cost allocation and cost absorption
[OR]
(b) Explain labour turnover and its causes
39. (a) Explain the advantages of process costing
[OR]
(b) Explain the different types of budgets
40. (a) Explain the different types of stock control methods
[OR]
(b) Explain the pricing of issue of materials

N-1804

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
First Year - Second Semester
COMMERCE
FINANCIAL SERVICES
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. A set of complex and closely connected instructions, agents, practices, markets transactions, claims and liabilities relating to financial aspects of an economy is referred as : _____

(a) Financial system	(b) Financial market
(c) Financial institution	(d) Financial Intermediaries
2. _____ is a market for financial assets which have a long or indefinite maturity.

(a) Financial market	(b) Capital market
(c) Money market	(d) Secondary market
3. The maximum load that a fund can exchange is determined by _____

(a) SEBI	(b) RBI
(c) AMFI	(d) ICICI
4. NBFC performs great role for finance in _____

(a) Wholesale sector	(b) Big Scale industries
(c) Small scale and Retail sector	(d) Medium Scale industries
5. _____ Banks help to revive (cure) sick industrial units.

(a) Public	(b) Merchant
(c) All	(d) none

6. Under forfaiting the client is able to get credit facility to the extent of _____
- (a)100% of the value of the export bill
(b)80% of the value of the export bill
(c)90% of the value of the export bill
(d)All the above
7. NBFC is a company registered under _____
- (a)The Indian Contract Act
(b)The Companies Act, 1956
(c)The RBI Act
(d)The SEBI Act
8. Sales Ledger Administration is available in the following factoring services _____
- (a)Without Recourse factoring
(b)With Recourse factoring
(c)Invoice discounting
(d)Bill rediscounting
9. _____Services are mainly provided to foreign investors.
- (a)Custodial Services
(b)Financial Services
(c)Factoring Services
(d)Discounting
10. Buying a Company's accounts receivable on a nonrecourse basis is known as _____
- (a)Trading
(b)Billing
(c)Factoring
(d)Forfeiting

11. The buyer accepts the invoice and acknowledges _____ on the due date
- (a) Seller (b) Paying
(c) Buyer (d) Purchaser
12. _____ has constantly endeavoured to develop the commercial bills market.
- (a) Commercial bank (b) RBI
(c) SBI (d) PNB
13. Banks implement the RBI's _____ policies.
- (a) Monetary (b) Credit
(c) Commercial (d) Both a and b
14. _____ is basically a savings and investment corporation.
- (a) UTI (b) IDBI
(c) SBI (d) RBI
15. In simple terms, the management of issues for raising funds through various types of Instruments by companies is known as _____
- (a) Lead management (b) Merchant banking
(c) Issue management (d) Public issue management

16. Categories of securities issue

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a)Public issue | (b)Rights issue |
| (c)Private placement | (d)All of the above |

17. Equity funding is preferable especially when the project is _____

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a)Fund intensive | (b)Finance intensive |
| (c)Capital intensive | (d)Applications intensive |

18. Financial services through the network of elements such as _____, serve the needs of Individuals, institutions and Corporate.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (a)Financial institutions | (b)Financial markets |
| (c)Financial instruments | (d)All of the above |

19. _____ is regarded as the fourth element of the financial system.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a)Financial services | (b)Financial markets |
| (c)Financial instruments | (d)Financial institutions |

20. The term _____ is defined as a central location for keeping securities on deposit.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a)Depository | (b)Instrument |
| (c)Institutions | (d)None of the above |

21. Any change in flow of funds and the demand of them, is clearly reflected in _____

(a) Call money market

(b) Money market

(c) Repo market

(d) Commercial bill market

22. Role of merchant bankers _____

(a) Mobilization of funds

(b) Promotional function

(c) Innovation

(d) All of these

23. Which of the following is not a fee-based financial service?

(a) Corporate counselling

(b) Lease financing

(c) Profit management

(d) Issue management

24. Functions of financial services exclude _____

(a) Mobilization of savings

(b) Allocation of fund

(c) Specialized services

(d) Collection of tax

25. The setting up of the National Housing Bank (NHB), a fully owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India in _____ as the apex institution marketed the beginning of emergence housing finance as a fund based financial services in India.

