

R6116

Sub. Code

611101

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021.

First Semester

Commerce

ADVANCED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. State the functions of financial accounting.
2. A company purchased a second hand Plant for Rs. 3,00,000. It immediately spent on it Rs. 50,000. The plant was put to use on April 1, 2016. After having used it for three years it was sold for Rs. 2,30,000. The rate of depreciation is 10% pa. on diminishing value method. Show plant account.
3. A, B and C have been in partnership for many years and shared profits and losses in ratio of 1:2:2. Their respective Capitals were:
A – Rs.10,000; B – Rs. 10,000; C– Rs.2,000.
The partners decided to dissolve the partnership after a succession of losses following a fall off in demand on dissolution; there was a loss of Rs.15,000 to be shared among the partners. C was insolvent and unable to contribute anything towards his deficiency which had to be borne by his co-partners. Prepare Partners Capital Accounts to record the above matters by Apply Garner Vs, Murray.

4. The following information relates to Madurai Branch.

	Rs.	Rs.
Stock on 1.4.2018		11,200
Branch Debtors on 1.4.2018		6,300
Goods sent to branch		51,000
Cash sent to branch for :		
Rent	1,500	
Salaries	3,000	
Petty cash	500	5,000
Sales at Branch		
Cash	25,000	
Credit	39,000	64,000
Cash received from debtors		41,200
Stock on 31-3-2019		13,600

Prepare Branch Account for the year —2019.

5. What are the bodies in the International Accounting Standards Committee?

Section B (5 × 10 = 50)

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

All questions carry equal marks.

6. (a) Explain the various accounting concepts.

Or

(b) Explain the scope and significances of Financial Accounting.

7. (a) A second hand machinery was purchased on 1st January 2008 for Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 6,000 and Rs.4,000 were spend for repairs and erection immediately. On 1st July 2009 machinery was purchased for Rs. 26,000 and on 1st July 2010 the first machinery having become obsolete was auctioned for Rs. 30,000. On the same date machinery was purchased for Rs. 25,000. On 1st July 2011 the second machinery was also sold off and it fetched Rs. 23,000. Depreciation was provided at the rate of 10 per cent on the diminishing value method. You are required to prepare machinery account for all the calendar years mentioned heretofore.

Or

- (b) From the following Trial balance of Mr.Aravind, Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March 2019 and Balance sheet as on that date.

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Particulars	Credit Rs.
Purchases	4,00,000	Sundry creditors	50,000
Sundry debtors	1,50,000	Sales	6,00,000
Cash	4,000	Capital	1,00,000
Bank	8,000		
Rent and rates	3,000		
Insurance premium	9,000		
Salaries and Wages	42,000		
Carriage outwards	21,000		
Carriage inwards	18,000		
Income tax	9,000		

Repairs and Renewals	5,000	
Furniture and fittings	23,000	
Bank deposits	6,000	
Office equipments	10,000	
Bad debts	4,000	
Trade mark	6,000	
Opening stock	30,000	
Electricity charges	2,000	
	7,50,000	7,50,000

Adjustments:

- (i) Closing stock Rs. 1,00,000.
- (ii) Salaries and wages outstanding Rs. 2,000.
- (iii) Insurance premium prepaid Rs. 1,500.
- (iv) Provide @ 2% on sundry debtors for bad and doubtful debt.
- (v) Provide @ 1% each for discount on debtors and creditors.
- (vi) Interest on capital @ 10% to be allowed.

8. (a) A, B and are equal partners, on 31.12.2011 their Balance Sheet was follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital				
	A : 16,800		Buildings	19,500
	B : 12,600		Furniture	2,400
	C : <u>6,000</u>	35,400	Stock	11,400
Creditors		3,000	Debtors	10,800
			Cash	600
Reserve Fund		3,000		
Bills Payable		3,300		
		44,700		44,700

On that date D was admitted for $\frac{1}{4}$ share of Profit on the following terms:

- (i) That D brings in cash Rs. 9,000/- for goodwill and Rs. 15,000 as capital.
- (ii) That half of the goodwill shall be withdrawn by the old partners.
- (iii) That stock and furniture be depreciated by 10%.
- (iv) That a provision of 5% on debtors be created for doubtful debts.
- (v) That a liability for Rs. 1,080 be created against bills discounted.
- (vi) That the building be valued at Rs. 27,000.

