

**R4645**

**Sub. Code**

**25MCO2C1**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Commerce**

**ADVANCED MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Management Accounting maintains \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K1)
  - (a) journal
  - (b) journal and ledger
  - (c) ledger alone
  - (d) none of these
  
2. Management accounts analyses accounting data with the help of \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1, K1)
  - (a) tools and techniques
  - (b) statutory forms
  - (c) auditors
  - (d) All of the above
  
3. External analysis is based on \_\_\_\_\_ financial statement. (CO2, K2)
  - (a) Interested
  - (b) Share capital
  - (c) Investment
  - (d) Drawings

4. Ratio analysis involves the process of \_\_\_\_\_ (CO2, K1)
- (a) recording
  - (b) computation
  - (c) relationship between two items
  - (d) profitability
5. Dividend received is a \_\_\_\_\_ source of funds. (CO3, K1)
- (a) internal
  - (b) External
  - (c) outstanding
  - (d) application
6. Which activity includes the issuance of bonds? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Operating Activities
  - (b) Investing Activities
  - (c) Financing Activities
  - (d) Non-Cash Activities.
7. A budget is a plan of action expressed in: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Non-financial terms
  - (b) Subjective terms
  - (c) Both financial and non-financial terms
  - (d) Only financial terms.
8. A budget prepared to show the budgeted cost for any level of activity is \_\_\_\_\_. (CO4, K1)
- (a) Fixed budget
  - (b) Master budget
  - (c) Flexible budget
  - (d) Rolling budget

9. \_\_\_\_\_ under marginal costing, stock is valued. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Total cost (b) Fixed cost  
(c) Variable cost (d) Market price
10. Break even chart is chart of \_\_\_\_\_. (CO5, K1)
- (a) sales (b) total cost  
(c) profit (d) sales and total cost.

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Define Management Accounting. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) State the importance of Management Accounting. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Sun Ltd., sells goods on cash as well as on credit basis. The following information is extracted from their books of accounts for 2024. (CO2, K3)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Total sales	1,00,000
Cash sales included in the above	20,000
Sales returns	7,000
Total debtors for sales as on 31-12-2024	9,000
Bills receivables as on 31-12-2024	2,000
Provision for doubtful debts	1,000
Trade creditors as on 31-12-2024	10,000

Required to calculate the debtors / receivables turnover ratio.

Or

- (b) How do you deal with the following item in a comparative balance sheet? (CO2, K3)

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed asset	40,00,000	50,00,000
Current asset	10,00,000	9,00,000
Share capital	5,00,000	6,00,000

13. (a) Narrate the method of ascertaining Funds from Operations. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Compute the Cash from operations from the following : (CO3, K4)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Net Profit for the year 2022-2023	80,000
Depreciation written off on Fixed Assets	11,000
Profit on sale of building	22,000
Loss on Sale of Machine	13,000
Increase in Current Assets (except cash)	46,000
Increase in Current Liabilities	29,000

14. (a) Rahim Ltd has average sales of 10% for cash and 90% on credit. Credit customers are allowed to pay 50% after one month and the balance after one more month. Ascertain the total cash collected in April 2023 from the following details : Sales: January Rs. 50,000, February Rs. 75,000, March Rs. 1,00,00, April Rs. 1,50,000. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) A company which supplies its output on contract basis as component to an assembling firm has a contract to supply 10,000 units of its only product during 2022. The following were the budgeted expenses and revenue. (CO4, K5)

Particulars	Rs.
Material	15 per unit
Wages	10 per unit
Works expenses (Fixed variable)	Rs. 40,000
General expenses (all fixed)	Rs. 4 per unit
Profit is 20% on sale price	Rs. 60,000

Prepare the budget for 2022 showing the costs and profit.

15. (a) Calculate Break Even point from the following :

Sales 1,000 units at Rs. 10 each Rs. 10,000.

Variable cost - Rs. 6 per unit.

Fixed cost - Rs. 8,000. If the selling price is reduced to Rs. 9, what is the new Break Even point?

(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) A machine manufactures 10,000 units of a part at a total cost of Rs. 21 of which Rs. 18 is variable. This part is readily available in the market at Rs. 19 per unit. If the part is purchased from the market then the machine can either be utilized to manufacture a component in same quantity contributing Rs. 2 per component or it can be hired out at Rs. 21, 000. Recommend which of the alternatives is profitable?

(CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the Limitations of Management Accounting. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Summarize the functions of Management Accounting. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) B Ltd and C Ltd., furnish you the following balance sheets and you are requested to prepare a common size balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. So that they can make a comparative assessment of their financial position. (CO2, K3)

Liabilities	B	C	Assets	B	C
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	50,00,000	25,000	Fixed assets	60,00,000	10,000
Reserves	5,00,000	20,000	Inventories	25,00,000	5,000
Term Loans	20,00,000	–	Debtors	10,00,000	20,000
Current Liabilities	25,00,000	5,000	Cash	5,00,000	15,000
	<u>1,00,00,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>		<u>1,00,00,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Or

- (b) The following ratios and other data relate to the financial statement of Jayam Co.Ltd., for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> Dec.2023. (CO2, K3)

Working capital ratio (current ratio)	1.75
Acid test ratio	1.27
Working capital	Rs. 33,000
Fixed assets to shareholders equity	0.625
Inventory turnover (based on closing stock)	4 times

Gross profit ratio	40%
Earnings per share	Re. 0.50
Debt collection period	73 days
No. of shares issued	20,000
Earnings for the year on share capital	25%

The company has no prepaid expenses, deferred charges, intangible assets or long-term liabilities. You are required to draft the company's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

18. (a) Ascertain operating profit before working capital changes from the following details. (CO3, K4)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Net Profit before Tax and extraordinary items	2,00,000
Dividend received on Long term investment in shares	40,000
Interest received on Long term investment in debentures of other companies	30,000
Goodwill Written off	20,000
Discount on issue of shares written off	10,000
Preliminary expenses written off	25,000
Depreciation Charged on Fixed Assets	65,000
Profit on Sale of equipment	10,000
Loss on Sale of Long term investments	8,000

Or

- (b) List out the Cash flows which can be classified as from financing activities of a firm. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Raj Traders Ltd., manufactures two products R and S and sells them in two markets East and West. Normal sales estimates prepared by the marketing department for the year 2024 based on the reports of regional managers are as follows :

(CO4, K5)

Product R : East 12,000 units, West 20,000 units

Product S : East 8,000 units, West 6,000 units.

Selling price: R-Rs. 100 per unit, S-Rs. 200 per unit.

