

D 31060

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

Master of Commerce

MCM3C11—FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Explain your idea about Time value of money.
2. What do you mean by Lock Box System ?
3. What is Marginal cost of capital ?
4. Write a note on Securitization.
5. What do you mean by Financial Engineering ?
6. What do you mean by scrip dividend ?
7. What do you mean by Under Capitalization ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What is agency conflict ? How can they be mitigated ?
9. "Profit maximization and Wealth maximization objectives are inter-related". Comment.
10. What is the Capital Asset Pricing Model Approach (CAPM) on Cost of Equity ?

Turn over

11. Investment X offers to pay you Rs. 40,000 per year for 9 years, whereas investment Y offers to pay you Rs. 60,000 for 5 years. If the discount rate is 5%, which of these cash flow stream has the highest present value?
12. A company issues Rs. 2,50,000, 12% debentures to be redeemed after the expiry of 8 years. Cost of issue is 5% and the tax rate is 50%. Compute the cost of debt.
13. The sales of a firm are 1000 units. Selling price per unit is Rs.10 and the variable cost per unit is Rs.6. Calculate, operating leverage in the following situation. Interpret the result :
(a) Fixed cost Rs. 1000 ; (b) Fixed cost Rs.2200 ; and (c) Fixed cost Rs.3000
14. A company issues 1000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10%. The company has been paying 20% dividend to equity shares in the last five years and expects to maintain the same in the future also. Compute cost of Equity capital. Will it make any difference if the market price of equity share is Rs. 160?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Mr. A, an investor purchases an equity share of growing company for Rs. 210. He expects the company to pay the dividend of Rs. 10.50, Rs. 11.025 and Rs. 11.575 in years 1, 2 and 3 respectively and he expects to sell the shares at a price of Rs. 243.10 at the end of the third year.
 - (a) Determine the Dividend Growth Rate.
 - (b) Calculate the current Dividend Yield.
 - (c) What is the required rate of return on Mr. A's equity investment?
16. The following information is available in respect of a firm:
Capitalization rate = 10% ; Earning per share = Rs. 50. Assumed rate of return on investment.
(i) 12% ; (ii) 8% ; and (iii) 10%
17. Explain briefly the various Dividend Theories?
18. What do you mean by Investment Decisions ? What are the various types of Investment Decisions ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM3C11—FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
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MCM3C11—FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Equity shares of phonex Ltd are quoted in the market at Rs. 17. The dividend expected a year hence is Rs. 1.50. The expected rate of dividend growth is 8%. The cost of equity capital to the company is :
 - (A) 11.08%.
 - (B) 13.88%.
 - (C) 15.46%.
 - (D) 16.82%.
2. The cost of debt capital if interest rate is 15% and tax rate is 40% is :
 - (A) 6%
 - (B) 8.5%
 - (C) 9%
 - (D) 10.5%
3. Which of the following is not an assumption of Miller and Modigliani approach ?
 - (A) There are no corporate or personal income tax.
 - (B) Investors are assumed to be rational and behave accordingly.
 - (C) There is no corporate tax though there are personal income tax.
 - (D) Capital markets are perfect.
4. According to net operating income approach :
 - (A) The equity capitalization rate remains constant with any increase or decrease in the degree of leverage.
 - (B) The overall capitalization rate of the firm remains constant.
 - (C) The cost of debt remains constant.
 - (D) Both (B) and (C).
5. Cost of capital does not mean :
 - (A) Cut off rate decided by management.
 - (B) Rate of interest.
 - (C) Expectations of investors for dividend.
 - (D) Money paid to SEBI for permission to acquire capital.
6. Which profit is considered for calculating Average Rate of Return ?
 - (A) Earnings before interest, depreciation and tax.
 - (B) Average profit after tax and depreciation.
 - (C) Average profit after depreciation but before tax.
 - (D) Average profit after depreciation but before tax.

7. Capital structure decisions should always aim at having debt component in order to :
- (A) Gain tax savings.
 - (B) Gain control over the company.
 - (C) Gain control over the company.
 - (D) Increase the earnings available for shareholders.
8. _____ refers to a situation where a firm is not in a position to invest in all profitable projects due to the constraints on availability of funds.
- (A) Capital budgeting.
 - (B) Over capitalization.
 - (C) Capital expenditure control.
 - (D) Capital rationing.
9. _____ refers to the minimum return expected by its suppliers.
- (A) Trading on equity.
 - (B) Time value of money.
 - (C) Cost of capital.
 - (D) Capital gearing.
10. Capital structure is the proportion of :
- (A) Long term funds and short term funds.
 - (B) Debt and equity.
 - (C) Current assets and fixed assets.
 - (D) Equity and retained earnings.
11. Optimum capital structure is obtained when :
- (A) Firm earns maximum profits.
 - (B) Firm declares reasonable dividend.
 - (C) Market value per equity share is the maximum.
 - (D) The debt increases.
12. Axis Ltd is issuing 15% debentures (face value Rs. 60). The net amount realized per debenture is Rs. 54 and they are redeemable at par after 6 years. At a corporate tax rate of 40%, what is the cost of debt ?
- (A) 16.54%.
 - (B) 17.54%.
 - (C) 10%.
 - (D) 14.74%.
13. Which of the following statement is true according to traditional approach of capital structure ?
- (A) Cost of capital increases with the use of debt after a certain amount of debt and later falls.
 - (B) Cost of equity and debt more or less remains constant with the use of debt up to a certain amount of debt.
 - (C) Cost of declines and cost of debt remains constant with increase in debt.
 - (D) Cost of equity declines and cost of debt increases with increase in debt.

Turn over

14. Which of the following is true regarding the measurement of cash inflows and out flows of a project ?
- (A) Depreciation amount should be added to PBT.
 - (B) Depreciation amount should be added to PAT.
 - (C) Depreciation should neither be added nor be subtracted from PAT.
 - (D) Both (A) and (B) above.
15. Which of the following statements regarding IRR are true ?
- (A) A project can have only one IRR.
 - (B) If IRR is less than the firm's cost of capital, the project should be rejected.
 - (C) A project can have multiple IRR depending on the cash flow streams.
 - (D) Both (B) and (C).
16. In IRR , the cash inflows are assumed to be reinvested in the project at :
- (A) Internal rate of return.
 - (B) Cost of capital.
 - (C) Risk free rate.
 - (D) Risk adjusted rate.
17. Which of the following is a non discounting technique for appraising a project ?
- (A) Net present value.
 - (B) Pay back period.
 - (C) Internal rate of return.
 - (D) Cost benefit ratio.
18. Which of the following is not considered for cost benefit analysis of capital decisions ?
- (A) Opportunity cost.
 - (B) Incremental cost.
 - (C) Sunk cost.
 - (D) All of these.
19. Net operating income approach was suggested by :
- (A) Modigliani and Miller.
 - (B) Durand.
 - (C) Walter.
 - (D) None of these.
20. Overall cost of capital, according to ———— approach, decreases up to a certain point, remains unchanged for moderate increase in debt thereafter, and increase beyond a certain point.
- (A) Net income.
 - (B) Net operating income.
 - (C) Traditional.
 - (D) MM approach.

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3C 12—INCOME TAX LAW, PRACTICE AND TAX PLANNING—I

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. What is Faceless Assessment ?
2. What is Best Judgment Assessment ?
3. What is Long Term Capital Assets ?
4. Define Casual Income.
5. What is Tax Avoidance ?
6. What is Jurisdictionless Assessment ?
7. What is Transferred Balance ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Explain the powers of CBDT.
9. Write notes on Deduction U/S 80 IC ?
10. Explain tax treatment of Provident Fund.

Turn over

11. From the following information compute tax liability of a super senior citizen (keeping in view of provisions of AMT) for the A.Y. 2020-21 :

	Rs.
Pension	6,50,000
Royalty on books for college students	19,00,000
Expenses to earn royalty	1,00,000
Deposit in PPF	1,50,000
Donation to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund by Cheque	50,000

12. What is clubbing of income ? Explain the situations in which the provisions of clubbing of income are applicable.
13. The total income of a firm XYZ, the partners share profits and losses in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3, was as per P and L A/c Rs. 1,31,800 for the Previous Year 2019-20. In computing total income of Rs. 1,31,800, the following have been debited to the P and L A/c :
- Salaries Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 to X And Y respectively.
- Interest on capital calculated @ 20 % of Rs.3,500, Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 10,500 to XY and Z respectively.
- Bonus to Z Rs. 15,000. Commission of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 17,500 to X,Y and Z.
- Z borrowed capital for his investment for his firm and had paid interest of Rs.7,500 separately to the lender.
- Compute the total income of the firm. All are working partners. The firm fulfills the conditions of Sec. 184.
14. What is Accelerated Assessment ? Explain the situations in which Accelerated Assessment is applicable.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. What is Assessment ? Explain in detail about different types of Assessment.
16. Explain the powers of Income Tax Authorities.