Give the necessary ledger accounts and prepare the balance Sheet of the new firm.

Or

- (b) Ram, Rahim and Robert were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 on 31st March 2011, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	15,400	Cash on Bank		3,500
Bills Payable	3,600	Stock		19,800
Ram's Loan	10,000	Debtors	15,000	
Capitals :		Less Provision	1,000	14,000
Ram	20,000			
Rahim	16,000	Land		4,000
Robert	8,000	Plant and Machinery		43,700
Reserve Fund	12,000			
	85,000			85,000

The firm was dissolved on 1st April 2011, Land was taken over by Ram at Rs.5,000. Stock realized Rs.18,000. Debtors realized Rs.14,500. Plant and machinery was sold for Rs.36,000. Liabilities were paid in full. Dissolution expenses Rs. 3000/-. Discounted Bills Rs.700/- was dishonored yet to be paid to the bank. Give the necessary ledger accounts to close the books of the firm.

9. (a) Naga of Trichy has a branch at Mumbai. Goods are sent by head office at invoice price which is at the profit of 20% on cost price. All expenses of the branch are paid by head office. From the following particulars, prepare branch account in the H.O. books showing goods at invoice price.

	Rs.
Opening Balance	
Stock at invoice Price	11,000
Debtors	1,700
Petty Cash	100
Goods sent to brance at invoice price	20,000
Expenses paid by H.O.	
Rent	600
Wages	200
Salary	900
Remittance made to H.O.	
Cash sales	2,650
Cash collects from Debtors	21,000
Goods returns by branch at invoice price	400
Balance at the end	
Stock at invoice price	13,000
Debtors	2,000
Petty Cash	25

Or

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(b) Rajan purchased on 1.4.2015 three machines each costing Rs.60,000 under hire-purchase from RMS. Down payment is Rs.30,000; the balance is payment in three equal instalments in three years with interest at 10% pa. Rajan writes off depreciation at 20% under straight line methods. He paid the first instalment: but could not pay the second. RMS took back two machines at the valuation of 30% depreciation per annum under written down value method. They have overhauled these machines spending Rs.5,000 and sold them for Rs.72,000 cash. Give the ledger accounts in the books of both the parties.

10. (a) Explain the List of Mandatory Accounting Standards followed by the Council of ICAI.

Or

(b) Explain the scope of Accounting Standards and procedure for issuing Accounting Standards.

Section C (1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory

11. From the following Trial Balance prepare Departmental Trading and Profit Loss a/c for the year ended 31st March 2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date:

		Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Stock on 1.4.2018			
	A. Department	54,000	
	B. Dept.	49,000	
Purchases :	A. Department	98,000	
	B. Dept.	73,500	
Sales :	A. Department		1,69,000
	B. Dept.		1,35,200
Wages	A. Department	13,400	

	B. Dept.	2,400	
Rent		18,700	
Salaries		13,200	
Lighting		4,200	
Advertising		7,380	
Carriage Inward		4,690	
Furniture and Fittings		6,000	
Machinery		42,000	
Discount Received			1,330
Discount Allowed		4,410	
Debtors		18,200	
Creditors			37,370
Capital			86,300
Cash in hand and Bank		20,120	
		4,29,200	4,29,200

The following information is also provided

- (a) Rent, Lighting, Salaries and depreciation are to be apportioned to Dept. A & B as 2:1.
- (b) Other expenses income are to be apportioned to A & B Departments on suitable basis.
- (c) The following adjustments are to be made:
Rent Prepaid Rs. 3,700/- Lighting outstanding Rs.1,800, and depreciation on furniture and fittings and plant and machinery at 10% pa.
- (d) The stock on 31st March 2019.
A Department Rs.27,480
B Department Rs.24,010

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611102

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2021

First Semester

Commerce

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. How would you select a business idea?
2. What are the internal environments forces the entrepreneurship?
3. Write note on DIC.
4. Write note on Differential Rate of Interest scheme.
5. What do you mean by Business plan? State contents of Business Plan.

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

All questions carry equal marks.

6. (a) Explain the various types of entrepreneurs.

Or

- (b) Discuss the traits of successful entrepreneurs.

7. (a) Describe the Entrepreneurship Development Phases.

Or

- (b) How government facilitates and promotes entrepreneurship?