A special incentive system is proposed by the director of marketing for the salesmen in east zone which is expected to push up the estimated sales of R and S by 20% in that zone. The advertising department has finalized an intensive campaign in west zone which is estimated to get additional sales of 2,000 units and 1,500 units of products R and S respectively in the West Zone. You are required to prepare a sales budget for the year 2024, incorporating the above details.

Or

- (b) The Star company has budgeted sales for 1,00,000 units of its products for 2024. Expected unit costs, based on past experience should be:

Particulars	Rs.
Direct materials	6
Direct Labour	4
Manufacturing overhead	3

Assume no beginning or ending inventory in process. Company begins the year with 40,000 finished units in hand but budgets the ending inventory at only 10,000 units. Compute the budgeted cost of product for 2024. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) A Toy manufacturer earns an average net profit of Rs. 3 per piece in a selling price of Rs. 15 by producing and selling 60,000 pieces at 60 of the potential capacity. Composition of his cost of sales is (CO5, K3)

Particulars	Rs.
Direct materials	4
Direct wages	1
Works overhead	6 (50% fixed)
Sales overhead	1 (25% Varying)

During the current year, he intends to produce the same number but anticipates that :

- (i) His fixed charge will go up by 10%.
- (ii) Rates of direct labour will increase by 20%
- (iii) Rates of direct material will increase by 5%
- (iv) Selling price cannot be increased

Under these circumstances he obtains an order for a further 20% of his capacity. What minimum price will you recommend for accepting the order to ensure the manufacturer an overall profit of Rs. 1,80,500?

Or

- (b) Sales Price – Rs. 20 per unit  
 Variable Manufacturing cost – Rs. 11 per unit  
 Variable selling cost – Rs. 3 per unit  
 Fixed factory overheads – Rs. 5,40,000 per year  
 Fixed selling costs – Rs. 2,52,000 per year

Calculate :

- (i) Break Even Point in volume and value
- (ii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.60,000
- (iii) Sales required to earn a profit of 10% of sales.

(CO5, K5)

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**Sub. Code**

**25MCO2C2**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Commerce**

**PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS AND INVESTMENT  
MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following best describes a real investment?  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) Purchase of equity shares
  - (b) Purchase of debentures
  - (c) Construction of a factory building
  - (d) Acquisition of government bonds
  
2. Tax considerations in investment management are important mainly because: (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Taxes do not affect investor wealth
  - (b) Taxes reduce pre-tax risk
  - (c) Different instruments face different tax treatment and affect post-tax returns
  - (d) Taxes are same for all investors

3. Prasanna Chandra classifies tax-related goals as influencing choice of: (CO2, K1)
- (a) Only growth assets
  - (b) Tax-deferred instruments like ELSS
  - (c) Pure speculation
  - (d) Short-term bets
4. According to CAPM (BKM), if  $\beta = 1.5$ ,  $R_f = 6\%$ , market premium = 8%, expected return is: (CO2, K3)
- (a) 14%
  - (b) 18%
  - (c) 20%
  - (d) 12%
5. In Damodaran's DCF equity valuation, terminal value often uses: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Zero growth
  - (b) Perpetuity growth ( $g < \text{risk-free rate}$ )
  - (c) Book value
  - (d) Current P/E
6. Cootner's hypothesis primarily supports: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Pure EMH
  - (b) Technical analysis via short-term inefficiencies
  - (c) Fundamental only
  - (d) Random walk without patterns

7. In MPT, efficient frontier represents: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Minimum risk portfolios
  - (b) All portfolios
  - (c) Maximum return for given risk
  - (d) Risk-free assets
8. Weak-form EMH implies: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Past prices useless for prediction
  - (b) Public info useless
  - (c) Insiders win
  - (d) All info priced
9. American options allow: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Expiry exercise only
  - (b) Seller choice
  - (c) No premium
  - (d) Early exercise
10. Derivatives derive value from: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Underlying assets
  - (b) Intrinsic assets
  - (c) Fixed income
  - (d) Equity only

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the roles of primary and secondary market in the investment process. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between primary market and secondary market. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Discuss types of investment goals and how they differ across investors. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the risk-return relationship and its significance in investment decision-making. (CO2, K5)

13. (a) Analyse the relevance of industry analysis in equity valuation. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the limitations of technical analysis. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) How does correlation impact portfolio risk? Examples. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explore the Role of mutual funds in retail investing. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Explain how futures contracts are used for hedging. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Apply swap contracts in managing interest rate risk. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain fixed income and variable income securities and discuss their suitability for different investors. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the importance of tax considerations in investment management with suitable illustrations. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Discuss how funds are allocated among different investment avenues to achieve them. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the types of risk in investments and explain their measurement using variance and standard deviation. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Design an investment strategy combining fundamental and technical analysis for equity valuation. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Develop a valuation-based investment decision framework using price-value analysis and Dow Theory. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Analyze the forms of market efficiency and their tests. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Design a diversified portfolio for a moderate-risk investor and justify the asset allocation. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Compare risks/rewards of derivatives vs spot investments. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss pricing models for options (Black-Scholes-Merton) and their assumptions / limitations in practice. (CO5, K5)

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**R4647**

**Sub. Code**

**25MCO2C3**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Commerce**

**HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Human Resource departments are\_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K1)
  - (a) line departments
  - (b) authority department
  - (c) service department
  - (d) functional department.
  
2. Directing is one of the important functions of HRM which comes under \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K1)
  - (a) managerial function
  - (b) operative function
  - (c) technical function
  - (d) behavioural function.

3. Human Resource planning is compulsory for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(CO2, K1)
- (a) effective employee development programme
  - (b) base for recruitment
  - (c) base for selection policy
  - (d) all of these
4. The process of familiarizing new employees with organization rules and regulations is: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Recruitment            (b) Selection
  - (c) Induction              (d) Placement
5. Training method commonly used, for employee in banks is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(CO3, K2)
- (a) On the job training
  - (b) Classroom Training
  - (c) Off the job training
  - (d) Vestibule Training.
6. The process of perception is influenced by factors like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(CO3, K1)
- (a) Our needs and wants
  - (b) Sensory inability
  - (c) Our stimuli
  - (d) All of the above

7. Under the following are the characteristics of HRM except. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Pervasive function
  - (b) Interdisciplinary function
  - (c) Integrating mechanism
  - (d) Job oriented
8. \_\_\_\_\_ practices teach individuals team work and adjustment. (CO4, K1)
- (a) Personnel management
  - (b) Effective Human Resource
  - (c) Employee welfare
  - (d) Healthy, safety and welfare.
9. When an employee expresses organizationally desired emotions during interpersonal transactions, then it is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (CO5, K1)
- (a) emotional labour
  - (b) displayed emotions
  - (c) felt emotions
  - (d) moods
10. Grievance redressal, discipline, collective bargaining are \_\_\_\_\_ of HRM. (CO5, K2)
- (a) integration function
  - (b) procurement function
  - (c) development function
  - (d) behavioural function.