(a) 1987

(b) 1978

(c) 1988

(d) 1998

26. The central theme of forfaiting is the purchasing of _____ by a financial service company.
- (a)Trade bill (b)Export bill
(c)Import bill (d)Invoice bill
27. The greatest security for a banker is that a _____
- (a)Bill of Exchange (b)Mutual fund
(c)Commercial Paper (d)All of these
28. The _____ bill is properly stamped.
- (a)Demand (b)Usance
(c)Expired (d)All of these
29. The practice of discounting accommodation bills is known as _____
- (a)Night bill (b)Kite flying
(c)Knight bill (d)Commercial bill
30. No stamp duties are levied on LC backed bills up to _____ days.
- (a)120 (b)100
(c)90 (d)180

31. Membership of _____ can be taken by an individual, Registered Partnership Firm, Corporate or bank

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| (a)SEBI | (b)RBI |
| (c)MSEI | (d)UTI |

32. A _____ include the following call for periodical report from the company.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a)Underwriter | (b)Shareholder |
| (c)Debenture trustee | (d)None of the above |

33. _____ is the process of updating the accounts of the trading parties.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a)Underwriting | (b)Clearing |
| (c)Banking | (d)Drafting |

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Explain the need for financial innovations in India

[OR]

(b) Distinguish between money market and capital market

35. (a) Explain the development of financial markets

[OR]

(b) Explain the role of secondary markets in India

36. (a) What are the functions of IDBI?

[OR]

(b) What are the functions of issue mechanism?

37. (a) Write down the steps in leasing transactions.

[OR]

(b) What are the types of mutual funds?

38. (a) Explain the objectives of factoring.

[OR]

(b) Explain the salient features of hire purchase financing

39. (a) What are the significance of shark and security broking?

[OR]

(b) Write note on Foreign exchange broking.

40. (a) What are the various types of export finance?

[OR]

(b) What are the Role of NBFCS?

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025

Second Year - Third Semester

COMMERCE

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Investment made in real estate is a

(a) real investment

(b) Financial investment

(c) non-financial investment

(d) Intangible investment

2. The open-ended scheme of Mutual funds is

(a) open on a continuous basis

(b) open for a particular period

(c) having a fixed period maturity

(d) Interest earning scheme

3. The money market instrument is

(a) bond

(b) debenture

(c) stock certificate

(d) certificate of deposit.

4. Industrial Development Bank of India was set up in

(a) 1948

(b) 1964

(c) 1972

(d) 1974

5. A growth industry is

(a) an industry with 10% growth per annum

(b) a industry where demand for its product is exceeding supply

(c) a capital-intensive industry

(d) an industry whose average growth is higher than the growth of economy

6. The investor wants to study those fundamental factors
- (a)that affect profit and dividend of a company
 - (b)that influence the interest and dividend characteristics of a company
 - (c)that affect the risk and return characteristics of a security
 - (d)none of the above.
7. Mr.Xpurchased a stock for Rs.50 and sold it for Rs.48. During the holding period, he received Rs.3 as dividend. Then the holding period return is:
- (a)1%
 - (b)2%
 - (c)3%
 - (d)4%
8. The return from holding a stock consists of:
- (a)capital appreciation and dividend
 - (b)capital gains
 - (c)market price
 - (d)dividend at the beginning.
9. UTI is
- (a)a development institution
 - (b)an investment institution
 - (c)a financial corporation
 - (d)an industrial corporation
10. SHCIL performs
- (a)financial function
 - (b)manufacturing function
 - (c)marketing function
 - (d)depository service

11. Daily security prices are quoted in

- (a) stock exchange
- (c) investment week

- (b) leading dailies
- (d) government reports

12. The primary market for securities is

- (a) stock exchanges
- (c) National Market

- (b) New Issue Market
- (d) OTCEI

13. The fall in the interest rate is conducive to the stock market because

- (a) money may flow from the bond market to stock market
- (c) brokers can do business on easy terms

- (b) corporates can borrow on easy terms
- (d) b and c

14. A growth industry

- (a) an industry with 10% growth per annum
- (c) a capital-intensive industry

- (b) an industry where demand for its product is exceeding supply.
- (d) an industry whose average growth is higher than the growth of economy.