8. (a) Explain the functions of National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development.

Or

- (b) Describe role of TIIC for the promotion of entrepreneurship.

9. (a) Describe the Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD).

Or

- (b) Explain the scheme offered by the TABCEDCO.

10. (a) Describe the financial and technical appraisal of a project.

Or

- (b) Discuss the methods of project appraisal used to appraise a proposed proposal.

Part C

(1 × 10 = 10)

11. Case Study : (Compulsory)

In an age where open-source technologies such as Wikipedia and Linux are redefining the world, seasoned journalist M. B. Lal has come up with a simple non-patented invention that aims at helping people keep cool during the sizzling hot summers-and all at a fraction of

the cost required to run conventional air-conditioners and air-coolers. All that is needed for the functioning of the ice-based “Snowbreeze” is a 23-Watt fan that consumes less energy than the regular light bulb.

How to make?

A movable device, “Snowbreeze” can be assembled from scratch at home with the following easily available components strips of plywood, of ice. At the heart of the machine resides a powerful 23-Watt fan that propels cool air while wheels at the base ensure that the device can be moved around without too much trouble. This is what the veteran Mr. M.B. Lal, the brain behind “Snowbreeze”, has to say: “Power shortages, outages and the resulting pollution are being widely discussed these days. This new invention has the potential of cutting down energy consumption by air-conditioning and roo heating by at least half. It also ensured uninterrupted service, during powe breakdowns, no -a container bucket, a few an ice drum, a roll of aluminum foil and, obviously, loads pollution and pre-humidified hot air during the winters.”

Man behind the machine

According to Mr. Lal, who retired from The Statesman, New Delhi, after a er long, eventful innings as a journalist, the proposed new gadget may pr to be of unimaginable service in our power-starved rural areas. “It can be rigged up by two carpenters within two days and I have not patented it so others are free to modify it further as per their requirement,” he adds.

Multipurpose

Not a device to hibernate during the winters, “Snowbreeze” can also double up as a room heater with the minor addition of a 500-Watt quartz halogen bulb that is suspended in the upper part of the aluminum drum.

A point to note is that “Snowbreeze” is not just an air-cooler but an air conditioner that dehumidifies air like any conventional air-conditioner. The overall cost of operating it may not be significantly of a desert cooler.

Questions

- (a) Outline the process involved in above creativity.
 - (b) Mention the qualities of M.B. Lal as an entrepreneur. ZE
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611103

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

First Semester

Commerce

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer to **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the concept of MBE.
2. What is “Implied policies”?
3. Differentiate between centralization and decentralization
4. What are the general principles of staffing?
5. List out the importance of control.

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) Briefly explain ‘Taylor’s system of management’.

Or

- (b) Describe the various approaches to the study of management.

7. (a) Explain the various categories of Planning Premises.

Or

- (b) Describe the different types of decision making.

8. (a) Discuss the various approaches to organization.

Or

- (b) Enumerate the factors affecting span of management.

9. (a) Explain the McGregor (X &Y) theory of motivation.

Or

- (b) List the guidelines for effective communication.

10. (a) Describe the essentials of an effective control system.

Or

- (b) Examine the applications of “Six Sigma”.

Part C

(1 × 10 = 10)

11. Case Study (Compulsory)

Rammohan has a position on the corporate planning staff a large company high technology industry. Although he has spent most of his time on long-range, strategic planning for the company, he has been appointed to a task force to reorganize the company. The president and board of directors are concerned that they are losing their competitive position in the industry because of an outdated organisation structure. Being planning expert, Rammohan convinced the task force that they should proceed by first determining exactly what type of structure they have now, then determining what type of environment the company faces, now and in the future,

and then designing the organization structure accordingly.

Questions:

- (a) What type or types of organization design do you feel this task force should recommend to their assignment?
 - (b) Explain how the systems and the contingency theories of organization can each contribute to the analysis of this case.
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R6119

Sub. Code

611104

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

First Semester

Commerce

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the objectives of Logistics?
2. State the difference between aircraft containers and seagoing containers.
3. State the role of shipping agents and stevedores.
4. Explain the chartering principles and practice.
5. State the essential features of a good Air Port

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

All questions carry equal marks.

6. (a) Explain Supply changing management concepts and trends.

Or

- (b) Discuss the difference between domestic and international marketing logistics.