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Write down the Operative functions of HRM. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) List out the Objectives of HRM. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Identify the effects of low morale. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) What is job specification? How does it differ from job description? (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Define the term programmed learning. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between fatigue and monotony. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Highlight the meaning of Performance appraisal. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Measure the methods of job evaluation. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Understand the need for harmony in industrial relations. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Justify the pre-requisites for collective bargaining. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Sketch the managerial and operative functions of HRM. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the importance of HRM in modern workplace. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain the process of human resource planning. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the steps involved in an orientation program. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Enumerate the steps to be taken to make T & D effective in a multinational company. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Compose and design the need for effective management Development. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Discuss the factors influencing wage and salary administration. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Narrate the pitfalls of performance appraisal. How to overcome? (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Summarize the process of collective bargaining to settle industrial disputes. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Clarify the procedure of grievance redressal scheme. (CO5, K5)
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**R4648**

**Sub. Code**

**25MCO2C4**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Commerce**

**INCOME TAX LAW AND PRACTICE**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Tax compliance in India requires a taxpayer to (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Only pay taxes
  - (b) File returns and pay taxes within stipulated time
  - (c) Maintain books of accounts but need not file return
  - (d) Only engage in corporate social responsibility
  
2. Income received in advance during FY 2024-25 is taxable (CO1, K3)
  - (a) In the year to which it relates
  - (b) In the year of receipt
  - (c) Only when accrued
  - (d) At the discretion of assessee
  
3. Standard deduction under the new tax regime (FY 2024-25) for salary is (CO2, K1)
  - (a) Rs. 50,000
  - (b) Rs. 70,000
  - (c) Rs. 75,000
  - (d) Rs. 1,00,000

4. For a partly let-out and partly self-occupied property, income is computed (CO2, K3)  
(a) as self-occupied  
(b) as let-out  
(c) by treating units separately  
(d) as exempt
5. Which is expressly disallowed while computing business income? (CO3, K2)  
(a) Depreciation (b) Office rent  
(c) Salary to staff (d) Income tax paid
6. Exemption by investing LTCG in specified bonds is under (CO3, K3)  
(a) Section 54 (b) Section 54EC  
(c) Section 80C (d) Section 87A
7. Gross Total Income means income (CO4, K1)  
(a) After tax  
(b) After deductions  
(c) Before Chapter VI-A deductions  
(d) After rebate
8. Rebate under Section 87A (new regime) applies up to income of (CO4, K3)  
(a) Rs. 5 lakh (b) Rs. 7 lakh  
(c) Rs. 10 lakh (d) Rs. 12 lakh
9. TDS on salary is governed by Section (CO5, K2)  
(a) 194C (b) 194I  
(c) 192 (d) 194A
10. Which authority hears appeals against AO's orders first? (CO5, K1)  
(a) ITAT  
(b) High Court  
(c) Commissioner (Appeals)  
(d) CBDT

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the concept of residential status and its impact on the scope of total income under the Income-tax Act, 1961. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Mr. Ramesh came to India from England for the first time on April 15, 2020. During the financial years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 he stayed in India for 130 days, 80 days, 13 days, 210 days and 75 days respectively at his agent's home. Determine the residential status of Mr. Ramesh for the assessment year 2025-26.

(CO1, K4)

12. (a) Mr. Virat is employed in a company on Rs. 14,400 p.m. He gets D.A. @ Rs. 2,700 p.m. under the terms of employment and commission @ 5% on total sale effected by him which amounts to Rs. 2,25,000 during the previous year. He is paid H.R.A. of Rs. 2,250 p.m. whereas he pays rent @ Rs. 3,300 p.m. Calculate tax-free and taxable House Rent Allowance. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Mr. H.P. Verma is the owner of a house which is let out at a rent of Rs. 6,000 p.m. The municipal taxes are equal to 10% of the rent received. (CO2, K3)

Compute the annual value of the house. If :

- (i) The municipal taxes are paid by Mr. H.P. Verma ; and  
(ii) Half of the municipal taxes are borne by the tenant.

13. (a) Mr. X, a proprietor engaged in manufacturing business, furnishes the following particulars :  
(CO3, K3)

	Rs.
(i) Opening balance of plant and machinery as on 1.4.2024 (i.e., WDV as on 31.3.2024 after reducing depreciation for P.Y. 2023-24)	30,00,000
(ii) New plant and machinery purchased and put to use on 8.06.2024	20,00,000
(iii) New plant and machinery acquired and put to use on 15.12.2024	8,00,000
(iv) Computer acquired and installed in the office premises on 2.1.2025	3,00,000

Compute the amount of depreciation and additional depreciation for the A.Y. 2025-26, if Mr. X has exercised the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided under section 115BAC(1A). Assume that all the assets were purchased by way of account payee cheque.

Or

- (b) Arjun sold equity shares listed on a recognized stock exchange on 20-11-2024 for Rs. 5,00,000. The shares were purchased on 15-02-2024 for Rs. 3,80,000. Securities Transaction Tax (STT) was paid. Compute the nature of capital gain and taxable amount.  
(CO3, K4)

14. (a) Interest on enhanced compensation received by Mr. G during the previous year 2024-25 is Rs. 5,00,000. Out of this interest, Rs. 1,50,000 relates to the previous year 2020-21, Rs. 1,65,000 relates to previous year 2021-22 and Rs. 1,85,000 relates to previous year 2022-23. Discuss the tax implication, if any, of such interest income for A.Y. 2025-26. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Mr. Suresh (Resident Individual) has the following incomes for PY 2024-25. (CO4, K4)

- Salary Income : Rs. 5,40,000
- Income from House Property : Rs. 1,20,000
- Business Income : Rs. 2,80,000
- Long-Term Capital Gain : Rs. 1,50,000
- Deduction u/s 80C : Rs. 1,20,000
- Deduction u/s 80D : Rs. 25,000

Compute the Total Income of Mr. Suresh for AY 2025-26.

15. (a) Explain the meaning of 'Assessment' under the Income-tax Act and briefly describe its types. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) What is Advance Tax? State the circumstances under which it becomes payable. (CO5, K3)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Shri Saurabh Mani has the following income during the previous year 2024-25 (CO1, K4)

- Share in profits of a registered firm Rs. 10,100.
- Dividend (Gross) from Tata Motors Rs. 1,100.
- Income from agriculture in Myanmar Rs. 22,000.
- Salary received in India for services rendered in Nepal Rs. 10,780.
- Income from business in Spain remitted to India Rs. 11,000. The business is controlled from India.
- Income earned and received in Spain from Bank deposits Rs. 11,000.
- Income accrued in India but received in Poland Rs. 5,500

Compute Shri Saurabh Mani's taxable income, if he is

- (i) Resident in India,
- (ii) Not ordinarily resident, and
- (iii) Non-resident.