17. A domestic company in which public are substantially interested submits the following particulars of its income of the previous year ended March 31, 2020 :

- i) Profit of business after deduction of donation to approved charitable institution Rs. 1,90,000.
- ii) Donation to charitable institution by cheque Rs. 30,000.
- iii) Interest on Government Securities Rs. 10,000.
- iv) Dividend from a domestic company (Gross) Rs. 60,000.
- v) Long Term Capital Gain Rs. 50,000.
- vi) Book Profits u/s 115 JB Rs. 8,00,000.

During the Financial Year 2019-20 the company deposited Rs. 15,000 in IDBI. The company distributed a gross dividend of Rs. 1,00,000 on 6/12/2019.

Compute the taxable income of the company and tax payable by it for the Assessment Year 2020-21.

18. Mr. O and M is a cloth merchant. From the following P and L A/C for the year ended 31/03/2020, compute his income from business and his gross total income for the Assessment Year 2020-21 :

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/03/2020			
Trade Expenses	450	Gross Profit	2,70,000
Establishment Charges	2,200	Dividend on Shares	
Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,400	(Gross)	4,000
Discount and Allowances	200	Rent from let out house	10,000
Income Tax	700		
Interest	1,450		
Postage Charges	100		
Gifts and Presents for publicity	125		
Fire Insurance Premium	250		
Charities	375		
Donations	400		
Repairs and Renewals	250		
Audit fees	250		
Net Profit	2,32,850		
	2,84,000		2,84,000

Turn over

Other Information :

- a) Rent and Taxes include Rs. 2,000 paid as Municipal Tax on house let out.
- b) Value of Life Insurance Policy is Rs. 18,000.
- c) Donation was given to an approved institution.
- d) Permissible Depreciation was Rs. 4,000.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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MCM 3C 12—INCOME TAX LAW, PRACTICE AND TAX PLANNING—I

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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MCM 3C 12—INCOME TAX LAW, PRACTICE AND TAX PLANNING—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Income tax rates are fixed in _____.
 - (A) Income tax Act.
 - (B) Finance Act.
 - (C) Income tax rules.
 - (D) Finance rules.
2. Previous year is defined in _____.
 - (A) Section 2 (34).
 - (B) Section 2 (9).
 - (C) Section 3.
 - (D) Section 4.
3. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time by :
 - (A) Sir John Williams.
 - (B) Sir James Wilson.
 - (C) Sir Joseph.
 - (D) Sir James Pascal.
4. A person includes :
 - (A) Individual and HUF.
 - (B) AOP/BOI, LA, Every AJP.
 - (C) Firm and Company.
 - (D) All of the above.
5. The residential status of the following person cannot be 'resident but not ordinarily resident' :
 - (A) A company.
 - (B) An individual.
 - (C) A Hindu undivided family.
 - (D) All of the above.
6. Which of the following is taxable under the head income from salary ?
 - (A) Pension received from former employer.
 - (B) Salary of Member of Parliament.
 - (C) Examination remuneration received from university.
 - (D) Family pension received to relative of deceased employee.
7. Surcharge is payable by an individual where the total income exceeds :
 - (A) ₹ 10 lacs.
 - (B) ₹ 25 lacs.
 - (C) ₹ 50 lacs.
 - (D) ₹ 1 crore.

8. Salary received by a member of parliament is taxable under :
- (A) Salary. (B) Business or profession.
(C) Other source. (D) None of these.
9. Interest received from own contribution of URPF is _____.
- (A) Taxable under the head salary.
(B) Exempted.
(C) Taxable under the head income from other sources.
(D) None of these.
10. In which of the following cases, income of previous year is assessable in the previous year itself?
- (A) A person in employment.
(B) A person engaged in illegal business.
(C) A person who is running charitable business.
(D) A person leaving India permanently.
11. Rent free accommodation provided to the government employees shall be taxable up to :
- (A) 20 % of the employee's salary.
(B) 15 % of the employee's salary.
(C) License fee fixed by the government.
(D) 10 % of the employee's salary.
12. The maximum exemption of gratuity to those who covered under gratuity payment act is ₹ _____.
- (A) 20,00,000. (B) 5,00,000.
(C) 10,00,000. (D) 15,00,000.
13. X is employed in a private company at a salary of ₹ 70,000 per month and ₹ 10,000 per month as dearness pay. He received ₹ 2,000 per month as house rent allowance. He paid ₹ 2,500 per month as house rent. What is the exempted portion of house rent allowance ?
- (A) ₹ 2,500. (B) ₹ 2,000.
(C) ₹ 1,000 (D) NIL.
14. Determine the residential status of Mr.X for the previous year 2020-2021, assuming that he did not go out of India before this, he was sponsored by his employer in India for training in U.K and he leaves India on 15th June 2020 and came back to India on 10th April 2021.
- (A) Resident. (B) Resident but not ordinarily resident.
(C) Non-resident. (D) Cannot say.

Turn over

15. Building let out to employees is taxable under the head :
- (A) Income from house property. (B) Income from business.
(C) Income from other sources. (D) None of these.
16. A deduction of 30 % annual value is allowed in case of :
- (A) Residential house. (B) Let out house.
(C) All houses. (D) Rural houses.
17. Maximum exemption allowed on encashment of earned leave is :
- (A) ₹ 5,00,000. (B) ₹ 3,00,000.
(C) ₹ 10,00,000. (D) None of these.
18. Consider the following problem relating to a let-out house property :
- Municipal value - ₹ 60,000
Fair rent-₹68,000.
Standard rent - ₹ 62,000.
Annual rent received- ₹ 65,000.
- The GAV will be :
- (A) ₹ 68,000. (B) ₹ 62,000.
(C) ₹ 65,000. (D) ₹ 60,000.
19. Food provided by the employer at the place of work to a specified employee of the value ₹ 60 per meal for 100 days during the PY. The amount taxable will be :
- (A) 6,000. (B) 5,000.
(C) 1,000. (D) NIL.
20. What are the deductions from Annual value of a let out house property. Choose the right code ?
- i) Municipal tax paid.
ii) interest on loan taken for the construction of the house.
iii) Standard deduction.
iv) Unrealised rent.
- Codes :
- (A) i and iii. (B) ii and iii.
(C) i and iv. (D) ii and iv.

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM3C13—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Define research.
2. What is case study ?
3. What is independent variable ?
4. What is null hypothesis ?
5. What is exploratory study ?
6. What is primary data ?
7. Discuss accidental sampling.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. The null hypothesis with regard to a study was, there is no significant difference between boy's score and girl's score. The values are p-value (two tailed) = .6345, DF= 20, Mean Boys = 46.55 and girls = 44.09, t value is 0.48. State whether the hypothesis is to be accepted or fails to accepted?
9. Explain how literature survey supports a research study.
10. Explain various types of variables.
11. Explain how the theoretical framework of a research study helps in research.

Turn over

12. Distinguish between null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis.
13. Find the variance and standard deviation for the following data : 57, 64, 43, 67, 49, 59, 44, 47, 61, 59.
14. How stratified random sampling is differing from quota sampling ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the research process in detail.
16. Mention the type of questions used in questionnaires.
17. Differentiate descriptive and inferential statistics.
18. The height and weight of 12 individuals are given. Calculate Pearson's correlation co-efficient.

<i>Height (cms) .</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
180	85
176	74
170	64
175	84
168	80
163	75
163	68
162	64
177	73
172	77
168	68
169	79

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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MCM3C13—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(2019 Admission onwards)

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MCM3C13—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Hypothesis refers to :
 - (A) The outcome of an experiment.
 - (B) A conclusion drawn from an experiment.
 - (C) A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter.
 - (D) A tentative statement about the relationship.
2. Which of the following statement is not true ?
 - (A) A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project.
 - (B) A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project.
 - (C) A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project.
 - (D) A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project.
3. After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next process in research process is :
 - (A) To conduct surveys
 - (B) To generate hypothesis.
 - (C) To focuss group discussions.
 - (D) To use experiments in an investigation.
4. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process ?
 - (A) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - (B) Survey of related literature.
 - (C) Identification of problem.
 - (D) Searching for solutions to the problem.
5. Action research means :
 - (A) A longitudinal research.
 - (B) An applied research.
 - (C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem.
 - (D) A research with socioeconomic objective.

6. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by :
- (A) Statement of Objectives. (B) Analysis of Data.
(C) Selection of Research Tools. (D) Collection of Data.
7. _____ is quality of a good researcher
- (A) Scientific temper. (B) Age.
(C) Money. (D) Time.
8. Interview with a detailed standardised schedule is called :
- (A) Clinical interview. (B) Structured interview.
(C) Direct interview. (D) Group interview.
9. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is :
- (A) Belief. (B) Value.
(C) Objectivity. (D) Subjectivity.
10. Social Science Research _____ Problems.
- (A) Explain. (B) Diagnosis.
(C) Recommend. (D) Formulate.
11. Facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in :
- (A) Survey. (B) Action research.
(C) Analytical research. (D) Pilot study.
12. Major drawback to researchers in India is _____.
- (A) Lack of sufficient number of Universities.
(B) Lack of sufficient research guides.
(C) Lack of sufficient Fund.
(D) Lack of scientific training in research.
13. _____ is the first step of Research process.
- (A) Formulation of a problem. (B) Collection of Data.
(C) Editing and Coding. (D) Selection of a problem.