15. The purpose of technical analysis is to

- (a) take “buy or hold or sell” decisions
- (c) estimate the performance of the company

- (b) determine the intrinsic value of shares
- (d) security’s average price.

16. Minor trends last for

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a)for days | (b)for weeks |
| (c)for months | (d)for years |

17. The call option price is higher when

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a)the option period is longer and the striking price is lower | (b)the option period is longer |
| (c)the striking price is higher than the stock price | (d)the striking price is lower than the stock price. |

18. When the writer sells the option without the stock, it is called

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a)naked option | (b)call option |
| (c)put option | (d)hedging |

19. Aggressive portfolio consists of bonds: stocks in the ratio of

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a)50:50 | (b)40:60 |
| (c)70:30 | (d)60:40 |

20. The common practice in the traditional approach is

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a)to evaluate entire stock market | (b)to maximize the expected return for a given level of risk |
| (c)to evaluate the entire financial plan of the individual | (d)to select the portfolios |

21. The policy which lays emphasis on safety of principal invested in securities is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a)defensive policy | (b)aggressive policy |
| (c)aggressive defensive policy | (d)growth policy |

22. Growth policy in portfolio gives priority to

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (a)urrent income of the portfolio | (b)capital appreciation of the portfolio |
| (c)balanced portfolio construction | (d)tax savings |

23. The stock above the security market line is

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (a)of high risk | (b)appropriately priced |
| (c)over priced | (d)under priced |

24. The security market line considers only

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a)the systematic risk | (b)borrowing |
| (c)borrowing and lending | (d)independent variables |

25. Which of the following is considered a risk-free asset?

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| (a)equity | (b)bond |
| (c)debenture | (d)fixed deposits with nationalized banks. |

26. Which of the following statement defines the efficient market?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) free entry and exit of the investors | (b) the market that is closely watched by the regulatory agencies |
| (c) stock prices fully reflecting all the market information | (d) the stock exchange is fully automated. |

27. In the weak form of market stock prices reflect

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (a) the past prices and traded volumes | (b) the demand for the scrip |
| (c) the country's economic condition | (d) the past price of the scrip |

28. Which of the following evidences the semi-strong efficient market theory forms?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) weekend effect | (b) low P/E ratio effect |
| (c) effect of the stock split | (d) the size effect |

29. What characterizes gambling?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (a) analysis and strategy | (b) high risk based on fundamentals |
| (c) entertainment focus and reliance on luck | (d) long-term investment horizon. |

30. This type of risk can be avoided by diversifying properly

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) systematic risk | (b) unsystematic risk |
| (c) portfolio risk | (d) total risk |

31. Shares are a part of the investment portfolio

(a) insurance market

(b) financial market

(c) securities market

(d) banking system

32. Which mutual fund company has launched Nifty SDL (State Development loans) Sep2027 Index Fund in March 2022?

(a) HDFC Mutual fund

(b) HSBC Mutual fund

(c) Kotak Mahindra Mutual fund

(d) ICICI Prudential Mutual fund

33. Liquid funds are the funds that invest in securities with a maturity period up to _____ days

(a) 364 days

(b) 90 days

(c) 120 days

(d) 91 days

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) "The investment process involves a series of activities starting from the policy formulation" Discuss

[OR]

(b) Explain the Factors Affecting Investment Decisions in Portfolio Management.

35. (a) Elaborate the method of trading in OTCEI.

[OR]

(b) State the features of NSE

36. (a) Enumerate the various types of risk analysis.

[OR]

(b) Write a note on (i) Blue Chip Shares (ii) growth shares

37. (a) Mention the contribution of LIC in the growth of the stock market.

[OR]

(b) Highlight the obstacles in the way of successful fundamental analysis.

38. (a) Describe the role of charts in technical analysis.

[OR]

(b) Contrast between Futures and Options.

39. (a) In what respects can Sharpe's model be regarded superior to Markowitz model?

[OR]

(b) Why should the investors adopt formula plans? Explain

40. (a) Develop and explain Capital Asset Pricing Model.

[OR]

(b) Show the forms of Efficient Market Hypothesis.

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2025
Second Year - Third Semester
COMMERCE
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1.is management principles and practices applied to finance.

(a) Risk management	(b) Marketing management
(c) Finance management	(d) Operations management
2. The book “Financial Policy of Corporations” written by.....