Or

(b) Explain the distinction between Capital Receipts and Revenue Receipts. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Mr. Togaria was a manager in a factory who is not covered by the Gratuity Act, 1972. He gets Rs. 16,000 p.m. as basic pay, Rs. 1,600 p.m. as dearness allowance and Rs. 1,000 p.m. as house rent allowance. He resides in his own house. He got Rs. 16,000 as travelling allowance for tour.

After 31 years of service he retired on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 and got Rs. 1,60,000 as gratuity and Rs. 2,00,000 as accumulated balance in his unrecognised provident fund. His own contribution and that of the factory to this fund was equal. He also received Rs. 1,76,000 being the amount of salary including dearness allowance for 10 months earned leave which was credited at the time of retirement Leave accrued at 30 days per year of actual service. He was allowed to get pension of Rs. 4,000 p.m., three-fourth of which was commuted for Rs. 1,20,000. His average Basic salary during 10 months immediately preceding his retirement was Rs. 15,600. Compute the taxable income from salary of Mr. Togaria for the assessment year 2025-26. His employer deducted Rs. 17,000 of income-tax and Rs. 2,000 of employment tax.  
(CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Determine Gross Annual Value and Annual Value relating to house properties Shri Radhey Krishna on the basis of following information. (CO2, K4)

	House I	House II	House III
(i) Municipal Valuation	62,000	40,000	72,000
(ii) Fair Rent	65,000	45,000	78,000
(iii) Standard Rent	70,000	39,000	65,000
(iv) Unrealised Rent of P.Y. 2023-24	5,000	15,000	28,000
(v) Loss due to vacancy	—	5,000	14,000
(vi) Annual Rent	72,000	60,000	84,000

18. (a) A newly qualified Chartered Accountant Mr. Dhaval, commenced practice and has acquired the following assets in his office during F.Y. 2024-25 at the cost shown against each item. Calculate the amount of depreciation that can be claimed from his professional income for A.Y. 2025-26. Assume that all the assets were purchased by way of account payee cheque. (CO3, K5)

Sl. No.	Description	Date of acquisition	Date when put to use	Amount
1.	Computer including computer software	27 Sept., 24	1 Oct., 24	35,000
2.	Computer UPS	2 Oct., 24	8 Oct., 24	8,500
3.	Computer printer	1 Oct., 24	1 Oct., 24	12,500
4.	Books (other than annual publications are of 12,000)	1 Apr., 24	1 Apr., 24	13,000
5.	Office furniture (Acquired from a practicing C.A.)	1 Apr., 24	1 Apr., 24	3,00,000
6.	Laptop	26 Sep., 24	8 Oct., 24	43,000

Or

- (b) Mr. Raj sold the following assets during financial year 2024-25. (CO3, K4)

- Asset 1 — Residential House  
Purchased on 01-07-2012 for Rs. 10,00,000  
Sold on 15-10-2024 for Rs. 40,00,000  
Expenses on transfer: Rs. 1,00,000
- Asset 2 — Listed Equity Shares  
Purchased on 10-06-2024 for Rs. 3,50,000  
Sold on 20-02-2025 for Rs. 4,80,000  
(STT paid)

- Asset 3 — Plant & Machinery (Depreciable Asset)  
WDV of block as on 01-04-2024: Rs. 6,00,000  
Sold during the year for Rs. 7,50,000  
(Block ceases to exist)  
CII : 2012-13 = 200 ; 2024-25 = 363  
Compute Taxable Capital Gains for A.Y. 2025-26.

19. (a) From the following particulars of Mr. Edward for the previous year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013, compute his income under head other sources for the assessment year 2025-26. (CO4, K5)

- Director's fee from a company Rs. 10,000
- Interest on bank deposits Rs. 3,000
- Income from undisclosed source (unexplained money) Rs. 12,000
- Winning from lotteries Rs. 24,500
- Royalty on book written by him Rs. 8,000
- By giving lectures in functions Rs. 5,000
- Interest on loan given to a relative Rs. 7,000
- Interest on tax free debenture of a company (listed in recognized stock exchange) Rs. 3,600
- Dividend on shares Rs. 6,300
- Interest on post office savings bank a/c Rs. 500
- Interest on govt. securities Rs. 2,200

He paid Rs. 100 for collection of dividend and Rs. 1,000 for typing the manuscript of book written by him.

Or

(b) The following are particulars of the Income of the GND University teacher during the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 (CO4, K5)

- Salary Rs. 37,400 p.m. plus Rs. 9,000 p.m as grade pay from which 10 percent is deducted for Statutory provident fund to which the University contributes 12%
- Rent free Bungalow of the annual letting value Rs. 18,000
- Wardenship allowance Rs. 2,000 p.m.
- 12% interest on Government loan of Rs. 65,000
- Income from house property (computed) Rs. 29,560
- He received Rs. 3,500 for writing articles in a journal
- He paid Rs. 2,000 (by cheque) to G.I.C. under Mediclaim
- Interest on postal saving bank deposit Rs. 6,500
- Interest (gross) Rs. 2,500
- Examinership remuneration Rs. 3,500
- During the year, he sold his plot and earned a long-term capital gain Rs. 40,000
- During the year he paid Rs. 14,000 a life insurance premium on his own polices and spent Rs. 600 on books purchased for his own use.
- Find out total income, tax, exempted income. Population of Amritsar is 12 lakhs. He does not want to opt for slab rates of tax given u/s 115 BAC.

20. (a) Explain the procedure for filing Return of Income and discuss the different types of returns prescribed under the Income-tax Act. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the procedure for filing an appeal against an assessment order under the Income-tax Act. (CO5, K3)
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**R4649**

**Sub. Code**

**25MCO2E4**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Commerce**

**Elective – LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which supply chain driver primarily balances responsiveness and efficiency through capacity flexibility?  
(CO1, K3)
  - (a) Inventory
  - (b) Transportation
  - (c) Facilities
  - (d) Information
  
2. 4PL differs from 3PL mainly because it: (CO1, K3)
  - (a) Owns physical logistics assets
  - (b) Focuses on freight consolidation
  - (c) Integrates and manages multiple 3PLs strategically
  - (d) Operates only internationally

3. Liner shipping operations are characterized by: (CO2, K4)
  - (a) No fixed route or schedule
  - (b) Contract-based voyage operations
  - (c) Published schedules and tariff rates
  - (d) Charterer-controlled freight rates
  