Turn over

14. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called :
- (A) Solution. (B) Examination.
(C) Problem formulation. (D) Problem Solving.
15. Objectives in problem formulation means :
- (A) Questions to be answered. (B) Methods.
(C) Techniques. (D) Methodology.
16. Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions are _____ concepts.
- (A) Verbal. (B) Oral.
(C) Hypothetical. (D) Operational.
17. A short summary of Technical Report is called :
- (A) Article. (B) Research Abstract.
(C) Publication. (D) Guide.
18. A Blue print of Research work is called :
- (A) Research Problem. (B) Research design
(C) Research tools. (D) Research methods.
19. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as _____.
- (A) Mall interviews. (B) Mall intercept interviews.
(C) Brief interviews. (D) None of the given options
20. The numerical description that describe sample may be expected to differ from those that describe population because of random fluctuations inherent in sampling process :
- (A) Sampling design. (B) Non-probability sampling.
(C) Sampling error. (D) Probability sampling.

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E F (01)—INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. What are the different types of portfolio management ?
2. How the value of the equity is calculated under Gordon model ?
3. Briefly describe Dow-Jones theory regarding the behavior of stock market prices.
4. Explain Markowitz Model of risk-return Optimization.
5. What are the features of CAPM ?
6. Differentiate the Security Market Line and Capital Market Line.
7. What is Arbitrage Pricing Model ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. What are the factors affecting investment decisions in portfolio management while selecting the securities ?
9. Explain the different types of Risks.

Turn over

10. A Rs. 100 par value bond bears a coupon rate of 14 percent and matures after five years. Interest is payable semi-annually. Compute the value of the bond if the required rate of return is 16 per cent.
11. Following are the price and other details of three stocks for the year 2011. Calculate the total return as well as the return relative for the three stocks :

Stock	Beginning price	Dividend Paid	Ending Price
A	30	3.40	34
B	72	4.70	69
C	140	4.80	146

12. A 10 per cent coupon bond has a maturity of 12 years. It pays interest semi-annually. Its yield to maturity is four per cent per half-year period. What is its duration ?
13. Determine the price of 1,000 zero coupon bond with yield to maturity (YTM) of 18 per cent and 10 years to maturity. What is YTM of this bond if its price is 220 ?
14. The following table provides information regarding portfolio return and risk :

Portfolio	E (R)	σ
1	10	4
2	12	7
3	13	5
4	16	12
5	20	14

- a) The treasury bill rate is 5 %. Which portfolio is the best ?
- b) If σ is 12%, what would be the expected return ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. "When someone refers to efficient capital markets, they mean that security or reflect all available information." Discuss.
16. The returns of two assets under four possible states of nature are given below :

State of nature	Probability	Return on asset 1	Return on asset 2
1	.1	5 %	0 %
2	.2	10 %	8 %
3	.3	15 %	18 %
4	.4	20 %	26 %

- a) What is the standard deviation of the return on asset 1 and asset 2 ?
- b) What is the covariance between the returns on assets 1 and asset 2 ?
- c) What is the co-efficient of correlation between the returns on assets 1 and 2 ?
17. The following details are given for X and Y companies' stocks and the Bombay Sensex for a period of one year. Calculate the systematic and unsystematic risk for the companies' stocks. If an equal amount of money is allocated for the stocks what would be the portfolio risk ?

	X stock	Y stock	Sensex
Average Return	.15	0.25	0.06
Variance	6.30	5.86	2.25
B	0.71	0.27	—
Correlation Co-efficient	—	0.424	—

18. Briefly explain the different parameters of security analysis.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E F (01)—INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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MCM 3E F (01)—INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. A portfolio having two risky securities can be turned risk less if :
 - (A) The securities are completely positively correlated.
 - (B) If the correlation ranges between zero and one.
 - (C) The securities are completely negatively correlated.
 - (D) None of the above.
2. Efficient portfolios can be defined as those portfolios which for a given level of risk provides :
 - (A) Maximum return.
 - (B) Average return.
 - (C) Minimum return.
 - (D) None of the above.
3. The point of tangency between risk return indifference curves and efficient frontier highlights :
 - (A) Optimal portfolio.
 - (B) Efficient portfolio.
 - (C) Sub-optimal portfolio.
 - (D) None of the above.
4. A portfolio comprises two securities and the expected return on them is 12% and 16% respectively. Determine return of portfolio if first security constitutes 40% of total portfolio :
 - (A) 12.4%.
 - (B) 13.4%.
 - (C) 14.4%.
 - (D) 15.4%.
5. Required rate of return > Coupon rate, the bond will be valued at :
 - (A) Premium.
 - (B) Par value.
 - (C) Discount.
 - (D) None of the above.
6. When the concept of ratio is defined in respected to the items shown in the financial statements, it is termed as ?
 - (A) Accounting ratio.
 - (B) Financial ratio.
 - (C) Costing ratio.
 - (D) None of the above.
7. The relationship between two financial variables can be expressed in :
 - (A) Pure ratio.
 - (B) Percentage.
 - (C) Rate or time.
 - (D) Either of the above.

8. The type of bond whose present value is lesser than that of its face value is classified as :
- (A) Discount. (B) Premium.
(C) Coupon. (D) Interest.
9. The type of bonds that have tangible property as a collateral are classified as :
- (A) Collateral security.
(B) Commercial trust notes.
(C) Equipment trust certificates.
(D) Equipment bonds.
10. The object of portfolio is to reduce _____ by diversification.
- (A) Return. (B) Risk.
(C) Uncertainty. (D) Percentage.
11. This type of risk is avoidable through proper diversification :
- (A) Portfolio risk. (B) Systematic risk.
(C) Unsystematic risk. (D) Total risk.
12. Beta is the slope of :
- (A) The security market line. (B) The capital market line.
(C) A characteristic line. (D) The CAPM.
13. A Statistical measure of the Degree to which two variables move together :
- (A) Coefficient of variation. (B) Variance.
(C) Covariance. (D) Certainty equivalent.
14. The fundamental analysis is a method of finding out :
- (A) Ratio. (B) Value of shares.
(C) Tips. (D) Future price of a security.
15. Return of investment is determined by :
- (A) Net profit. (B) Capital employed.
(C) Net worth. (D) Net profit & capital employed.

Turn over

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[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (F) 02—FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is REPO ?
2. Describe the meaning of underwriting.
3. What is mutual fund ?
4. Define financial intermediaries.
5. Write a short note on arbitrage.
6. What is Stock Split ?
7. Who is a depository participant ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. State the defects of Indian Money Market.
9. Write notes on NSE and BSE.
10. What are the different types of money market instruments ?
11. Analyse the various modes of issuing securities.

Turn over

12. What are the features of forward contracts ?
13. Explain the services provided by Depository.
14. Examine the different kinds of speculators.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. 'Role of SEBI is both regulatory and promotional in respect of capital market', explain ?
16. Elucidate about the instruments used in capital market.
17. Describe the structure of Indian Financial System.
18. Explain the concept of mutual fund; discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (F) 02—FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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MCM 3E (F) 02—FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ are those who see an opportunity of favorable price movement and take advantage of it.
(A) Hedgers. (B) Arbitrageurs.
(C) Investors. (D) Speculators.
2. Which of the following is a method of FDI ?
(A) Mergers and Acquisition. (B) Joint Venture.
(C) Starting a Subsidiary. (D) All of the above.
3. What is the full form of 'CBOT' ?
(A) Chinese Board of Trade. (B) Chennai Board of Trade.
(C) Chicago Board of Trade. (D) Chartered Board of Trade.
4. _____ is the second largest stock exchange in the world ?
(A) London Stock Exchange. (B) Bombay Stock Exchange.
(C) NASDAQ. (D) Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
5. In which year did the Government of India launch the Universal Account Number ?
(A) 1995. (B) 2004.
(C) 2014. (D) 2012.
6. _____ is a pension scheme mainly aimed at the unorganized sectors.
(A) National Pension Scheme. (B) EPF.
(C) Atal Pension Yojana. (D) None of the above.
7. Which of the following is not an International Stock Exchange ?
(A) New York Stock Exchange. (B) Tokyo Stock Exchange.
(C) Shanghai Stock Exchange. (D) None of the above.

8. What is the reason for buyback of share ?
- (A) Tax-efficient method of rewarding shareholders.
 - (B) Strengthen promoter holding in the company.
 - (C) Undervalued stock.
 - (D) All of the above.
9. Which of the following is not a form of Foreign Capital ?
- (A) Foreign management Investment. (B) Foreign direct investment.
 - (C) Foreign Portfolio Investment. (D) Foreign Institutional Investment.
10. Indirect finance refers to :
- (A) Finance through banks.
 - (B) The flow of savings from the savers to the entrepreneurs through intermediary financial institutions.
 - (C) Saving-surplus of individuals transferred to entrepreneurs through family or friends.
 - (D) Study of principles and practices of finance.
11. Which of the following statements is not true :
- (A) Financial markets can be classified on the basis of time of delivery.
 - (B) Financial markets can be classified on the basis organizational structure.
 - (C) Financial markets can be classified on the basis user of the fund.
 - (D) Financial markets can be classified on the basis nature of claim.
12. Cash market is :
- (A) A market where all transactions are done in cash only.
 - (B) The market where the transaction between buyers and sellers are settled in real-time.
 - (C) A market where currencies are bought and sold.
 - (D) Also known as stock market.
13. When was BSE established ?
- (A) 1929. (B) 1875.
 - (C) 1975. (D) 1986.