7. (a) Explain the different types of shipment.

Or

(b) Explain the various clauses in Charter Party.

8. (a) Explain the classification of containers on the basis of its use.

Or

(b) Discuss the facilities provided in the port.

9. (a) Explain the factors determining freight rates.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of clearing and forwarding agents.

10. (a) Describe the Air Cargo transport problems and prospects.

Or

(b) Discuss the benefits and limitations of air transport.

Part C (1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory.

11. Case study:

Modi Brand Threads are manufactured at their plant in Mumbai and sold all over the country through their 15 area offices. It caters mainly hosiery, tailoring and household segments. Even though the distribution is done through their 15 area offices, the customer satisfaction level was estimated at just 85% level. Moreover, the fill rate is also 80%.

The market for this product is very competitive. Many times there is cut-throat competition. Hence, to maintain its customer base, Modi Brand has to maintain inventory of all its products at all time. This increasing levels of inventory, just to maintain the customer base and ward off competition, are a matter of great concern to the company. The large levels of inventory have posed a myriad of problems to the company, including reduction in the profits.

The threads manufactured are of two types, namely, cotton and polyester. They come in different lengths, strengths and shades. There are 100 varieties of these shades in each shade. Considering about 20 different shades, the total product range works out to 2000 stock keeping units (SKUS).

One carton of each colour is to be kept in stock to meet the varied demands of the customers. The cost of one such carton works out to Rs. 2,000 for Modi thread. Thus, 2000 SKUS multiplied with Rs. 2,000 works out to Rs. 40 lakhs. If this has to be stocked at each of the 15 centres, the total stock value to be kept on hand at any time works out to Rs. 600 lakhs, or, Rs. 6 crores. This is very high for the company by any standards.

The company is also facing problems of warehousing and transportation. At present, the company has contracted trucks for delivery of stocks to the various centres. But the company faces problems of reliability and consistence with these trucks. Warehousing problems pertain to storage, pilferage and damage due to weather conditions.

Questions

- (a) Identify and analyze each of the basic problems faced by Modi Thread.
 - (b) What steps would you suggest to reduce the inventory levels at the Regional Offices?
 - (c) Suggest an alternative distribution system, taking into consideration the problems of warehousing and transportation also.
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611701

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

First Semester

Commerce

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the importance of business environment?
2. What is political environment?
3. What are the types of risks with relating business?
4. What do you mean by technology trade?
5. How do you understand about ecological environment?

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) What do you mean by PESTLE? Discuss in detail.

Or

- (b) What are the features of LPG? How its impact on the business environment?

7. (a) Discuss in detail the importance of political system in business.

Or

- (b) What are the functions of MSME? Explain.

8. (a) List out the cultural factors. How its impact the business? Explain with suitable examples.

Or

- (b) Critically examine the role of economic environment in business.

9. (a) Explain technology transfer, its needs and types.

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail the role of information technology in business.

10. (a) What are the legal aspects of entering primary and secondary market?

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail the features of law on environmental protection.

Part C

(1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory

11. Kumar and Shibu have a partnership in manufacturing an electronics product. They intend to start a joint stock company in order to expand their business further. You are a consultant who is supposed to help them to start the company. Explain to them the complete procedure and legalities of starting a company.

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611503

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

First Semester

Commerce

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is the purpose of human resource management in an organization?
2. What is human resource planning?
3. List out the main objectives of training.
4. Write a short note on employee salary administration.
5. Why industrial relations are considered most important?

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) State the objectives of human resource management.

Or

- (b) What is the scope for human resource management?

7. (a) Enumerate the steps involved in human resource planning.

Or

- (b) List out the characteristics of human resource planning.

8. (a) Elaborate the significance of training to the employees.

Or

- (b) Give a detailed account on the benefits of promotion and transfer.

9. (a) State the process of system analysis.

Or

- (b) Elaborate the performance appraisal systems in organisation.

10. (a) What are the roles of trade unions?

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of workers participation in management.

Part C (Compulsory)

(1 × 10 = 10)

Case Study

11. Read the following case and answer the questions given at the end.

Mr. Ritesh Mashroo was Senior Sales Manager working in Indian Lever Limited, a most reputed FMCG company for a decade. He was an excellent worker and had always achieved beyond the target assigned by his superior. In March 2001, when he returned from his official tour of 15 days, he came to know from his colleagues that the promotion list has been displayed and his name does not appear in that list. On hearing this, he felt annoyed, humiliated and in his gush of anger entered the office of Mr. Mithun Chatterjee. General Manager (Marketing) and began to discuss.