4. The Combined Transport Document (CTD) is mainly used to: (CO2, K4)
  - (a) Replace bill of lading
  - (b) Cover single-mode transport
  - (c) Facilitate door-to-door multimodal movement
  - (d) Declare hazardous cargo
  
5. Terminal stuffing is preferred over house stuffing when: (CO3, K2)
  - (a) Cargo volume is small
  - (b) Exporter lacks container handling facilities
  - (c) Consignee demands direct delivery
  - (d) Cargo is non-containerized
  
6. Demurrage charges are imposed to: (CO3, K2)
  - (a) Increase port revenue
  - (b) Penalize inefficient cargo handling
  - (c) Recover ship operating costs
  - (d) Encourage faster clearance and evacuation of cargo

7. Freight forwarders add strategic value mainly by: (CO3, K4)
- (a) Owning vessels
  - (b) Handling port documentation only
  - (c) Designing optimal international logistics solutions
  - (d) Acting as customs officers
8. Stevedores are directly responsible for: (CO4, K4)
- (a) Freight negotiation
  - (b) Cargo survey
  - (c) Loading and unloading of vessels
  - (d) Charter party agreements
9. IATA regulations primarily aim to: (CO5, K3)
- (a) Fix air freight prices
  - (b) Standardize air cargo operations globally
  - (c) Promote national airlines
  - (d) Eliminate intermediaries
10. Rail transport in international logistics is most suitable for: (CO5, K3)
- (a) Perishable cargo
  - (b) High-value, low-volume goods
  - (c) Bulk cargo over long inland distances
  - (d) Emergency consignments

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) What is logistics? Explain its objectives and importance in business. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between domestic marketing logistics and international marketing logistics. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Explain the different modes of transportation used in international trade. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Describe liner operations and tramp operations in shipping. (CO2, K5)

13. (a) Explain the concept of containerization and its need in international logistics. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) What are Inland Container Depots (ICDs)? Discuss their problems and prospects. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Explain the role of clearing and forwarding agents in international logistics. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) What are freight forwarders? Explain their functions. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Explain international air cargo transport and its importance. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of rail and road transport in global marketing logistics. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the concept of supply chain management and discuss the key drivers of supply chain performance. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe logistics strategy and explain the roles of 3PL, 4PL and 7PL in modern logistics. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Explain multimodal transport system and discuss Multimodal Transport Document (MTD) and Combined Transport Document (CTD). (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain chartering principles and practices and discuss the types of charters. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Explain the types of ports and describe major port facilities with suitable examples. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss port warehousing and storage and explain the role of IT in logistics with reference to shipment tracking. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Explain the types of intermediaries involved in international logistics and their services. (CO4, K5)

Or

(b) Describe the functions of stevedores, shipping agents and customs house agents. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Explain IATA rules and air freight rates in international air cargo transport. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Discuss the problems and prospects of air and land routes in international marketing logistics.  
(CO5, K5)

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**R4650**

**Sub. Code**

**25MCO2S1**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Commerce**

**E-COMMERCE**

**(CBCS – 2025 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions by choosing the correct option.

1. E-business refers to (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Buying and selling only
  - (b) Use of internet for business processes
  - (c) Advertising only
  - (d) Manufacturing process
  
2. Which model involves transactions between businesses? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) B2C
  - (b) C2C
  - (c) B2B
  - (d) G2C
  
3. NEFT stands for (CO2, K1)
  - (a) National Electronic Fund Transfer
  - (b) National Easy Fund Transaction
  - (c) New Electronic Fund Transfer
  - (d) National E-Finance Transfer

4. Which of the following is a feature of e-banking? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Manual ledger
  - (b) 24/7 access
  - (c) Paper cheques only
  - (d) Branch-only service
5. Push advertising means (CO3, K1)
- (a) Customer searches ads
  - (b) Ads sent to customers
  - (c) Offline promotion
  - (d) Newspaper advertising
6. Online catalogues are mainly used for (CO3, K2)
- (a) Accounting
  - (b) Inventory display
  - (c) Manufacturing
  - (d) Payroll
7. Which is an electronic payment method? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Demand draft
  - (b) Cash
  - (c) E-cash
  - (d) Cheque
8. Cryptography is used for (CO4, K1)
- (a) Data storage
  - (b) Data security
  - (c) Data deletion
  - (d) Data recovery
9. ERP stands for (CO5, K1)
- (a) Enterprise Resource planning
  - (b) Electronic Resource Process
  - (c) Enterprise Retail Program
  - (d) Extended Resource Plan
10. Data Mining is used for (CO5, K4)
- (a) Data entry
  - (b) Discovering patterns
  - (c) Data deletion
  - (d) Data printing

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Define E-business and explain its initiatives. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the B2C and C2C models of e-business. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Explain the objectives and importance of E-Commerce. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe RTGS and NEFT systems. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Explain Push and Pull advertising strategies. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) List the advantages and disadvantages of online advertising. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain E-cash and Smart Cards. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Define EDI and explain its benefits. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Explain the evolution of ERP. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the relationship between ERP and SCM. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain e-business architecture with a suitable diagram. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss implementation problems of e-business with a case study. (CO1, K3)

17. (a) Explain E-banking in India with suitable examples. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss security issues in Internet banking with a case study. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Explain interactive advertising strategies with examples. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare online catalogues with paper catalogues and give a case study. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Explain payment security and classification of intruders. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss attacking methods and security tools with examples. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Explain ERP structure and advantages in detail. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss ERP and related technologies like MIS, DSS and EIS. (CO5, K4)

**R5005**

**Sub. Code**

**611401**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Fourth Semester**

**Commerce**

**ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. The document used to record detailed cost of a product is called (CO1, K1)  
(a) Bin Card                      (b) Cost Sheet  
(c) Ledger                         (d) Quotation
2. The technique used to control inventory based on value and usage is (CO1, K1)  
(a) LIFO                            (b) FIFO  
(c) ABC Analysis                (d) JIT
3. In FIFO method, cost of materials issued is based on (CO2, K1)  
(a) Latest purchases            (b) Average cost  
(c) First purchases              (d) Lowest cost

4. The process of assigning overheads to different cost centers is called (CO2, K1)
- (a) Absorption                      (b) Apportionment  
(c) Allocation                      (d) Classification
5. The costing method used in construction contracts is (CO3, K2)
- (a) Job Costing                      (b) Contract Costing  
(c) Process Costing                      (d) Service Costing
6. Profit on incomplete contract is calculated using (CO3, K2)
- (a) Estimated Profit  
(b) Tender Value  
(c) Notional Profit  
(d) Overhead Cost
7. The difference between standard cost and actual cost is known as (CO4, K4)
- (a) Fixed Cost                      (b) Absorbed Cost  
(c) Variance                      (d) Profit
8. Standard costing helps in (CO4, K4)
- (a) Material Loss  
(b) Budget Planning  
(c) Variance Analysis  
(d) Price Fixation