Turn over

14. Which of the following is an objective of commodity market ?
- (A) Maintaining buffer stock. (B) Liquidity and price discovery.
(C) Price stabilisation. (D) All of the above.
15. In June 1993, Government of India appointed an expert committee on forward markets. The Chairman of this committee was _____.
- (A) K.N Kabra. (B) Srinivasan N.
(C) Nakul Varma. (D) None of the above.
16. Customized contract between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specified price on a future date :
- (A) Future Contract. (B) Forwards.
(C) Options. (D) Spot Contract.
17. The market where monetary assets mature within a year :
- (A) Capital market. (B) Money market.
(C) Debt market. (D) Primary market.
18. The option which can be exercised only on the maturity date is :
- (A) Call option. (B) Put option.
(C) European option. (D) American option.
19. Which of the following is not an advantage of stock exchange ?
- (A) The companies whose stocks are listed enjoy better goodwill.
(B) The prices are stable.
(C) Availability of regular information on price.
(D) The Stock exchanges facilitate realization of financial resources to more profitable and growing industrial units.
20. Futures trading in oilseeds originated with the setting up of _____.
- (A) NSE. (B) IPSTA.
(C) EICA. (D) Gujarati Vyapari Mandal.

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
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[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (FT) 01—FOREIGN TRADE MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. Explain internal and international trade.
2. Explain the types of foreign exchange rates.
3. Explain briefly operating exposure.
4. What do you mean by currency hedging ?
5. Explain factors affecting terms of international trade ?
6. What do you mean by Brexit ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

7. Explain in detail economic exposure in foreign trade ?
8. Explain the problems associated with Brexit.
9. Define Market Hedging. Differentiate Money Market and Option Market hedging.
10. Explain the concept of International Pricing.

Turn over

11. Explain in detail WTO.
12. Describe in detail the strategies applied to mitigate Economic Exposure.
13. Describe in detail exposure netting.
14. Explain foreign exchange risk.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. How to manage translation exposure ? Explain in detail.
16. How do you manage balance of payment in its dis-equilibrium ?
17. Explain in detail Hecksher theory and Ohlin theory.
18. Explain in detail various anti-dumping measures adopted to curb dumping ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (FT) 01—FOREIGN TRADE MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ part)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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MCM 3E (FT) 01—FOREIGN TRADE MANAGEMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Free international trade maximizes world output through _____.
 - (A) Countries reducing various taxes imposed.
 - (B) Countries specializing in production of goods they are best suited for.
 - (C) Perfect competition between countries and other special regions.
 - (D) The diluting the international business laws and conditions between countries.
2. Domestic company limits it's operations to _____ political boundaries.
 - (A) International.
 - (B) National.
 - (C) Transnational.
 - (D) Global.
3. Trade between two or more than two countries is known as _____.
 - (A) Internal Business.
 - (B) External Trade.
 - (C) International Trade.
 - (D) Unilateral Trade.
4. _____ is the oldest International Trade theory.
 - (A) Country Similarity Theory.
 - (B) Theory of Absolute Cost advantage.
 - (C) Product Life Cycle Theory.
 - (D) Mercantilism Theory.
5. International Trade is most likely to generate short-term unemployment in :
 - (A) Industries in which there are neither imports nor exports.
 - (B) Import-competing industries.
 - (C) Industries that sell to domestic and foreign buyers.
 - (D) Industries that sell to only foreign buyers .
6. What is the underlying characteristic of the WTO ?
 - (A) It facilitates economic co-operation between different countries.
 - (B) It resolves disputes between economic trade blocks.
 - (C) It facilitates the development of less developed countries.
 - (D) It acts as an umbrella institution that regulates the agreements concluded at the Uruguay round, the organisation's ultimate goal being the promotion of free international trade.

7. How many members are present in the WTO ?
- (A) 207. (B) 195.
(C) 160. (D) 164.
8. Where is the headquarters of the WTO located ?
- (A) Austria. (B) Geneva.
(C) New York. (D) Washington DC.
9. Along with the World Bank and _____, WTO is the third economic pillar of worldwide dimensions.
- (A) International Economic Association (IEA).
(B) International Monetary Funds (IMF).
(C) International Development Bank (IDB).
(D) International Funding Organisation (IFO).
10. Who is the current Director-General of WTO ?
- (A) Pascal Lamy. (B) Mahmoud Riad.
(C) Robert Azevêdo. (D) Okonjo-Iweala.
11. WTO stands for _____.
- (A) World Tariff Organization. (B) World Tax Organization.
(C) World Trade Organization. (D) World Trademark Organization.
12. International Monetary Fund is headquartered in _____.
- (A) Washington, United States. (B) New York City, United States.
(C) Geneva, Switzerland. (D) Avenue Du Mont Blanc, Switzerland.
13. _____ became the 164th member of World Trade Organization (WTO).
- (A) Kenya. (B) Liberia.
(C) Pakistan. (D) Afghanistan.
14. TRIP stands for _____.
- (A) Tourism-Related Intellectual Property.
(B) Trade-Related International Property
(C) Tariff-related Intellectual Property
(D) Trade-Related Intellectual Property

Turn over

15. Does the WTO apply its framework in exactly the same fashion throughout the world ?
- (A) Yes, the WTO applies its framework in exactly the same way throughout the world.
 - (B) Yes, the WTO applies its framework in exactly the same way around the world, unless it deals with trade blocks.
 - (C) No, the WTO makes allowance for regional variation.
 - (D) No, the WTO makes allowance for variation in the case of economically stronger countries.
16. Dumping refers to :
- (A) Increase Tariffs.
 - (B) Sale of goods abroad at low price than in home market.
 - (C) Buying at low price and selling at high price.
 - (D) Expensive goods sold at low price.
17. Transaction exposure can be hedged :
- (A) By internal methods only.
 - (B) By external methods only.
 - (C) Either by internal methods or by external methods, but not by both.
 - (D) Either by internal methods or by external methods or a combination of both.
18. The external methods of hedging transaction exposure does not include-
- (A) Forward contract hedge.
 - (B) Money market hedge.
 - (C) Cross hedging.
 - (D) Futures hedging.
19. Hedging with options is best-recommended for :
- (A) Hedging receivables.
 - (B) Hedging contingency exposures.
 - (C) Hedging foreign currency loans.
 - (D) Hedging payables.
20. Which of the following country is not the member of the SAARC ?
- (A) Myanmar.
 - (B) Bhutan.
 - (C) Nepal.
 - (D) Maldives.

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
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(CBCSS)

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (FT) 02—FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND PROCEDURES

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What do you mean by Chamber of Commerce ?
2. Define EOU.
3. What is shipment finance ?
4. What is Certificate of Origin ?
5. What do you mean by EXIM Policy ?
6. What are the objectives of Export Incentives ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. Explain the main provisions of FEMA.
8. What are the differences between Bill of Entry and Bill of Lading ?
9. What are the objectives of EPZ ?
10. Explain the important export documents.
11. Mention the functions of export licensing.
12. Explain the major role of Indian Trade Promotion Organisation for export promotion.
13. What are the objectives of IIFT ?
14. State the role of IIP in export promotion.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Turn over

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the role of IIFT in export promotion.
16. Examine the important documents used in connection with import trade.
17. Explain the modes and sources of post shipment finance in export.
18. Discuss the essential procedures to be fulfilled for export trade in India.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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MCM 3E (FT) 02—FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND PROCEDURES

(2019 Admission onwards)

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Time : 20 Minutes

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MCM 3E (FT) 02—FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND PROCEDURES
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. "FDI" means :
 - (A) Forex direct investment.
 - (B) Foreign deregulated investment.
 - (C) Foreign direct investment.
 - (D) Forex deregulated investment.
2. Indian Economy is :
 - (A) Socialist Economy.
 - (B) Gandhian Economy.
 - (C) Mixed Economy.
 - (D) Free Economy.
3. Exim Policy is a set of guidelines and instructions related to _____.
 - (A) The import of goods.
 - (B) The export of goods.
 - (C) Both import and export of goods.
 - (D) None of the above.
4. Expand FIFP :
 - (A) Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal.
 - (B) Foreign Investment Facility Portal.
 - (C) Foreign Initial Facilitation Portal.
 - (D) Foreign Investment Facilitation Product.
5. What is the full form of FEMA ?
 - (A) Foreign Exchange Management Act.
 - (B) Foreign Exchange Management Agency.
 - (C) Foreign Emergency Management Agent.
 - (D) Foreign Emergency Management Act.
6. FEMA was introduced in the year _____.
 - (A) 1990.
 - (B) 1989.
 - (C) 1991.
 - (D) 1999.
7. What is Forex ?
 - (A) Foreign Exemption.
 - (B) Foreign Exchange.
 - (C) Foreign Expert.
 - (D) Foreign Expansion.