Mr. Mashroo : Why have I not been promoted Sir? Since last year you are assuring me to continue working hard and that I would be promoted this year. This year too, you have not promoted me. What is the matter? (Mr. Chatterjee felt insulted at Mr. Mashroo's behaviour as some guests were waiting outside his cabin.)

Mr. Chatterjee: First take your seat and cool down I am indeed surprised to find your name missing in the promotion list, even though I had recommended you for promotion. As you are aware, these days Vice President (Marketing) decides on all matters related to promotion and he mentioned about the feedback from the field staff he had received regarding your poor interpersonal skills. So, I suggest to you that you be careful about your work behaviour and try to improve upon it. We will see next time.

Mr. Mashroo was very angry at Mr. Chatterjee's remark and left the office uttering that he would meet VP (Marketing) on this issue, Next day he went to meet Mr. P. Venkatraman who was very busy with a board meeting. On seeing Mr. Mashroo waiting, he called him inside and inquired about the matter.

Mr. Mashroo : Good morning, Sir. I have come to know from Mr. Chatterjee that I have not been given promotion because of my poor interpersonal skills. Sir, you may be aware that the new sales staff is very arrogant because they proclaim that they have post-graduate degrees from renowned business schools in the country and they are not interested in working in the field. That is way I have to be strict in managing them, as our ultimate goal is to achieve the target.

Mr. Venkatraman : Mr. Mashroo, don't feel annoyed. I was just informally discussing with Mr. Chatterjee that if you started working on your problems you would become VP in few years time. But as far as this promotion is concerned, I have already given you 4 rating in your performance and recommended you for the same. I think that HR department might have made certain changes in the grading and that may have worked against your benefit. Why will I harm you in getting the promotion; after all, you are a high performer in the company.

Mr. Mashroo : How can it happen, Sir? How can they change the performance rating that you have given? Then, in that case, I would like to meet the HR Head to know the reason.

Mr. Venkatraman : You may meet the HR Head, but it is too late for this year.

Next day, Mr. Mashroo goes to meet Mr. Ashok Motiramani, Head of Human Resource Department.

Mr. Mashroo : Good morning, Sir. I have a problem regarding my promotion. I am the only person in the marketing department who had, for the past live years, achieved beyond the target. But this time I have not been given promotion. Mr. Venkatraman told me, that he had recommended my promotion, but it seems HR department has revised the list and I am deprived of promotion.

Mr. Ramani : Mr. Mashroo, take it for granted that we cannot change the rating or modify the recommendation of your VP (Marketing) because he is your HOD. Ultimately, HOD is the final decision-maker for promotional issues of a department. I am sorry I cannot do anything for you.

Mr. Mashroo moves out of HR department, unable to decide what to do. Finally he decided to go for a long leave.

Questions:

- (a) What is the problem of Mr. Mashroo? And who is preventing him from being promoted?
- (b) Identify the problems in the performance appraisal system of this company.

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611301

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Third Semester

Commerce

ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What do you understand by Right issue of shares?
2. Distinguish between interim dividend and final dividend.
3. State the features of capital reduction.
4. Write a note on Accounts of holding and subsidiary companies.
5. What is the major significance of accounting standards?

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) What are the conditions which must be fulfilled for redemption of preference shares? What is the purpose of these legal restrictions

Or

(b) Divya Ltd allotted 10000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs, 2 per share to applicants of 14000 shares on a pro rata basis. The excess application money will be adjusted towards allotment money. The amount payable was Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 5 on allotment (including premium of Rs. 2 each) and Rs. 3 on first call and Rs. 2 on final call. Vikas a shareholder failed to pay the first call and final call on his 300 shares. All the shares were forfeited and out of them 200 shares were re-issue Rs. 9 per share. Pass the necessary journal entries.

7. (a) Give a list of the major heads under which items appearing in the balance sheet of a Insurance companies.