(a) Henry Fayol	(b) Modigliani Miller
(c) Arthur Stone	(d) Bion B Haward
3. APM stands for

(a) Arbitrage Pricing Model	(b) Asset Pricing Model
(c) Active Pricing Model	(d) Assessment Pricing Model
4.is a payment made by a corporation to its shareholders, usually as a distribution of profits

(a) Share	(b) Interest
(c) Dividend	(d) Premium
5.is not considered in profit maximization

(a) Time value of money	(b) Funds
(c) Profit	(d) Expenses

6. The ability of a business to honour its short-term liabilities as and when these become due is known as
- (a)Liquidity (b)Profitability
(c)Solvency (d)Transferability
7. Maximization of net worth of the business refers to
- (a)Wealth maximisation (b)Profit maximisation
(c)Fund maximisation (d)Equity
8. Which of the following items does not include long-term sources.
- (a)Shares (b)Assets
(c)Term loans (d)Debentures
9. represents financial investments in a highly risky proportion made in the hope earning a high rate of return.
- (a)Equity (b)Hire purchase
(c)Leasing (d)Venture Capital
10. Debentures which are to be paid back either at a fixed date or upon demand.
- (a)Secured debentures (b)Bearer debentures
(c)Registered debentures (d)Redeemable debentures

11. According to which theory, the amount of capitalization of a firm is determined by its earning capacity.
- (a)Cost Theory (b)Earning Theory
(c)Profit Theory (d)Wealth Theory
12. provide financial assistance to small businesses and charge exorbitant rates of interest by understanding.
- (a)Merchant bankers (b)Factors
(c)Indigenous bankers (d)Creditors
13. Which source of finance are available in the form of creditors, factoring services, bill discounting.
- (a)Long term finance (b)Short term finance
(c)Medium term finance (d)Venture funding
14.is the returns expected by the potential investors of debt securities of a firm.
- (a)Cost of capital (b)Cost of debt
(c)Dividend (d)Interest
15. Life insurance corporation of India was established in the year.
- (a)1966 (b)1956
(c)1987 (d)1958

16. Working Capital required to produce good and service necessary to satisfy demand.
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a)Temporary working capital | (b)Permanent working capital |
| (c)Seasonal working capital | (d)Special working capital |
17. An arrangement by which the customers are given borrowing facility up to a certain limit.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a)Overdraft facility | (b)Cash credit |
| (c)Term loans | (d)Pledge loans |
18. the portfolio of different sources of capital employed by a business.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a)Capital structure | (b)Working capital |
| (c)Profitability | (d)Investment |
19. The value of EBIT equal to Zero is known as
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a)Break-even point | (b)Operating break-even point |
| (c)Overall break-even point | (d)Financial breakeven point |
20.explains how and why people react when they feel treat unfairly
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a)Equity theory | (b)Expectancy theory |
| (c)Goal attainment theory | (d)Goal setting theory |

21. The EBIT level at which EPS is same for the two alternative financial plans

- (a) Break-even point
- (b) Planning point
- (c) Point of ROI
- (d) Indifference point

22. Capital structure and leverage structure come in the ambit of

- (a) Investment decisions
- (b) Distribution decisions
- (c) Financial decisions
- (d) Dividend decisions

23. Combine leverage is equal to

- (a) Operating leverage + Financial leverage
- (b) Operating leverage - Financial leverage
- (c) Operating leverage x Financial leverage
- (d) Operating Leverage / financial leverage

24. The cost of equity share or debt is known as

- (a) Specific cost of capital
- (b) Relative cost of capital
- (c) Burden on the share holder
- (d) None of the above

25. Cost of capital of the firm is the

- (a) Return required on the total asset of the firm
- (b) Refers to the internal rate of return
- (c) Varies inversely with the cost of debt
- (d) None of the above

26. A high gearing ratio indicates

- (a)Over capitalisation
- (c)Borrowed capital

- (b)Long term funds
- (d)Under capitalisation

27. External commercial borrowing comes under the category of

- (a)Debt capital
- (c)Official reserve account

- (b)Current asset
- (d)Capital account

28. Liquid asset is determined by

- (a)Current asset -stock – prepaid expenses
- (c)Current asset+stock

- (b)Current asset +prepaid expenses
- (d)None of the above

29. Share capital is

- (a)Money given by a company to shareholders in return for a stake in business
- (c)Capital is share among the owners