8. Forex is generally maintained by which of the following ?
- (A) Commercial bank of that country.
 - (B) Central bank of that country.
 - (C) Central Government of that country.
 - (D) None of the above.
9. Who have been authorised by RBI to deal in foreign exchange transactions ?
- (A) Authorised Company.
 - (B) Authorised Dealer.
 - (C) Authorised People.
 - (D) Authorised Agency.
10. FEMA was made applicable with effect from _____.
- (A) 1st April 2000.
 - (B) 1st June 2000.
 - (C) 1st April 1999.
 - (D) 1st June 1999.
11. The term Euro Currency market refers to :
- (A) The international foreign exchange market.
 - (B) The market where the borrowing and lending of currencies take place outside the country of issue.
 - (C) The countries which have adopted Euro as their currency.
 - (D) The market in which Euro is exchanged for other currencies.
12. Dumping refers to :
- (A) Reducing tariffs.
 - (B) Sale of goods abroad at a lower price, below their cost and price in their home market.
 - (C) Buying goods at low prices abroad and selling at higher prices locally.
 - (D) Expensive goods selling for low prices.
13. International trade and domestic trade differ because of :
- (A) Different government policies.
 - (B) Immobility of factors.
 - (C) Trade restrictions.
 - (D) All of the above.

Turn over

14. Govt. policy about exports and imports is called :
- (A) Commercial policy. (B) Fiscal policy.
(C) Monetary policy. (D) Finance policy.
15. Which of the following is international trade ?
- (A) Trade between countries. (B) Trade between regions.
(C) Trade between provinces. (D) Both (B) and (C).
16. Market in which currencies buy and sell and their prices settle on is called the :
- (A) International bond market. (B) International capital market.
(C) Foreign exchange market. (D) Eurocurrency market.
17. Which among the following products is usually not exported from India ?
- (A) Wheat (B) Rice.
(C) Sugar. (D) Pulses.
18. Which of the following document is prepared by the exporter and includes details of the cargo in terms of the shippers name, the number of packages, the shipping bill, port of destination, name of the vehicle carrying the cargo ?
- (A) Shipping bill. (B) Packaging list.
(C) Mate. (D) Bill of exchange.
19. International trade and domestic trade differ because of :
- (A) Different government policies. (B) Immobility of factors.
(C) Trade restrictions. (D) All of the above.
20. Trade Facilitation Agreement was proposed by _____.
- (A) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD).
(B) European Economic Community.
(C) WTO.
(D) ASEAN.

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(CBCSS)

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

Master of Commerce

MCM3E(H)01—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Explain your idea about Industrial Relations.
2. What do you mean by Trade Union ?
3. What is Industrial Employment ?
4. Write a note on Joint Management Committee in Industrial Relation.
5. What do you mean by Labour Relation ?
6. What do you mean by Employee Empowerment ?
7. What do you mean by Work Conflict ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Explain the role of state in the progress of industry.
9. What is employee conflict ? How can they be mitigated ?
10. What are the different ways on which employees be empowered ?
11. What is the role of Employee Suggestion Schemes in the settlement of Industrial disputes ?

Turn over

12. Trade Union-A myth or a reality. Explain.
 13. What do you mean by Participative management ? Explain its role in Industrial Relations.
 14. Describe briefly the role of 'employee commitment' towards the job for the Industrial Relations.
- (4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. What are the different Grievances Management Practices in the settlement and negotiations of Industrial disputes?
16. Explain briefly the different ways of Employee Empowerment.
17. What are the different Quality Management Practices in better Industrial Relation ?
18. Explain the role of Labour Union for an effective Industrial Relation.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

Master of Commerce

MCM3E(H)01—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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MCM3E(H)01—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGEMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Identify the major actor of industrial relations from the following :
 - (A) Employers.
 - (B) Unions.
 - (C) Government.
 - (D) All of the above.
2. The scope of IR does not include :
 - (A) Employer and employee relation.
 - (B) Employee and trade union relation.
 - (C) Employer, employee and trade union relation.
 - (D) Employee and customer relation.
3. The conflicts and dispute between employers and employees on any industrial matters are known as :
 - (A) Industrial disputes.
 - (B) Human relations.
 - (C) Conflict relations.
 - (D) All of these.
4. Workers participation in management is highlighted in :
 - (A) Article 43 A.
 - (B) Article 48 A.
 - (C) Article 49 A.
 - (D) None of these.
5. Which of the following is an objective for IR ?
 - (A) To safeguard mutual trust.
 - (B) To raise productivity.
 - (C) To avoid industrial strike.
 - (D) None of these.
6. _____ is the ultimate remedy for the settlement of industrial dispute through the intervention by the third party appointed by the government.
 - (A) Conciliation.
 - (B) Voluntary Arbitration.
 - (C) Adjudication.
 - (D) Collective bargaining.
7. Which of the following is the function/method of trade union ?
 - (A) Welfare measures.
 - (B) Collective bargaining.
 - (C) Political action.
 - (D) All of these.

8. Which theory was given by Robert.F.Hoxie ?
- (A) Industrial democracy / Non-revolutionary.
 - (B) Social Psychological.
 - (C) Capitalism Approach.
 - (D) Anti-Capitalism/Revolutionary.
9. The international labor organization was established in :
- (A) 1919. (B) 1920.
 - (C) 1929. (D) 1949.
10. _____ is process in which representatives of workers and employees are brought together before a third person or a group of person with view to come to mutually satisfying agreement.
- (A) Conciliation. (B) Merger.
 - (C) Diversification. (D) Expansion.
11. _____ is another name of compulsory arbitration.
- (A) Adjudication. (B) Amortization.
 - (C) Dissolution. (D) Fraction.
12. _____ is a work stoppage in which an employer prevents employees from working.
- (A) Strike. (B) Gherao.
 - (C) Picketing. (D) Lockout.
13. When employees resort to unauthorized strike in violation of the labor contract agreement it is called :
- (A) Pen down. (B) Tools-down.
 - (C) Sit in Strike. (D) Wild cat strike.
14. Which of the following dispute settlers cannot make a binding decision ?
- (A) Arbitrator. (B) Adjudicator.
 - (C) Conciliator. (D) Industrial tribunal member.

Turn over

15. What is the minimum number of trade union members requires in registering themselves as a union ?
- (A) 7. (B) 10.
(C) 5. (D) 15.
16. In India, which Act stands for ensuring adequate safety measures and promote health and welfare of the workers employed in factories :
- (A) The Trade Unions Act, 1926. (B) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
(C) The Factories Act, 1948. (D) The Workmens Compensation Act, 1923.
17. The Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946 applies to every establishment employing :
- (A) 100 workmen. (B) 150 workmen.
(C) 150 or more workmen. (D) 100 or more workmen.
18. The structure of I.L.O. includes :
- (A) An International Labour Conference.
(B) A Governing Body.
(C) An International Labour Office.
(D) All the above.
19. The Constitution of India upholds the principle 'Freedom of Association' as a fundamental right enunciated by :
- (A) Indian ministry of labour and employment.
(B) International Labour Organisation.
(C) Trade Unions.
(D) None of the above.
20. Which of the following is not a bipartite body ?
- (A) Works Committee. (B) Canteen Committee.
(C) Safety Committee. (D) Standing Labour Committee.

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

[November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E(H)02—MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any **four** questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is off-the-job training ?
2. Define management development.
3. Write a short note on individual analysis ?
4. What is Fish Bowl Method ?
5. What do you mean by outdoor learning ?
6. What are projective aids ?
7. Define training.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any **four** questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Describe important types of learning ?
9. What are the important steps in developing training modules ?
10. What is the cost benefit analysis ?
11. Examine the importance of management development.

Turn over

12. What do you understand by training aids ? Explain its different types.
13. What are the key elements of TQM.
14. What are the objectives of Training ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain about the evaluation of training. Examine different methods of judging the effectiveness of training.
16. What do you know about planning the facilities and training aids? Describe the layout for training session.
17. What do you mean by learning? Explain different stages in learning process ?
18. What are the important training methods for operating personnel? Also examine the major advantages and drawbacks of these methods in brief.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E(H)02—MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ part)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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MCM 3E(H)02—MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ refers to the learning opportunities designed to help employees grow.
(A) Training. (B) Development.
(C) Education. (D) All of the above.
2. Which of these is an off-the-job training method ?
(A) Vestibule training. (B) Job rotation.
(C) Orientation training. (D) Coaching.
3. Training occurs as a result of _____.
(A) Instruction. (B) Education.
(C) Development. (D) All of the above.
4. _____ is any learning activity, which is directed towards future needs rather than present needs.
(A) Training. (B) Education.
(C) Instruction. (D) Development.
5. Development concerned more with _____.
(A) Immediate performance. (B) Succession planning.
(C) Career growth. (D) All of the above.
6. Which of the following is not a method of on the job training ?
(A) Supervision. (B) Job instruction.
(C) Role play. (D) Job rotation.
7. The following is not a part of lower level management :
(A) Worker. (B) Foreman.
(C) Supervisor. (D) Inspector.
8. The following is (are) the benefit (s) of training :
(A) Increased productivity. (B) Reduced accidents.
(C) Reduced supervision. (D) Any of the above.