9. Activity Based Costing allocates overheads based on (CO5, K4)
- (a) Production Volume
  - (b) Number of Units
  - (c) Activities Performed
  - (d) Machine Hours
10. The costing technique that focuses on maximizing production flow is (CO5, K4)
- (a) Target Costing
  - (b) Truth Put Costing
  - (c) Back Flush Costing
  - (d) Standard Costing

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) A manufacturer buys certain equipment from outside suppliers at Rs. 30 per unit Total annual needs are 80,000 units. The following further data are available. Annual return on investment - 10%; Rent, insurance, taxes per unit per year Re. 13. Cost of placing an order Rs. 100. Determine the economic order quantity. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Ascertain the cost and selling price from the following: (CO1, K2)

Materials consumed Rs. 6,000

Wages paid Rs. 9,000

Works on cost 50% on wages

Office on cost 20% on works cost

Selling on cost 10% on works cost

Profit 20% on cost.

12. (a) Calculate the earnings of workers from the following details under Gantt's task and bonus plan: (CO2, K3)

Guaranteed time rate is Re. 1 per hour

High piece rate Rs. 0.20 per unit

Standard output is 10 units per hour

In a day of 8 hours:

A produces 70 units

B produces 80 units

C produces 90 units

Or

- (b) Raj works in a factory where the following particulars apply: (CO3, K3)

Normal rate per hour - Rs. 1.50

Normal piece rate 20% more of time rate

Expected output 20 units per hour.

Raj produces 157 units in an 8-hour day.

Calculate his wages for the day on:

(i) Time basis and

(ii) Piece basis

13. (a) Job ledger of Karuna Engineering shows the following details regarding an order for window grills: (CO3, K2)

Materials used Rs. 20,000

Wages booked for 40 hours at Rs. 50 per hour.

Variable overheads are at labour hour rate of Rs. 10 per hour. Fixed overheads are apportioned at Rs. 1,600 for the job. If the customer is charged Rs. 30,000 for the order, find out the profit and its percentage on cost.

Or

- (b) From the following details, compute the overhead rate to be charged on the basis of the direct labour rate to Job No. 707 and determine the total cost and selling price

Material used Rs. 4,000

Direct wages Rs. 3,000

Direct labour hours 700 hours

Estimated factory overheads for the year  
Rs. 1,05,000

Estimated labour hours for the year 2,10,000

Gross profit ratio on sales is 25%.

14. (a) It is estimated that in the manufacture of a product, for each ton of materials consumed 100 articles should be produced. The standard price per ton of material was Rs. 10. During the first week of January, 100 tons of material were issued to the production department, the purchase price of which was Rs. 10.50 per ton. The actual output of the period was 10.250 units. Calculate material variances. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Product A requires 10 kgs. of materials at the rate of Rs. 4 per kg. The actual consumption of material for the manufacturing of product A came to 12 kgs. of materials at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per kg. (CO4, K3)

Calculate:

- (i) Material cost variance
- (ii) Material price variance
- (iii) Material usage variance.

15. (a) Explain the meaning, importance, and characteristics of Activity Based Costing (ABC).  
(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a short note on Backflush Costing. How is it different from traditional costing? (CO5, K4)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) From the following information prepare a cost sheet for the month of January.

	Rs.
Stock of raw materials on 1 <sup>st</sup> January	25,000
Stock of raw materials on 31 <sup>st</sup> January	26,200
Purchase of raw materials	21,900
Carriage on purchases	1,100
Sale of finished goods	72,300
Direct wages	17,200
Non-productive wages	800
Direct expenses	1,200
Factory overheads	8,300
Administrative overheads	3,200
Selling overheads	4,200

Or

- (b) Calculate Reorder level, Minimum stock level, Maximum stock level and Average stock level from the following information: (CO1, K2)

Normal usage – 300 units per week  
 Maximum usage – 450 units per week  
 Minimum usage – 150 units per week  
 Reorder period – 4 to 6 weeks  
 Reorder quantity – 2,400 units

17. (a) The following transactions took place in respect of a material item (CO2, K3)

Date	Receipt Quantity	Rate	Issue Quantity
2-3-2017	200	2.00	-
10-3-2017	300	2.40	-
15-3-2017	-	-	250
18-3-2017	250	2.60	-
20-3-2017	-		200

Prepare a stores ledger sheet, pricing the issues at weighted average rate .

Or

- (b) Y. Ltd. has four departments A, B, C and D. A and B and C are production departments. D is a service department. The actual costs for a period are as follows. (CO2, K3)

	Rs.
Rent	4,000
Repairs	2,400
Depreciation	1,350
Lighting	300
Insurance of stock	1,500
Supervision	4,500
Power	2,700

The following data are also available in respect of the four departments

	Dept. A	Dept. B	Dept. C	Dept. D
Area (Sq.ft)	300	220	180	100
No. of workers	36	24	18	12
Value of plant (Rs.)	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000
Value of stock (Rs.)	15,000	9,000	6,000	-

Apportion the costs to the various departments on the most equitable method.

18. (a) From the following data calculate the cost per mile of a vehicle: (CO3, K5)

	Rs.
Value of vehicle	1,00,000
Garage rent per year	1,200
Insurance charges pa.	400
Road tax pa.	500
Drivers wages per month	600
Cost of petrol per litre	6.40
Tyre maintenance per mile	0.80

Estimated life 1,50,000 miles. Miles per litre of petrol 8; Estimated annual mileage 6,000.

Or

- (b) From the following data calculate the cost per mile of a vehicle: (CO3, K5)

Value of vehicle	15,000
Road licence for the year	500
Insurance charge per year	100
Garage rent per year	600
Drivers wage per month	200
Cost of petrol per litre	0.80
Miles per litre	8
Proportionate charge for tyre and maintenance per mile	0.20
Estimated life	1,50,000 miles
Estimated annual mileage	6,000 miles
Ignore interest on capital	

19. (a) The standard material cost for 100 kg of chemical 'D' is made up of (CO4, K4)

Chemical A – 30 kg @ Ps 4 per kg Chemical A

Chemical B – 40 kg @ Rs. 5 per kg

Chemical C – 80 kg @ Ps. 6 per kg 'D' were produced

In a batch 500 kg of chemical from a mix of

Chemical A – 140 kg. at a cost of Rs. 588

Chemical B – 220 kg at a cost of Rs. 1,056

Chemical C – 440 kg at a cost of Rs. 2,860

How do the yield, mix and the price factors contribute to the variance in cost per 100 kg of chemical 'D' over the standard cost?