Or

(b) Mahavir Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. On March 31, 2016, the following were the balances as per the books of the company:

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Plant and Machinery	9,00,000	Freight	42,750
Stock (1.4.2015)	2,87,500	Goodwill	1,90,250
Fixtures	18,000	Wages	1,77,000
Sundry Debtors	3,47,500	Cash in hand	15,875
Buildings	6,00,000	Cash at bank	85,750
Purchases	3,62,500	Director's fees	10,350
Interim dividend Paid	28,750	Bad debts	9,275
General expenses	30,250	Salaries	48,250
Debenture interest	22,250	6% Debentures	7,50,000
Bills payable	45,000	Sales	10,87,500

General reserve	66,250	4% Govt Bonds	1,50,000
Profit and Loss account (Cr)	86,250	Provision for doubtful debt	10,000
Share capital	12,50,000	sundry creditors	80,000
Calls in arrears	38,750	Preliminary expenses	10,000

The stock on the March 31,2016 was estimated at Rs. 202500. The following adjustments have to be made:

- (i) Depreciation on plant and machinery at 10%, on fixture @ 5%
- (ii) Final dividend @ 5% is to be provided.
- (iii) Preliminary expenses are to be written off by 25%.
- (iv) A Provision of Rs. 8,215 on Sundry debtors is to be provided.
- (v) Rs. 20,000 is to be transferred to general reserve.
- (vi) A provision for income tax to the extent of Rs. 65,500 is to be made.

You are required to prepare the Profit and loss account, profit and loss appropriation account and balance sheet as on the March 31, 2016.

8. (a) Detailed note on (i) An amalgamation in the nature of merger and (ii) An amalgamation in the nature of purchase.

Or

- (b) Distinguish between Internal reconstruction and external reconstruction.
9. (a) Discuss the disclosure in the financial statements must be made when consolidated financial statement.

Or

- (b) What is meant by mutual owing? Why it is deducted from assets and liability side of consolidated balance sheet of its subsidiary?

10. (a) Write a detailed note with examples about current cost accounting method and General purchasing power.

Or

- (b) Explain the challenges in implementing human resource accounting system.

Part C

(1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory

11. Case Study

You are given the back ground and the present problems of Premier Ltd, an exporting company based at Mumbai. As a financial consult on liquidation suggest the company easing a stressful liquidation.

Back ground:

- Family run printing and binding company
- Employed workforce of 19 employees including directors
- Annual turnover in excess of Rs. 1 million.
- Assets with a book value of approximately Rs.1,50,000
- The company had a number of large contracts including a lucrative British Telecom contract

Problem:

- Company began to face a downturn in trade and sales
- General cash flow problems
- Large contracts lost to competitors
- High wage costs
- Employees threatening tribunal
- The company faced large redundancy costs for staff (in excess of Rs. 1,00,000)
- The company had creditors of over Rs. 2,50,000 including over Rs.80,000 to the State government for VAT.

R6123

Sub. Code

611302

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Third Semester

Commerce

MODERN MARKETING MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What are the bases for market segmentation?
2. How do you understand about marketing research?
3. What is consumer behaviour?
4. Define pricing.
5. What are the objectives of advertising?

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) What are the various approaches to the study of marketing?

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail the benefits of market segmentation with suitable examples.

7. (a) What is the importance of consumer behaviour? Explain the consumer buying process.

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail the process are involved in marketing research.

8. (a) What do you mean by product mix and explain the process are involved in product mix?

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail the stages are involved in product life cycle.

9. (a) What are the various pricing policies? Discuss in detail with suitable examples.

Or

- (b) What are the types of channel of distribution? Explain the functions of middleman.

10. (a) What is the concept of personal selling? Discuss in detail the importance of personal selling in marketing.

Or

- (b) What are the types of advertising and explain its features?

Part C

(1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory.

11. Surgi Safe Industries (SSI) at Industrial Estate. New Dehli is the first company among the few about to launch plastic disposable syringes in India. Apart from the traditional glass syringes, the company has only one competitor named "Doctors Choice" which has been recently launched in Karnataka. The SSI has been set up