- (b)Business borrowing capital from financial institution
- (d)Capital is shared with the share holders

30. Fixed capital requirements are used to purchase

- (a)Fixed asset
- (c)Cash

- (b)Current Asset
- (d)None of the above

31. A capital market is a market for.....

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Long term capital | (b) Short term capital |
| (c) Fixed asset | (d) Current asset |

32. Among the following options which one is not included in the money market security

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Treasury bills | (b) Certificate of Deposit |
| (c) Commercial paper | (d) National savings certificate |

33. What does working capital management manage?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Long term assets | (b) Long term liabilities |
| (c) Short term assets and liabilities | (d) Only short-term liabilities |

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Explain the nature and concept of Financial management.

[OR]

(b) (Issued at discount) Hadley Ltd. issued 6,000 10% Debentures of Rs.100 at a discount of 10%. The issue expenses are Rs.4,000 . Assuming a tax rate of 50% calculate the before tax and after tax cost of debt

35. (a) Elucidate the causes of capitalisation.

[OR]

(b) Bring out the relationship between risk and return.

36. (a) Explain different types of Working capital

[OR]

(b) (Dividend yield+ Growth Method): The market price of an equity share of Mills Ltd., is Rs.120. The expected equity dividend is Rs.2.40 per share. The shareholders anticipate a growth of 10% in dividends. You are required to calculate cost of equity capital.

37. (a) What are the determinants of capital Structure?

[OR]

(b) Explain the meaning and objectives of Capital Budgeting

38. (a) What are the factors influencing dividend decisions?

[OR]

(b) Explain different types of leverages.

39. (a) Explain the functions of financial management.

[OR]

(b) ALtd's cost of equity is 10%. Its outstanding shares are 1,00,000, each valued Rs 40. The company plans to invest Rs 13,60,000 one year hence. Its expressed earnings are Rs. 3,00,000 and the likely dividend one year later is Rs 2 pershare. Show dividend irrelevance as per the MM theory.

40. (a) Explain the different types of Financial instruments

[OR]

(b) What are the techniques used in managing foreign exchange risk?

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Second Year - Third Semester
COMMERCE
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. The maximum allowable Underwriting commission is ----- % of issue price of the Shares.

(a)5	(b)10
(c)3	(d)8
2. The application forms bearing the stamp of underwriter are termed as -----

(a)Unmarked application	(b)Sole underwriting
(c)Firm underwriting	(d)Marked application
3. Preference shares can be redeemed -----

(a)Only if they are fully paid	(b)Even if they are partly paid up
(c)After getting the Court permission	(d)All of the above .
4. When debentures are redeemed ----- Account is debited.

(a)Shareholders Account	(b)Debenture holders Accounts
(c)Debentures Account	(d)None of the above
5. The total remuneration payable to the managerial personnel should not exceed-----net profits.

(a)5%	(b)10%
(c)11%	(d)15%

6. Final accounts of a company include-----.

(a)P&L account and Balance sheet

(b)P&L account and P&L appropriation account

(c)Trading, P&L account, P&L appropriation account (d)Trading, P&L account, P&L appropriation account and Balance Sheet

7. Goodwill is an Asset.

(a)intangible asset

(b)tangible asset

(c)liquid asset

(d)None of the above.

8. Value of the tends to fluctuate from time to time.

(a)Super Profit

(b)Goodwill

(c)both a and b

(d)None of the above

9. Yield value depends on.....

(a)Net profit

(b)Gross profits

(c)Operating profits

(d)Losses

10. NRR stands for

(a)Normal rate of return

(b)Nonresident

(c)Natural rate of return

(d)Nil rate of return

11. Liquidation expenses paid by the purchasing company are to be debited to -----.

- (a) Preliminary expenses account (b) Business purchase account
(c) Recreation expenses (d) None of the above

12. Companies Act in India is administered by the _____.

- (a) Ministry of corporate affairs (b) Company law board
(c) Ministry of finance (d) SEBI

13. Profit prior to incorporation is the profit earned-----.

- (a) between the date of incorporation and the date of commencement of business.
- (b) between the date of purchase and date of incorporation
- (c) between the date of incorporation and date of receipt of commencement of business.
- (d) between the date of purchase of business and date of commencement of business.