Or

- (b) The standard material cost to produce a tonne of Chemical X is: (CO4, K4)

300 kg of material A @ Rs. 10 per kg

400 kg of material B @ Rs. 5 per kg

During the period, 100 tonnes of Chemical X was produced from a mixture of

500 kg of material C @ Rs. 6 per kg

35 tonnes of material A @ Rs. 9,000 per tonne

42 tonnes of material B @ Rs. 6,000 per tonne

53 tonnes of material C @ Rs. 7,000 per tonne

Calculate price, mix and yield variances.

20. (a) Discuss in detail the role of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI) and the Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) it issues. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) What is Target Costing? Compare it with Truth Put Costing. Explain their relevance in modern cost management. (CO5, K5)

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4. Which of the following is not a right of the bailee in a contract of bailment? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Right to lien
  - (b) Right to claim damages
  - (c) Right to sell goods without notice
  - (d) Right to recover expenses
5. Which of the following is not a good under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Books
  - (b) House
  - (c) Car
  - (d) Mobile phone
6. When the seller is ready to deliver and the buyer refuses to accept, it is called (CO3, K3)
- (a) Delivery
  - (b) Agreement
  - (c) Breach of contract
  - (d) Revocation
7. The contract between a consignor and a carrier is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (CO4, K4)
- (a) Sale agreement
  - (b) Charter Party
  - (c) Contract of carriage
  - (d) Delivery note
8. The document issued by a carrier acknowledging receipt of goods for carriage is called \_\_\_\_\_ (CO4, K4)
- (a) Invoice
  - (b) Bill of Lading
  - (c) Credit Note
  - (d) Cash Memo
9. The document that contains the objectives, powers, and scope of a company's activities is \_\_\_\_\_ (CO5, K4)
- (a) Articles of Association
  - (b) Memorandum of Association
  - (c) Share Certificate
  - (d) Prospectus

10. The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of a company must be held within how many months from the end of the financial year? (CO5, K4)
- (a) 3 months (b) 6 months  
(c) 9 months (d) 12 months

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) What are the factors to be considered for a valid contract? (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Explain the nature of contract and also discuss about offer and acceptance. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) What are the essentials features of a contract of guarantee? (CO2, K1)
- Or
- (b) Discuss the various types of agent in brief. (CO2, K1)
13. (a) Differentiate sale and agreement to sell. (CO3, K3)
- Or
- (b) What does Caveat Emptor means? What are its exceptions? (CO3, K3)
14. (a) Explain the objectives of the Carriers Act 1865. (CO4, K4)
- Or
- (b) What are the elements of common carriage? (CO4, K4)
15. (a) Describe the characteristics of a company. (CO5, K4)
- Or
- (b) Write a brief note on different types of meeting. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) What are the essential elements of a valid consideration? (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) What is meant by quasi contract? List out its characteristics. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Describe the rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee. (CO2, K1)
- Or
- (b) Explain the creation and termination of agency. (CO2, K1)
18. (a) Elaborate the rights of the consumers. (CO3, K3)
- Or
- (b) Summarize the procedure for consumer grievance redressal under Consumer Protection Act. (CO3, K3)
19. (a) Explain the key provisions of the Railway Act 1989. (CO4, K4)
- Or
- (b) What are the advantages of Carriage of Goods by Sea? (CO4, K4)
20. (a) Explain about various required documents for incorporation of a company. (CO5, K4)
- Or
- (b) Describe the duties and powers of the Director. (CO5, K4)

**R5007**

**Sub. Code**

**611403**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Fourth Semester**

**Commerce**

**QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following methods is used to solve a linear programming problem with two variables? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Simplex Method
  - (b) Graphical Method
  - (c) Duality
  - (d) Transportation Method
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ method is used in the initial feasible solution in transportation problems. (CO1, K2)
  - (a) MODI
  - (b) Simplex
  - (c) Northwest Corner Rule
  - (d) Dual Simplex
  
3. Which of the following is a discrete probability distribution? (CO2, K4)
  - (a) Poisson
  - (b) Normal
  - (c) Uniform (Continuous)
  - (d) Exponential

4. If two events A and B are independent, then \_\_\_\_\_. (CO2, K4)
- (a)  $P(A \cap B) = 0$
  - (b)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B)$
  - (c)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$
  - (d)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A/B)$
5. Monte Carlo simulation is used in \_\_\_\_\_. (CO3, K4)
- (a) Exact solution
  - (b) Deterministic problems
  - (c) Stochastic simulations
  - (d) None
6. In M/M/1 queue model, 'M' represents \_\_\_\_\_. (CO3, K4)
- (a) Multiple servers
  - (b) Manual arrival
  - (c) Memory
  - (d) Markovian (Exponential)
7. Which of the following methods focuses on the worst-case scenario? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Maximax
  - (b) Minimax
  - (c) Expected Value
  - (d) Decision Tree
8. The decision rule which maximizes the minimum gain is \_\_\_\_\_. (CO4, K4)
- (a) Maximax
  - (b) Minimin
  - (c) Maximin
  - (d) Expected Payoff
9. The slope of the total cost curve gives \_\_\_\_\_. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Average cost
  - (b) Fixed cost
  - (c) Marginal cost
  - (d) Total revenue

10. Multiple correlation is used to \_\_\_\_\_. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Find the average
  - (b) Predict a variable using one independent variable
  - (c) Predict a dependent variable using more than one independent variable
  - (d) None

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the steps involved in solving a linear programming problem using the simplex method. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between balanced and unbalanced transportation problems with examples. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Differentiate between Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of conditional and joint probability with examples. (CO2, K4)
13. (a) What are the applications of Monte Carlo Simulation in project management? (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the components of a queuing system. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain the steps involved in constructing a Decision Tree. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Define Pay-off and Loss tables with examples. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Define Marginal Revenue and Marginal Cost with graphs. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) What is multiple regression? How is it interpreted? (CO5, K4)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Solve the following Linear Programming Problem using the Graphical method. (CO1, K2)

Maximize :  $z = 3x + 2y$

Subject to:  $x + y \leq 4$

$x \leq 2, y \leq 3$  and

$x, y \geq 0$ .

Or

- (b) Solve the transportation problem using Vogel's Approximation Method and optimize using MODI method. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) A machine produces 5% defective items. If 10 items are selected, find the probability that exactly 2 items are defective using Binomial distribution.

(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the application of Normal Distribution in stock market analysis with a case example.

(CO2, K4)

18. (a) Simulate the demand for a product using Monte Carlo simulation for the next 5 days with given probabilities.

(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) A bank has a single service window. Customers arrive at a rate of 6 per hour and are served at a rate of 8 per hour. Calculate average queue length and waiting time using M/M/1 model.