in collaboration with Dispo Franc, a French Company, who are the leaders in the market in Europe. This project could be realized after the recent liberalization policy of the Government of India. Shri. Ashok Raina is the Indian promoter of SSI. The product, although well established in Europe, is new to the Indian market. The quality standards and technical expertise of Dispo Franc are very high. Production in India, to begin with, is planned under the guidance and close supervision of Dispo Franc. As each syringe is sterilized and packed in single blister pack with the latest technology, they offer complete safety to the user against any type of contamination. Moreover, the market price of SSI syringes is expected to be much lower than the traditional glass syringes and comparable to those of 'Doctors Choice'. The analysis / study of available and collected data for demand projections for the coming decade reveals the existence of large potential market. However, Shri. Raina visualizes initial resistance to change from doctors. He, therefore, envisages a large scale education cum awareness programme for doctors as well as for general public while trying to pinpoint his company's target market. Shri. Raina lists hospitals (both government and Private), nursing homes, maternity clinics, private dispensing doctors as well as individuals as potential users / customers. While preparing for a meeting of the Board of Directors, Shri. Raina's mind is busy thinking about the following issues, likely to crop up at the meeting.

- (a) Have the target markets been correctly identified?
 - (b) How should the company proceed to overcome the initial resistance to change and develop a good market for the product?
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R6124

Sub. Code

611303

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Third Semester

Commerce

BUSINESS LEGISLATIONS

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Contract.
2. Briefly explain the liabilities of surety?
3. Explain the concept-A 'Caveat Emptor'
4. Define the expression "Memorandum of Association".
5. Write a Note on Doctrine of Indoor Management.

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

All questions carry equal marks.

6. (a) Describe the contents and clause of the "Memorandum of Association".

Or

- (b) Explain the Distinction between sale and Agreement to sell.

7. (a) Distinguish between condition and warranty.

Or

(b) Explain the Rules Regarding Delivery of Goods.

8. (a) What is prospectus? Explain its importance under the companies Act 2013.

Or

(b) Explain the Rights of consumers.

9. (a) Write a Distinction between contracts of Indemnity and Guarantee.

Or

(b) Explain the Rights of Bailor and Bailee.

10. (a) Enumerate the Different Modes of Termination of Agency.

Or

(b) Define Consideration and list out the kinds of consideration.

Part C (1 × 10 = 10)

(Compulsory)

11. Case Study:

State with the reason whether the following Payment amount to payment in due Course:

(a) A Bill exchange is payable at a future date is paid before maturity.

(b) An instrument is paid before maturity and is successfully endorse to another person.

- (c) Any instrument is payable to A or his order and it is not endorsed by him it is paid to B who is in actual possession of the instrument.
 - (d) An instrument payable to bearer, all endorsed in blank, payment to a person in position of the instrument.
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R6125

Sub. Code

611304

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Third Semester

Commerce

INCOME TAX LAW AND TAX PLANNING

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the term 'Assessee'. State the different classes of Assesseees.
2. Write notes on 'perquisites' and 'allowances'.
3. Explain the method of computing business income.
4. Discuss the set-off loss from one source against income from another source within the same head of income.
5. When a return is to be filed as statutory obligation?

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) "The incidence of Income Tax depends upon the residential status of an assessee". Discuss.

Or

- (b) 'R' had the following income during the previous year 31-3-2020

	Rs.
Salary received in India for three months	9,000
Income from House Property in India (computed)	13,470
Interest on savings bank deposits in SBI	1,000
Amount brought into India out of the past untaxed Profits earned in Germany	20,000
Income from Agriculture in Indonesia being Invested in India	12,350
Income from Business in Bangladesh, being Controlled from India	10,150
Dividends received in Belgium from French companies out of which Rs. 2,500 were remitted to India	23,000

You are required to compute his total income for the assessment year 2020-2021, if he is:

- (i) Resident; (ii) not ordinarily resident; and (iii) non-resident.

7. (a) What are the approved deductions from the head 'Income from house property'?

Or

- (b) Mrs. X, an employee of Tamilnadu Government submits the following information relevant for the assessment year 2020-2021.

Salary : Rs. 86,000, Entertainment allowance : Rs. 8,000, Bonus Rs. 10,200, Education allowance Rs. 4,000 (for her grand children). Income tax penalty paid by employer : Rs. 2,000. Medical expenses reimbursed by employer : Rs. 2,000. Leave

travel concession : Rs. 1,000, Free residential telephone Rs. 4,000, Free refreshment during office hours Rs. 4,000. Payment of Electricity Bills by employer : Rs. 1,060. Reimbursement of gas bills Rs. 1,000, Professional Tax paid by employer: Rs. 300, professional tax paid by Mrs. X : Rs. 150.