14. Loss prior to incorporation is to be shown in the assets side of the balance sheet under the heading-----.

- (a)fixed assets
(b)loans and advances
(c)current assets
(d)Miscellaneous expenses

15. The excess of purchase consideration over net asset is-----.

- (a) securities premium
(b) capital reserve
(c) goodwill
(d) preliminary expenses.

16. Realisation expenses met by the purchasing company should be debited to_____.
- (a)realisation account (b)goodwill account
(c)vendor account (d)capital reserve account
17. When a new company is formed with the same name in order to take over the business of the existing company it is called as-----.
- (a)absorption (b)Amalgamation
(c)internal reconstruction (d)external reconstruction
18. In case of internal reconstruction, the existing company will be-----.
- (a)liquidated (b)Amalgamated
(c)Absorbed (d)None of the above
19. External reconstruction differs from internal reconstruction primarily in that:
- (a)External reconstruction involves changes in shareholding structure (b)Internal reconstruction involves changes in managerial roles
(c)External reconstruction doesn't impact shareholders' interests (d)Internal reconstruction requires legal approval
20. Capital Reduction Account is used to_____.
- (a)Record losses due to external factors (b)Document profits from internal operations
(c)Adjust the nominal value of shares (d)None of the above.

21. Tax provision made by the Subsidiary Company will appear in the consolidated balance sheet as an item of

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a)Current liability | (b)Capital profit |
| (c)Revenue profit | (d)Long term liabilities |

22. The shares of the outsiders in the net assets of the subsidiary under consolidated balance sheet must be shown as_____.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a)Minority interest | (b)Current liabilities |
| (c)Capital reserve | (d)Revenue reserve |

23. .A banking company cannot pay dividend unless it has completely written off_____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a)Preliminary expenses | (b)Share selling commission |
| (c)Brokerage | (d)all of the above |

24. A banking company is not allowed to deal in:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (a)Goods | (b)Immovable property |
| (c)Bartering | (d)All of the above |

25. What is the transition date of IFRS in India?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a)April 1, 2010 | (b)April 1, 2011 |
| (c)April 1, 2012 | (d)April 1, 2008 |

26. Total Number of Ind AS which are notified as of date?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a)40 | (b)41 |
| (c)42 | (d)43 |

27. The Historical Cost Approach of Human Resource Accounting is given by

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a)Brummet, Flamholtz and Pyle | (b)Giles and Robinson |
| (c)Hekimian and Jones | (d)Roger H. Hermanson |

28. The first Indian professor to suggest a model for valuation of human resources of an organisation is_____.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a)Prof. R. Pandagre | (b)Prof S.K Chakraborty |
| (c)Prof. T.L. Verma | (d)Prof. Vasanthi Srinivasan |

29. The balance of Debenture Sinking Fund, after redemption of Debentures is transferred to

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (a)Profit and Loss A/C | (b)General Reserve |
| (c)Debenture Account | (d)None of these |

30. Absorption is said to be taken place when-----.

- (a)Company is formed to take over the other company. (b)Two or more companies are liquidated to form a new company.
- (c)Two or more companies liquidate to be taken over by the existing company. (d)None of the above

31. When two or more companies liquidate to form a new company is called-----.

- (a)Amalgamation
- (b)Absorption
- (c)Reconstruction
- (d)None of the above

32. Interest-paid to vendor should be divided between pre and post incorporation periods in -----

- (a)adjusted time ratio
- (b)time ratio
- (c)Sales ratio
- (d)None of the above

33. Net asset value is also called as _____

- (a)Asset backing value
- (b)Intrinsic value
- (c)Both a and b
- (d)None of the above

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Fax ltd. Issued 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each payable as to Rs. 2 on application Rs. 4 on allotment Rs. 4 on first and final call. All money was duly received on the issued shares. Pass journal entries.

[OR]

(b) What are the conditions for redemption of preference shares?

35. (a) A. X ltd. had earned Rs. 6,00,000 profit on 31.12.2007 which is appropriated as follows: a) Rs. 50,000 towards debenture redemption fund; b) 8% preference dividend (tax free), tax being 20% on Rs. 6,60,000 c) 10% ordinary dividend, tax being 20% on 20,00,000 d) Rs. 74,000 to general forward; e) Balance to be carried forward; Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation a/c.