9. Evaluation helps determine the extent to which _____ have been achieved.
- (A) Efficiency. (B) Profit.
(C) Training objectives. (D) Employee satisfaction.
10. Which of the following is an off the job training method ?
- (A) Conference and seminars. (B) Under studies.
(C) Apprenticeship. (D) Committee assignment.
11. In employee training, the last stage for trainee's on-the-job training is to :
- (A) Present the information. (B) Prepare learns.
(C) Do the follow up. (D) Practice of trainees.
12. Personnel management of an organisation specifically deals with human resources in respect of :
- (A) Their procurement.
(B) Development of their skills, knowledge and attitudes.
(C) Their motivation towards organisational objectives.
(D) All of the above.
13. A special area or room is used to give training for large number of person within a short span of time :
- (A) Class room training.
(B) Internship training.
(C) Apprentice training.
(D) Vestibule training.
14. _____ training provides to maximise accidents and damage to machinery.
- (A) Job training. (B) Safety training.
(C) Promotional training. (D) None of these.
15. In general training is related to _____.
- (A) Conceptual. (B) Developmental.
(C) Technical Aspects. (D) Human skills.

Turn over

16. Evaluation gives insights for :
- (A) Reviewing. (B) Adjusting.
(C) Revising goals. (D) All of the above.
17. In which year the evaluation training model was published :
- (A) 1985. (B) 1970.
(C) 1975. (D) 1980.
18. _____ training is defined to revive and refresh the knowledge and update the skills of the existing employees.
- (A) Remedial training. (B) Refresher training.
(C) Promotional training. (D) Orientation training.
19. _____ is vertical expansion of the job.
- (A) Job rotation. (B) Job enrichment.
(C) Management by objectives. (D) All of the above.
20. _____ is widely used for human relations and leadership training
- (A) Business games. (B) Role playing.
(C) Case study method. (D) Job rotation.

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (M) 01—ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. Write a note on advertising.
2. What is personal selling ?
3. What do you mean by advertising budget ?
4. What is political advertising ?
5. What is an advertisement copy ?
6. What is media planning ?
7. Write a short note on sales forecasting.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. What do you mean by personal selling ? What are the essential elements of personal selling ?
9. Discuss the important features of advertisement copy.
10. Write about testing of an advertisement ? Examine the different post testing methods to test the effectiveness of advertising.

Turn over

11. Discuss about the evaluation of sales personnel. What are the important quantitative performance standards ?
12. Examine the criteria to be used while selecting an advertising agency.
13. Discuss the need and importance of research in advertising.
14. What are the important methods used for improving the productivity of the sales-force ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. What do you know about advertising research and its types ? Examine the need for evaluating advertising effectiveness.
16. What do you know about the legal scenario of advertising in India ?
17. Examine the important methods of improving sales force productivity.
18. What do you understand about an advertisement agency ? Examine various services rendered by an advertisement agency ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (M) 01—ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGEMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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MCM 3E (M) 01—ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGEMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Advertising creates employment as it increases the volume of sales and _____.
(A) Production. (B) Marketing.
(C) Promotion. (D) Personal selling.
2. For making advertisements more effective, the manufacturers improve _____ and launch new products.
(A) Existing products. (B) Advertisement style.
(C) Marketing channel. (D) Sponsors.
3. Advertising for _____ is not allowed.
(A) Liquor. (B) Washing powder.
(C) Cigarette. (D) Both (A) and (C).
4. Catalogues, magazines, newspaper and invitations to organization-sponsored events are associated with the marketing mix activity of _____.
(A) Manufacture. (B) Production.
(C) Promotion. (D) None of these.
5. Which aspect of a product is a customer not required to know ?
(A) About the product. (B) Age of seller.
(C) Advantages of the product. (D) Value for money.
6. One reason for using magazines as an advertising medium is :
(A) Their ability to target specific audiences.
(B) The short lead time needed to place an ad.
(C) Their low cost.
(D) The lack of noise associated with the use of magazines in the communication channel.
7. AAAI represents :
(A) American Agency for Advertisers Information.
(B) Advertising Agencies Association of India.
(C) Association of Advertising Agencies in India.
(D) Indian Association of Advertising Agencies.

8. _____ suggest to the consumer that he or she can avoid some negative experience through the purchase and use of a product or through a change in behaviour.
- (A) Responsibility appeal. (B) Fear appeals.
(C) Sex appeals. (D) Family appeals.
9. _____ are directed at a specialized and relatively small-sized target audience such as manufactures.
- (A) Trade Advertising. (B) Industrial Advertising.
(C) Consumer Advertising. (D) Corporate Advertising.
10. Most advertising messages are made up of two types of elements :
They are :
- (A) Functional and persuasive. (B) Expository and persuasive.
(C) Informational and persuasive. (D) Informational and creative.
11. The primary purpose of a pioneering advertisement is to :
- (A) Promote a specific brand's features and benefits.
(B) Inform the target market.
(C) Show one brand's strengths relative to those of competitors.
(D) Reinforce previous knowledge of a product.
12. Information and persuasive content can be combined in the form of an appeal to :
- (A) Provide a basic reason for the consumer to act.
(B) Explain guilt and enrichment.
(C) Satisfy hierarchical needs.
(D) Include perceptual modifiers and need enhancers.
13. Which of the following is usually NOT an area of responsibility for people who work in an advertising agency ?
- (A) Research. (B) Creativity.
(C) Printing. (D) Buying.
14. Brand names and identity advertising are methods that advertisers use to encourage consumers to :
- (A) Reach their demographic potential.
(B) Perceive hidden messages.
(C) Make distinctions among products that are actually very similar.
(D) Satisfy subconscious motivations.

Turn over

15. What two major communication channels do marketers use to convey their product to consumers ?
- (A) Word-of-mouth and commercials.
 - (B) Personal and non-personal channels.
 - (C) Message source and feedback.
 - (D) Print media and events.
16. What is the name of the promotional tool aimed at building good relations with a company and its publics ?
- (A) Publicity.
 - (B) Public relations.
 - (C) Advertising.
 - (D) Promotion.
17. _____ consists of short-term incentives to encourage the purchase or sale of a product or service.
- (A) A segmented promotion.
 - (B) Sales promotion.
 - (C) Advertising.
 - (D) A patronage reward.
18. Developing an effective message strategy begins with identifying _____ that can be used as advertising appeals.
- (A) Advertising specialties.
 - (B) Emotions.
 - (C) Customer benefits.
 - (D) Sales promotions.
19. Which one of the following is not a constituent of 'internal public' of any organization ?
- (A) Management cadre of the organization.
 - (B) Workers' representatives of the organization.
 - (C) Secretarial/clerical personnel of the organization.
 - (D) Consumers and consumer groups.
20. What is USP ?
- (A) A quality/ feature that is unique to a given brand/product which competitors cannot/do not offer.
 - (B) A quality/ feature that is not unique to a given brand/product which being advertise.
 - (C) A quality/ feature of a product/ brand similar to that of the competitor's product/ brand.
 - (D) A product that can sell well.

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EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (M) 02—CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours /

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What do you mean by consumer behaviour ?
2. What is the influence of learning in consumer behaviour ?
3. What is Targeting ?
4. What do you mean by motive in consumer behaviour ?
5. Write a note on consumer's personality.
6. What do you mean by sensation ?
7. What is perceptual distortion ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the nature of Consumer Behaviour.
9. What do you know about Freudian theory ?
10. Explain any five methods of service quality measuring techniques.
11. Explain the Online purchase decision process.

Turn over

12. Explain Maslow's theory of need hierarchy.
 13. What are the important factors affecting the influence of reference group ?
 14. What do you know about consumer decision making ? Examine the important types of decision making process.
- (4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Discuss the application and role of consumer behaviour.
16. What do you mean by Market Segmentation ? Explain various types of market segmentation.
17. What do you mean by consumer groups ? Illustrate the important consumer relevant groups.
18. What do you know about consumer involvement ? Examine important consumer behaviour models based on involvement.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3E (M) 02—CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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MCM 3E (M) 02—CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following is a situation in which consumer behaviour occurs ?
 - (A) Communication situation.
 - (B) Purchase situation.
 - (C) Usage situation.
 - (D) All of the above.
2. Consumer protection act was passed in the year :
 - (A) 1948.
 - (B) 1968.
 - (C) 1986.
 - (D) 1975.
3. Repeat purchase is closely related to the concept of :
 - (A) Brand image.
 - (B) Brand loyalty.
 - (C) Brand equity.
 - (D) Brand culture.
4. Shoppers who care about mall essentials and brand name merchandise are known as _____ shoppers.
 - (A) Brand.
 - (B) Destination.
 - (C) Basic.
 - (D) Enthusiast.
5. Remembrance of good points that are related to choose a brand a compared to competing brand is called :
 - (A) Selective attention.
 - (B) Selective distortion.
 - (C) Selective retention.
 - (D) All of the above.
6. Higher is gap between product performance and customer expectations, customer is :
 - (A) More satisfied.
 - (B) More dissatisfied.
 - (C) More delighted.
 - (D) None of the above.
7. When the performance of the product matches the more than the expectations of the consumer it is called as :
 - (A) Delight.
 - (B) Satisfaction.
 - (C) Highly satisfied.
 - (D) All the above.