Mrs. X is provided with a car of more than 1.6 ltr for both personal and official use and expenses of maintaining and running the car with chauffeur are borne by the employer.

Contribution to PPF Rs. 1,20,000.

(Principal Amount) Repayment of Loan taken for purchase of house : Rs. 70,000.

Determine the taxable salary and amount deductible u/s 80C.

8. (a) Describe the methods of computing income from business.

Or

- (b) Calculate firm's income under the head profits and gains for the assessment year 2020-21 from information given below:

	Rs.	Rs.
Net profit as per P and L a/c (after debiting the following)		1,20,000
Salary to A	1,60,000	
To B	1,40,000	
Commission to A	1,20,000	
Interest on capital @ 15%		
To A	30,000	
To B	15,000	

The payments to partners A and B (who are working partners) have been made in accordance with partnership deed whose certified copy has been submitted along with return of income for the assessment year 2019-20. Also compute the individual income of partner A and B which is taxable under the head Profits and Gains.

9. (a) What are the advantages for e-filing of returns?

Or

- (b) Mr. Arul, an Indian resident, furnishes the following particulars of his income for the assessment year 2020-21. You are required to deal with set-off and carry forward of losses.

Income from securities (Gross)	10,000
Income from residential house (computed)	5,000
Profits from Rayon business	25,000
Income from an agency business	2,000
Speculation income	2,000
Short-term capital gain	4,000
Long-term capital gain	9,500
The carry forward items from the assessment year 2018-19 are:	
Loss from Hosiery business (discontinued in 2016-17)	4,000
Loss in agency business	3,000
Loss from Rayon business	3,000

Speculation loss	4,000
Short-term capital loss	6,000
Long-term capital loss (of previous year 2016-17)	6,500
Current year's depreciation for Rayon business is Rs. 500.	

10. (a) Enumerates the various administrative and judicial authorities of the Income Tax Act.

Or

- (b) Explain the provisions under I.T. Act 1961 relating to deduction of Tax at source on 'Salaries'.

Part C (1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory

11. Prakash Traders Limited as a company in which the public are substantially interested. It closes its accounts on 31st March every year. During the current year, it has derived the following income:

- (a) Profit from manufacturing unit at Lucknow Rs. 3,20,000.
- (b) Profit from trading activities at Lucknow Rs. 1,00,000.
- (c) Interest on debentures issued by another company which is a domestic company producing cement Rs.25,000 (gross).
- (d) Dividend from a foreign company Rs. 10,000.
- (e) Profit from an approved hotel started in February 2010 at Kanpur Rs. 2,10,500. Capital employed being Rs. 15,00,000 and Normal depreciations Rs. 60,000 has not been charged in the calculation of above profit. The company passed on a certain formula for manufacturing tiles to another company in Uganda and received royalty there form Rs. 2,10,000.

(f) Brought forward unabsorbed depreciation
Rs. 39,000.

(g) Book Profits as per section 115 JB = Rs. 25,00,000.

You are required to calculate total income and tax of the company.

R6126

Sub. Code

611508

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Third Semester

Commerce

PRINCIPLES OF FOREX MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(5 × 3 = 15)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Explain the term foreign exchange market.
2. Write a note on Mint parity theory.
3. State the features of fixed rate systems.
4. What are economic risks?
5. Discuss the objectives of Foreign Exchange Management Act.

Part B

(5 × 10 = 50)

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

6. (a) State the significance of Forex. Explain the different foreign exchange rates.

Or

- (b) Enumerate the concept of Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India.

7. (a) Discuss the various exchange rate theories.

Or

(b) Explain the concepts of nominal effective exchange rate and real effective exchange rate.

8. (a) Discuss the banking practices like NOSTRO, VOSTRO, LORO and Correspondent accounts.

Or

(b) What are the causes, consequences and containing exchange rate volatility?

9. (a) What are the external strategies of foreign currency options?

Or

(b) Discuss the types, mechanism and pay-off computation of option contracts.

10. (a) State the functions of RBI under Foreign Exchange Management Act.

Or

(b) Explain the concepts of acquisition and transfer of property in and outside India.

Part C (1 × 10 = 10)

Compulsory.

11. Enumerate the concept and status of rupee convertibility and foreign exchange reserves of India.