[OR]

(b) Explain the various methods of valuing goodwill.

36. (a) From the following, calculate the value per equity shares: 2000,9% Preference shares Rs.100 each 2,00,000 50,000, Equity shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 8 per share paid up 4,00,000 Expected profits per year before tax 2,18,000 Rate of Tax 50% Transfer to General reserve every year 20% of the Profit Normal Rate of Earning 15%.

[OR]

(b) Explain the preferential creditors as given under the Indian Companies Act.

37. (a) Nanda Ltd. took over the business of Ram brothers form 1stApril 2014. It got the certificate to commence business from 1st business form 1 stFebruary, 2015. The company got its certificate of incorporation on 1 stNovember, 2014. It sales during the first 5 months of the year were double that of remaining months. The company closes its books on 31st March. Calculate Sales ratio and Time ratio.

[OR]

(b) What are the differences between Amalgamation and Absorption?

38. (a) SAN Company Ltd. passed resolution and received sanction of the court for the reduction of share capital by Rs. 2,50,000. After the arrangement, the credit balance of capital reduction account was Rs. 2,50,000. The amount available was utilised for write off Profit and Loss a/c (Dr.) 1,05,000, reducing the value of Plant and Machinery Rs. 45,000, Goodwill Rs. 20,000, Investment Rs. 40,000. The balance available would be transferred to Capital Reserve. Pass Journal entry.

[OR]

- (b) what are disadvantages of holding company.?

39. (a) The Ultra Optimist went into liquidation. Its assets realized Rs. 3,50,000 excluding amounts realized by sale of securities held by the secured creditors.

Share Capital: 1000 share of Rs. 100 each 1,00,000

Secured creditors (Securities realized Rs. 40,000) 35,000

Preferential Creditors 6,000

Unsecured creditors 1,40,000

Debentures having floating charge 2,50,000

Liquidation expenses 5,000

Liquidator's Remuneration 7,500 .

Prepare liquidator's final statement of account.

[OR]

- (b) Explain the important provisions relating to final accounts of a banking company.

40. (a) Explain the advantages of international financial reporting standards.

[OR]

- (b) What are advantages and disadvantages of HRA?

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Second Year - Fourth Semester
COMMERCE
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. The techniques like questionnaires, interviews, etc., are used in which of these stages are related to change management?

(a)Recruitment	(b)Training
(c)Diagnosis	(d)All of the above

2. Which of these types of persons would have an ideology and a cause to fight and achieve their set goal?

(a)Self-disciplined	(b)Self-driven
(c)Self-confident	(d)Self-actualised

3. Which of these is caused when there is less than optimum activity?

(a)Hypo stress	(b)Distress
(c)Eustress	(d)None of the above

4. Which of these processes influences the process of personality development?

(a)Identification and Socialisation process	(b)Socialisation process
(c)Identification process	(d)None of the above

5. Which of these is/are the reason(s) behind individual resistance?

(a)Social reasons	(b)Personal reasons
(c)Economic reasons	(d)All of the above

6. The science of studying human behaviour is:
- (a)Sociology (b)Psychology
(c)Philosophy (d)None of the above
7. A person who has an intelligence that is lower than normal is less bored by which of these types of work?
- (a)Continuous (b)Daily
(c)Repetitive (d)All of the above
8. What is caused as a result of our modern life and to cope with the anxiety due to it?
- (a)Distress (b)Eustress
(c)Depression (d)None of the above
9. Which of these would fall under the desire to control others?
- (a)Primary motive (b)Power motive
(c)Affiliation motive (d)Achievement motive
10. The concept of avoidance of pain falls under which of these?
- (a)Primary motive (b)Achievement motive
(c)Power motive (d)Affiliation motive