8. Needs of customers are triggered by :
- (A) Internal stimuli. (B) External stimuli.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) None of the above.
9. Tendency to which experiences of potential customers fits with innovation is called :
- (A) Relative advantage. (B) Divisibility.
(C) Communicability. (D) Compatibility.
10. _____ is nothing but willingness of consumers to purchase products and services as per their taste, need and of course pocket.
- (A) Consumer behaviour. (B) Consumer interest.
(C) Consumer attitude. (D) Consumer perception.
11. "_____ is the action and decisions process of people who purchase goods and services for personal consumption."
- (A) Consumer behaviour. (B) Consumer interest.
(C) Consumer attitude. (D) Consumer interpretation.
12. _____ is one of the most basic influences on an individual's needs, wants, and behaviour.
- (A) Brand. (B) Culture.
(C) Product. (D) Price.
13. Many sub-cultural barriers are decreasing because of mass communication, mass transit, and a _____.
- (A) Decline in the influence of religious values.
(B) Decline in communal influences.
(C) Strong awareness of brands in the market.
(D) Strong awareness of pricing policies in the market.
14. _____ develop on the basis of wealth, skills and power.
- (A) Economical classes. (B) Purchasing communities.
(C) Competitors. (D) Social classes.

Turn over

15. According to the stimulus-response model of buyer behavior, the place where consumers process marketing stimuli prior to making purchase decision is called _____.
- (A) Consumer's value chain. (B) Consumer's cognitive schema.
(C) Consumer's black box. (D) Consumer's thoughts-emotions network.
16. Marketers are always trying to spot _____ in order to discover new products that might be wanted.
- (A) Opinion graphers. (B) Dissonant groups.
(C) Cultural shifts. (D) Benchmarks.
17. _____ describes changes in an individual's behavior arising from experience.
- (A) Modelling. (B) Motivation.
(C) Perception. (D) Learning.
18. According to the buyer decision process suggested in the text, the first stage is characterized as being one of _____.
- (A) Awareness. (B) Information search.
(C) Need recognition. (D) Demand formulation.
19. The _____ is the mental process through which an individual passes from first hearing about an innovation to final adoption.
- (A) Adoption process. (B) Consumption process
(C) Innovation process. (D) New product development process.
20. With respect to adopter categories, the _____ are skeptical and they adopt an innovation only after a majority of people have tried it.
- (A) Early adopters. (B) Early majority.
(C) Late majority. (D) Laggards.

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(CBCSS)

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Master of Commerce

MCM3ET 01—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Section A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is Public Finance ?
2. What do you mean by Fiscal deficit ?
3. What do you mean by Tax incidence ?
4. What is Public Revenue ?
5. What is Value added tax ?
6. What do you mean by CBDT ?
7. Discuss briefly the sources of Government revenue.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Section B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What is the nature of GST structure ?
9. Briefly explain the methods of tax evasion.
10. Explain the sources of Government Revenue.
11. Explain the Public Finance in India.

Turn over

12. What are the disadvantages of deficit budget ?
13. Discuss the role of taxation in saving.
14. What is role of GST Council in GST ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Section C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Briefly explain the financial relationship between Central and State.
16. Briefly explain the role of Taxation in the Public Financial System in India.
17. Explain briefly the difference between Private and Public Finance.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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[November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3ET 02—GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Section A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is GST ?
2. What do you mean by Inward Supply ?
3. What do you mean by Reverse charge ?
4. What do you mean by Integrated Tax ?
5. What do you mean by Assessment ?
6. Discuss briefly about the Input Tax Credit ?
7. What are the goods exempt from GST ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Section B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What are the features of indirect tax ?
9. Who are the persons liable to pay the GST ?
10. Discuss briefly about the GST rules pertinent to e-commerce activities in India ?
11. Explain the merit and demerits of GST ?

Turn over

12. How do you assess the registered traders in GST ?
13. Discuss the concept Search and Seizure ?
14. Briefly explain the concept of Composite supply in GST.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Section C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Briefly explain the procedure for the GST Registration ?
16. What is the power of authorities under GST ?
17. Briefly explain the relevance of Place of Supply in GST Regime ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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**THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Master of Commerce

MCM 3EC 01—COST AND MANAGEMENT AUDIT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Section A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is Cost Audit ?
2. What do you mean by Overhead ?
3. What do you mean by Internal Audit ?
4. What do you mean by Efficiency Audit ?
5. What do you mean by Receivable Audit ?
6. Discuss briefly about the Energy Audit file ?
7. Narrate briefly the punishment to a cost auditor under section 447 and 448 of Companies Act 2013 for dereliction of duty.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Section B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What is the nature of Management Audit ?
9. What is the scope of Audit Note Book ?
10. What are the Inventory Audit procedures ?

Turn over

11. What are the professional ethics in the Cost Audit ?
 12. Explain the objectives of Receivable Management ?
 13. Discuss briefly the rights and responsibilities of a professional cost auditor ?
 14. What is the difference between the Audit Planning and Audit Programme ?
- (4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Section C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Briefly explain the difference between Internal Audit and Operational Audit ?
 16. Briefly explain the Cost Audit reporting rules ?
 17. Briefly explain the Management Reporting issues under Cost Audit.
- (2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Master of Commerce

MCM 3EC 02—COST MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Section A

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is Cost Management ?
2. What do you mean by Waste control ?
3. What do you mean by Zero base Budgeting ?
4. What do you mean by Value analysis ?
5. What do you mean by Cost reduction ?
6. Discuss briefly about Business Excellence Model ?
7. Discuss briefly about the Economic Value Added Approach ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Section B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What is the nature of Cost Control ?
9. What is the scope of Process Analysis ?
10. Briefly explain about Throughput Accounting ?
11. What are the different responsibility centers ?

Turn over

12. Narrate briefly about the Predictive Accounting.
13. Discuss briefly the difference between Cost control and Cost reduction ?
14. Briefly explain the benefits of Customer Profitability Analysis ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Section C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Briefly explain the tools and techniques in Cost control ?
16. Define the term Value engineering. Briefly explain the phases in Value engineering.
17. What do you mean by Return on Investment approach ? Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages Return on Investment approach.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

(CUCSS-PG)

M.Com.

MC 3C 11—FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

(2010 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. Define the scope of Financial Management.
2. How are future value and present value of an annuity due calculated ?
3. Explain the term script dividend.
4. What are the limitations of pay-back method ?
5. Distinguish between Marginal cost of capital and Average cost of capital.
6. What do you mean by an appropriate capital structure ?

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. Explain the essentials of Walter's dividend model.
8. What are term loans ? What are their features ?
9. What are the basic financial decisions ? How do they involve risk-return trade-off ?
10. Distinguish between cash forecasts and cash budgets.
11. What is capital budgeting ? Why is it significant for a firm ?
12. What are the various concepts of cost of capital ? Why should they be distinguished in financial management ?
13. Calculate the economic order quantity from the following particulars :
Annual requirements per year 6,000 units.
Cost of materials per unit Rs. 5.
Carrying cost per item for one year Re. 1.
Cost of placing and receiving one order Rs. 60.
Alternative order size in units 6,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,200, 1,000, 600 and 200.

Turn over

14. A company has outstanding 10 lakh shares. The company needs Rs. 5 crore to finance its investments, for which Rs. 1 crore is available out of profits. The market price of per share at the end of current year is expected to be Rs. 120. If the discount rate is 10 per cent, determine the present value of a share using the MM model.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 6 weightage.

15. Discuss in details about the Miller-Orr cash management model.
16. X Co. has a net operating income of Rs. 2,00,000 on an investment of Rs. 1,00,000 in assets. It can raise debt at a 16 per cent rate of interest. Assume that taxes do not exist. Using the NI approach and an equity capitalization rate of 18 per cent, compute the total value of the firm and the weighted average cost of capital if the firm has (i) no debt ; (ii) Rs. 3,00,000 debts ; (iii) Rs. 6,00,000 debt.
17. A company has outstanding two million shares. The current share price is Rs. 120 per share. The company is contemplating an investment of Rs. 50 crore that has a net present value of Rs. 10 crores. The company has Rs. 50 crore internally generated cash that is available for distribution on dividend. The discount rate is 10 per cent. Show the consequences if (i) the company distributes Rs. 50 crore internal cash on as dividend ; (ii) the company uses Rs. 50 crore to finance the investment.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

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THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

(CUCSS—PG)

M.Com.