(CO3, K4)

19. (a) A company has three decision alternatives and three possible states of nature with payoff matrix. Calculate the best alternative using Maximin, Maximax, and Minimax Regret.

(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) A manager has the option to conduct a market survey before launching a product. Use Expected Value of Perfect Information (EVPI) and Decision Tree to guide decision.

(CO4, K4)

20. (a) A company's cost function is  $C = 100 + 5x + x^2$ . Find the Marginal Cost, Average Cost, and Minimum Cost. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) A study is conducted to predict sales based on advertising expenditure (TV, Radio, Social Media). Interpret the results of the Multiple Regression Table. (CO5, K4)

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**R5008**

**Sub. Code**

**611511**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Fourth Semester**

**Commerce**

**Elective – FOREX MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What does spot rate in foreign exchange refer to?  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) Exchange rate for future delivery
  - (b) Exchange rate quoted for immediate delivery
  - (c) Exchange rate set by the RBI
  - (d) Exchange rate for options trading
  
2. Which of the following methods is applied for quoting the foreign exchange rates in India?  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) Cross rates
  - (b) Direct rate
  - (c) Indirect rate
  - (d) Buying rate

3. Foreign Exchange rates in India are determined by \_\_\_\_\_ (CO2, K4)
- (a) Finance Ministry
  - (b) RBI
  - (c) Market forces of demand/supply
  - (d) FEDAI
4. REER is derived from (CO2, K4)
- (a) Only the interest rate
  - (b) NEER minus GDP
  - (c) NEER Adjusted the inflation differences
  - (d) Foreign reserves
5. While quoting the rates, the banks take into account the time factor i.e how much is going to be taken to get the purchased currency credited to the NOSTRO account abroad. This date is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (CO3, K4)
- (a) Cash date                      (b) Spot date
  - (c) Forward Date                (d) Value date
6. A foreign currency account maintained by a bank abroad is its (CO3, K4)
- (a) NOSTRO account
  - (b) VOSTRO account
  - (c) LORO account
  - (d) Foreign bank account

7. For contingency exposure of foreign exchange, the best derivative that can be used to hedge is \_\_\_\_\_  
(CO4, K4)
- (a) Forwards                      (b) Options  
(c) Futures                        (d) Swaps
8. Hedging with options is best recommended for (CO4, K4)
- (a) Hedging receivables  
(b) Hedging payables  
(c) Hedging contingency exposures  
(d) Hedging foreign currency loans
9. \_\_\_\_\_ regulates FEMA in the foreign exchange in India. (CO5, K4)
- (a) SEBI  
(b) RBI  
(c) Supreme Court  
(d) Finance Commission
10. The objective of FEMA is to (CO5, K4)
- (a) Control Foreign Exchange  
(b) Restrict International Trade  
(c) Promote orderly development of Foreign Exchange Market in India  
(d) Control capital market

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the role of exchange rate system in Forex market? (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate the convertible and non-convertible currencies in detail. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) What are the features and assumptions of Mundell – Fleming Model? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a note on the factors affecting forward rates. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain the difference between LORO and NOSTRO accounts. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of Fiscal policy on exchange rate. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) How do speculative activities forex differ from hedging? (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of currency swaps. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Write a note on FEMA? Explain its key operation in brief. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the difference between the repatriation and surrender. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Describe the important function of FIMMD in detail. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) What are spot, forward and futures market in foreign exchange? (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain the key difference between NEER and REER. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the various theories of foreign exchange rate in detail. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Explain the features of fixed and floating rates systems. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the causes and consequences of exchange rate volatility. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Write a detailed note on pay off computation in option contract. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the importance of risk shifting and risk sharing in detail. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Describe rules regarding possession and retention of forex in detail. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the provisions in relation to borrowing and lending in Forex. (CO5, K4)
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**R5009**

**Sub. Code**

**611704**

**M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026**

**Fourth Semester**

**Commerce**

**E-BUSINESS APPLICATIONS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which one of the following is not one of the major types of e-commerce? (CO1, K2)  
(a) C to B (b) B to B  
(c) C to C (d) B to C
2. The role of the Presentation Layer in e-business architecture is to \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K2)  
(a) Store user data  
(b) Handle communications protocols  
(c) Interact with users and display results  
(d) Process Business Logic
3. Minimum amount required for RTGS transfer is \_\_\_\_\_. (CO2, K4)  
(a) Rs. 1,000 (b) Rs. 50,000  
(c) Rs. 2,00,000 (d) No Minimum
4. NEFT transactions are settled in \_\_\_\_\_. (CO2 K4)  
(a) Instantly (b) In real time  
(c) In Hourly batches (d) Once a day

5. What is the full form of PPC in e-advertising? (CO3 K4)
- (a) Pay Per Click
  - (b) Post Paid Content
  - (c) Public Promotion Campaign
  - (d) Pay for Promotion Click
6. Which of the following is an example of a push strategy? (CO3, K4)
- (a) TV commercials
  - (b) Online product reviews
  - (c) Trade promotions to retailers
  - (d) Viral Marketing
7. Which technology is used to secure data in e-payments? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Copying
  - (b) Encryption
  - (c) Compression
  - (d) Expansion
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most secure form of online transaction authentication. (CO4, K4)
- (a) Password only
  - (b) PIN number
  - (c) Two-factor authentication
  - (d) CAPTCHA
9. The main goal of an ERP system is to \_\_\_\_\_. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Increase paperwork
  - (b) Isolate departments
  - (c) Integrate all business functions into a single system
  - (d) Limit data sharing
10. OLAP is mainly used for \_\_\_\_\_. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Transaction processing
  - (b) Real-time processing
  - (c) Decision support and data analysis
  - (d) Web browsing

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the architecture of E-business. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate the B2B and B2C models in detail.  
(CO1, K2)

12. (a) Define E-Commerce. What are the objectives of E-Commerce? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a note on RTGS and NEFT. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Give the difference between the push and pull strategy. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a note on interactive Ad strategies. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Discuss about the classification of Intruders in brief. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of E-security measures in E-business. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Write a note on OLAP? List out the key OLAP operations. (CO5 K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the conceptual model of ERP. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Describe the fundamental models of E-business in detail. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the problems faced in the implementation process of E-business. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain the key features of Electronic Fund Transfer. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of E-banking in India in detail. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Compare the online catalogues with paper catalogues? (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the important E-advertising terminology in detail. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Write a detailed note on E-payment methods: Credit cards, Debit cards, UPI, Net banking and E-wallets. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the applications of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Describe the ERP and related technologies in detail. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the various steps in Business Process Engineering in detail. (CO5, K4)