11. Ego controls the:

- (a)Instincts that will be satisfied
- (c)Gateway of actions

- (b)Selection of the feature of the environment
- (d)All of the above

12. The desire of a human to be accepted by other fellows falls under which of these?

- (a)Achievement motive
- (c)Affiliation motive

- (b)Power motive
- (d)Primary motive

13. When any third party helps multiple other parties in order to resolve the conflicts they are facing, it is known as:

- (a)Mutation
- (c)Cooperation

- (b)Mediation
- (d)None of the above

14. Which of these factors affects personality?

- (a)Culture
- (c)Heredity

- (b)Family
- (d)All of the above

15. How does an individual cope with stress?

- (a)The self-concept
- (c)Regular exercise

- (b)Self-motivation
- (d)Self-control

16. Which of these is the result of the multiplication of expectancy and valence according to Vroom's theory?
- (a) Organisation (b) Delegation
(c) Management (d) Motivation
17. A manager's role changes from a leader's position to a partner's position in which of these types of organisations?
- (a) Autocratic (b) Collegial
(c) Supportive (d) Custodial
18. Motivation's two-factor theory is given by:
- (a) Herzberg (b) Harold Kelley
(c) J. Stacy Adams (d) Douglas McGregor
19. Which of these personality theories gives recognition to the continuity of various personalities?
- (a) Trait (b) Humanistic
(c) Integrative (d) None of the above
20. A mismatch between a personality and its organisation may lead to:
- (a) Members in an organisation will have a loss of interest (b) Low job satisfaction and morale
(c) Chaos and confusion (d) All of the above

21. Which of the following consists of planning and decision-making?
- (a)Organizing communication (b)Directing traditional management
(c)Planning human resource management (d)Controlling networking
22. ____ entails supervising, disciplining, evaluating, and managing the change of the four managerial resources.
- (a)Controlling (b)Organizing
(c)Planning (d)Directing
23. Fredrick Taylor stressed on ____
- (a)Selecting the right people for the job (b)Division of labor
(c)Unity of command (d)Unity of direction
24. Organizations create ____ to standardize employee behavior
- (a)Terms (b)Informal practices
(c)Values (d)Formal regulations
25. T-group is also referred to as ____.
- (a)Team training (b)Sensitivity training
(c)Survey feedback (d)QWL

26. ____ creates both barriers and opportunities for workgroup interaction
- (a)Performance evaluation
 - (b)Formal regulations
 - (c)Authority
 - (d)Physical work setting
27. Attributes that have a positive connotation in our culture tend to be positively related to group productivity. They include
- (a)Authoritarianism
 - (b)Dominance
 - (c)Sociability
 - (d)Unconventionality
28. Fayol suggested that organizations can be subdivided into ____ main areas of activity?
- (a)12
 - (b)14
 - (c)4
 - (d)6
29. It refers to intentional behaviors that are designed to enhance or protect a person's influence and self-interest.
- (a)Organizational politics
 - (b)Organizational culture
 - (c)Assertive behavior
 - (d)Both 'a' and 'c'
30. The extent to which a manager can use extrinsic and intrinsic rewards to control other people is called:
- (a)Influence
 - (b)Reward power
 - (c)Coercive power
 - (d)Legitimate power

31. Gardner developed the theory of ____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (a) Learning | (b) Memory |
| (c) Multiple intelligence | (d) Dreams |

32. ____ is associated with a participative management background.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Lewin | (b) Likert |
| (c) Eric | (d) Leavitt |

33. The ability to control another's behavior because the individual wants to identify with the power source is:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) Referent power | (b) Expert power |
| (c) Influence | (d) Reward power |

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) What are the basic elements of organisational behavior? Briefly Explain.

[OR]

(b) Explain the concept of organizational behavior in the global perspective ?

35. (a) What is learning? Discuss the nature of learning?

[OR]

(b) Discuss the importance and process of organizational communication ?

36. (a) Explain the types and sources of power ?

[OR]

(b) What is meant by stress? Explain the types of stress?

37. (a) What do you know about organizational climate? Explain its importance in organizational behavior ?

[OR]

(b) Explain the meaning and nature of Organisational change ?

38. (a) Describe the Custodial and Supportive Models of organizational behavior ?

[OR]

(b) Elucidate the group behavior and its influence in the organizational behavior ?

39. (a) Discuss the barriers of effective communication in an organization. Suggest remedies?

[OR]

(b) Explain the characteristics of power. And how can the power be effectively utilized in maintaining organizational behaviour?

40. (a) Write a detailed note on the methods of managing stress in the organization?

[OR]

(b) Describe the meaning of organizational culture and its implications in the efficiency of the organization?