MC 3C 12—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR COMMERCE

(2010 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

I. Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 weightage :

1. What do you mean by fundamental research ?
2. List out the importance of observation in research.
3. Define the term “directional hypotheses”.
4. What are the reasons for sampling ?
5. What do you mean by multiple regressions ?
6. What are the integral parts of the report ?

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

II. Answer any *six* questions. Each question carries 3 weightage :

1. What are the components of a research proposal ?
2. Discuss the significance of theoretical framework.
3. Briefly explain the applications of interval scale.
4. Distinguish between parameter and statistics.
5. What are steps in sampling process ?
6. Write a short note on probability sampling.
7. Explain the importance of coding and classification in data analysis.
8. Discuss any two univariate techniques used in business research.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

Turn over

III. Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 6 weightage :

1. Discuss on different scaling techniques used in business research.
2. What do you mean by multivariate analysis ? Explain major multivariate techniques used for data analysis.
3. A finance manager wants to assess the job satisfaction level of clerical staffs working in his department and the manager entrusted the work with you. In this context design a questioner for collecting data from the clerical staffs by including all possible variables.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

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THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

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M.Com.

MC 3C 13—INCOME TAX AND PRACTICE

(2010 Syllabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. Define Assessment Year.
2. What do you mean by aggregation of income ?
3. What is set-off of capital losses ?
4. Is it mandatory to file return of loss ?
5. What is Tax holiday ?
6. What is revocable transfer ?

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

7. Explain the provisions regarding set-off of losses while computing the total income.
8. Discuss the evolution of Income Tax Law in India.
9. What are the provisions of the Income Tax Act in respect of income escaping assessment ?
10. A, who is not engaged in business or profession, computed the total income on self-assessment Rs. 3,40,000. He paid Rs. 10,720 as advance tax and tax deducted at source amounted to Rs. 1,500. He filed the return of income on 10th October 2013 for the assessment year 2013–2014. Is he liable to deposit any amount as interest with self-assessment tax u/s 234 A ? If years, compute the amount of interest to be deposited.
11. Compute tax liability of Mr. X and Mr. Rahul.
Mr. X, who has agricultural income of Rs. 90,000 and non-agricultural income of Rs. 7,60,000.
Mr. Rahul on the basis of following particulars for A.Y. 2013–2014 :
 - (a) Agricultural income Rs. 86,000.
 - (b) Income from manufacturing Rubbers Rs. 6,44,000.

Turn over

12. From the following information compute tax payable by Aroma Ltd. for A.Y. 2013–2014 :

	Rs.
(i) Total income of the company for P.Y. 2012–2013	6,00,000
(ii) Book profit u/s 115 JB of the Co : for P.Y. 2012–2013	... 8,00,000
(iii) Carried forward credit u/s 115 JAA from A.Y. 2012–2013	... 1,50,000

13. From the following information compute the total income of the firm and tax payable by it for the Assessment Year 2013–2014 :

	Rs.
(i) Profit from an industrial undertaking establishment in backward state in February 2004	40,000
(ii) Profit from business of poultry breeding	... 30,000
(iii) Short-term capital gains	... 20,000
(iv) Long-term capital gains	... 40,000
(v) Interest from Bank	... 6,000
(vi) Loss from house property Rs. 10,000 on account of interest on loan taken to construct the property.	
(vii) Donation to approved charitable Rs. 15,000 Institution by Cheque.	

14. Mrs. Sree Letha has the following incomes for the Previous Year 2012–2013 :

	Rs.
Business Income	(–) 10,000
Short term capital gains	10,000
Long-term capital gains	... 2,69,000

Find out the tax Liability for the Assessment Year 2013–2014, assuming that she pays life insurance premium of Rs. 4,000.

15. Mr. Santhosh is a teacher. Calculate his total income for the current Assessment Year on the basis of following particulars :

	Rs.
(i) Salary at Rs. 13,500 per month	... 1,62,000
(ii) Wardenship allowance at Rs. 200 p.m.	2,400
(iii) Examinership Remunerations	... 5,400
(iv) Royalty from books for colleges	18,000
(v) Income from card games	6,400
(vi) Amount received from Lottery (Net)	... 28,000
(vii) Expenses on lottery tickets	... 10,000

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

Part C

Answer any **two** questions.
Each question carries 6 weightage.

16. Discuss the powers Central Board of Direct Taxes of Commissioner of Income Tax.
17. Following are the incomes of a domestic company for the year ending on 31st March 2013 :

	Rs.
(i) Business profit	4,20,000
(ii) Dividend from an Indian Public Sector Company (gross)	10,000
(iii) Dividend from an Indian Company whose 80% income is agricultural income (gross)	9,000
(iv) Income from Mutual Fund (gross)	5,000
(v) Royalty received from a foreign concern for providing technical knowledge	16,000
(vi) Fee from an Indian Company for technical advise	12,000
(vii) Dividend from a foreign company	8,000
(viii) Company has donated to National Rural Development Fund during the previous year	8,800

Compute the total income of the company for the Assessment Year 2013–2014. Find out gross tax liability if the book profit of the company is Rs. 7,00,000 u/s 115 JB.

18. Pritam occupies two flats for his own residence, particulars of which one as follows :

	Flat I	Flat II
	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal valuation	90,000	45,000
Fair rent	1,20,000	40,000
Standard rent	80,000	N.A.
Municipal taxes paid ...	10%	10%
Fire Insurance premium ...	1,000	600
Interest on loan (taken after 31-3-1999)	40,000	Nil

Income of Pritam from business is Rs. 8,50,000. You are informed that Pritam could not occupy flat II for 2 months, attained age of 65 years on 30-3-2013 and deposited Rs. 70,000 towards Public Provident Fund. Determine the taxable income and tax liability for the Assessment Year 2013–2014.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)

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THIRD SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

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M.Com.

MC 3C 14—ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

(2010 Syallabus Year)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

Answer all questions.

1. What is Bench Marking ?
2. Define Balanced Score Card.
3. State any *two* benefits of ABM.
4. What is value analysis ?
5. Define core competencies.
6. Define Joint Products and Coproducts.

(6 × 1 = 6 weightage)

Part B

Answer any six questions.

7. What are the steps involved in the analysis of Theory of Constraints ?
8. State the benefits and limitations of Activity Based Costing.
9. List out the factors involved in setting Target Costs. Also state the benefits of Target Costing.
10. State the components and activities of value chain analysis.
11. Ascertain the profitability of Product X and Y by using the Theory of constraints :

	Product X	Product Y
Selling price (PU)	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,500
Marginal costs	700	1,080
Constraints Time (Hrs.)	40	70

Also give your comments.

Turn over

12. MST Ltd. has collected the following data for its two activities. It calculates activity cost rate based on cost driver capacity :

Activity	Cost Driver	Capacity	Cost (Rs.)
(i) Power	kWh	50,000 kWh	2,00,000
(ii) Quality inspection	No. of Inspections	10,000 Inspections	3,00,000

The company makes three products M, S and T. For the year ended 31.3.2004, the following consumption of Cost Driver was reported :

Product	kWh	No. of Inspections
M	10,000	3,500
S	20,000	2,500
T	15,000	3,000

Compute the overheads allocated to each product from each activity.

13. From the data given below :

Prepare a statement of equivalent production and find out the value of closing stock. Opening stock 20,000 units ; Material Rs. 4,500 ; Wages Rs. 1,300 ; Overheads Rs. 800 ; Units introduced 80,000 units. Cost incurred during the period : Material Rs. 18,500 ; Wages Rs. 9,200 ; and overheads Rs. 6,200. During the period, 60,000 units were completed and transferred to process B. Closing Stock : 40,000 units and the degree of completion : Material 100 % Labour 25 % and overheads 25 %.

14. A factory produces three products X, Y and Z which originate from a joint process. Joint costs Rs. 20,000 :

	X	Y	Z
Subsequent processing cost (Rs.)	3,000	2,000	1,000
Sales value (Rs.)	30,000	24,000	1,000
Estimated profit on sales value	30 %	25 %	20 %
Selling and distribution expenses (Rs.)	5,000	1,000	3,000

Apportion the Joint Cost of different products.

(6 × 3 = 18 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

15. Describe the various phases in Product Life Cycle and also the features of each phase.
16. From the given data, prepare Process Accounts only :

	Process A	Process B	Process C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct material	30,000	7,500	7,500
Direct wages	22,500	15,000	15,000
Closing stock	7,500	8,750	21,300

Finished goods sold for Rs. 1,30,000, value of closing finished stock Rs. 5,612. The company charges 20 % on transfer price or 25 % on cost price while transferring goods from Process A to Process B ; and 20 % on cost price from B to C and from C to finished stock account.

17. XYZ Co. Ltd. producing two products A and B gives you the following data :—

Product	Annual Output (units)	Total Machine Hours	Total No. of purchase orders	Total No. of set ups
A	5,000	20,000	160	20
B	60,000	1,20,000	384	44

The annual overheads are as follows :

Volume related activity costs	5,50,000
Set up related costs	8,20,000
Purchase related costs	6,18,000

You are required to calculate overhead charge per unit of each product A and B base on :

- (i) Traditional method of charging overheads.
- (ii) ABC method.

(2 × 6 = 12 weightage)