

Code No.

L – 4040

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2021

CSS

M.Com. (Finance and Accounting / Rural Management)

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

PART – A

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. Basic objective of Financial Management is
 - a) Maximization of profit
 - b) Maximization of shareholder's wealth
 - c) Ensuring financial discipline in the firm
 - d) All of these

DO NOT WRITE HERE

2. _____ is a payment of additional shares to shareholders in lieu of cash.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Stock split | b) Stock Dividend |
| c) Extra Dividend | d) Regular Dividend |

3. If actual performance exceeds the expected performance of the product, Then customer is

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Satisfied | b) Dissatisfied |
| c) Delighted | d) Neutral |

4. Which of the following is NOT included in product decisions?
- a) Styling
 - b) Brand name
 - c) Warehousing
 - d) Packaging
5. The presentation of accounting information to assist management in decision making is
- a) Financial Accounting
 - b) Management Accounting
 - c) Cost Accounting
 - d) All of them
6. The method of cost applicable for separate jobs, batches or contracts authorized by specific order is
- a) Operation Costing
 - b) Specific Order Costing
 - c) Multiple Costing
 - d) Job Costing
7. The type of loss that should not affect the cost of inventories is
- a) Abnormal Loss
 - b) Normal Loss
 - c) Seasonal Loss
 - d) None
8. Standard time is fixed and compared with workers actual performance is
- a) Rowan's Plan
 - b) Halsey's Plan
 - c) Gant's Task and Bonus Plan
 - d) Straight Piece Rate System
9. Find the odd man out
- a) Commercial paper
 - b) Share certificate
 - c) Certificate of deposit
 - d) Treasury bill

10. To regulate the securities market and to protect the investor's interest _____ has been created by the Government of India.
- a) SEBI
 - b) RRB
 - c) RBI
 - d) SBI
11. The securities and exchange board of India was set up on April 12,
- a) 1950
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1988
 - d) 2000
12. NABARD was established exclusively for
- a) Medium Scale Industries
 - b) Small Scale Industries
 - c) Agriculture and rural development
 - d) Urban and backward area development
13. TCO stands for
- a) Technical cooperation organization
 - b) Technical consultancy organization
 - c) Technical company's organization
 - d) Technical cooperative organization
14. The small investor's gateway to enter into big companies is
- a) Share market
 - b) Public deposits
 - c) Mutual funds
 - d) All the above

15. The process of managing the sales ledger of a client by a financial service company is called
- a) Forfeiting
 - b) Factoring
 - c) Leasing
 - d) Securitization of Debt
16. Income Tax Act was passed in the year
- a) 1947
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1961
 - d) 1991
17. Deduction on interest on loan taken for studies fall under
- a) 80CC
 - b) 80 C
 - c) 80 E
 - d) 80 D
18. Pension is _____ under the salary head.
- a) Fully taxable
 - b) Partially taxable
 - c) Not taxable
 - d) None of the above
19. Consideration is
- a) something in return
 - b) something of value
 - c) something invaluable
 - d) doing something voluntarily
20. In a contract of guarantee, a person who promises to discharge another's liability, is known as
- a) Principal debtor
 - b) Creditor
 - c) Surety
 - d) Indemnifier

21. Sale of goods Act was passed in the year
- a) 1930
 - b) 1935
 - c) 1932
 - d) 1872
22. The delivery of goods by one person to another as security for the repayment of a debt, is known as
- a) Bailment
 - b) Hypothecation
 - c) Pledge
 - d) Mortgage
23. The banker has a statutory obligation to
- a) Honour customers' cheque
 - b) Exercise lien
 - c) Maintain secrecy of his customers' accounts
 - d) Honour customers' bill
24. The reasonable period allowed in India for the presentation of a cheque is
- a) 1 Year
 - b) 3 Months
 - c) 9 months
 - d) Depending upon banking custom
25. The best suited deposit for a trading community is
- a) Savings deposit
 - b) Fixed deposit
 - c) Current deposit
 - d) Recurring deposit
26. A cheque which is not crossed is called:
- a) Uncrossed cheque
 - b) Open cheque
 - c) Order cheque
 - d) Bearer cheque

27. Joint profits are maximized in the model cartel, which is model of:
- a) Duopsony
 - b) Duopoly
 - c) Oligopoly
 - d) Oligopony
28. Unitary elasticity of demand is:
- a) Zero
 - b) Equal to one
 - c) Greater than 1
 - d) Less than 1
29. An individual who starts, creates and manages a new business can be called
- a) A leader
 - b) A manager
 - c) A professional
 - d) An entrepreneur
30. To provide financial assistance to entrepreneurs the government has set up a number of
- a) Financial advisors
 - b) Financial intermediaries
 - c) Industrial estates
 - d) Financial institutions
31. IFCI stands for
- a) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
 - b) Institutional Finance Corporation of India
 - c) Industrial Funding Corporation of India
 - d) Indian Finance Corporation and Institution
32. _____ set up for the purpose of financing, facilitating, and promoting foreign trade of India.
- a) Repco bank
 - b) SBI
 - c) EXIM bank
 - d) HDFC

33. The oldest form of business organization is
- a) Partnership
 - b) Sole proprietorship
 - c) Joint stock company
 - d) Co-operative undertaking
34. Promoter is a person who
- a) takes part in the incorporation of a company
 - b) is a director
 - c) is a relative of the managing director
 - d) works to publicity to the company
35. The charter of a company is its
- a) Prospectus
 - b) Statement lieu of prospectus
 - c) Memorandum of association
 - d) Articles of association
36. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called
- a) Relational Hypothesis
 - b) Situational Hypothesis
 - c) Null Hypothesis
 - d) Casual Hypothesis
37. A technique of Building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called
- a) Quota sampling
 - b) Convenience Sampling
 - c) Snow ball Sampling
 - d) Purposive sampling
38. Schedule is used as a
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Tool
 - c) Method
 - d) Technique

39. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Primary and Secondary
 - d) None of the above
40. The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called
- a) Population or universe
 - b) Unit
 - c) Sample
 - d) Frame
41. Two factor theory was propounded by
- a) Fredrick Herzberg
 - b) David Mc Clelland
 - c) Mc Carthy
 - d) Philip Kotler
42. Grape Wine is the term used in relation to
- a) Formal Communication
 - b) Informal Communication
 - c) Horizontal Communication
 - d) Vertical Communication
43. Dramatic reduction of manpower is called
- a) Termination
 - b) Retrenchment
 - c) Downsizing
 - d) Rightsizing
44. A situation where management is unable to provide employment due to non-availability of work is called
- a) Lock out
 - b) Lay off
 - c) Termination
 - d) Closure

45. The technique used for classifying inventory according to the value of usage is called
- a) XYZ Analysis
 - b) DCF Analysis
 - c) ABC Analysis
 - d) JIT Analysis
46. Segmentation of consumers based on factors like climatic conditions and regions, are known as
- a) Demographic segmentation
 - b) Cultural Segmentation
 - c) Geographic Segmentation
 - d) Administrative Segmentation
47. Marginal cost is computed as
- a) Prime cost + All Variable overheads
 - b) Direct material + Direct labor + Direct Expenses + All variable overheads
 - c) Total costs – All fixed overheads
 - d) All of the above
48. Income is measured on the basics of
- a) Entity concept
 - b) Accounting period concept
 - c) Going concern concept
 - d) Cost concept
49. Given Sales is 1,20,000 and Gross Profit is 30,000, the gross profit ratio is
- a) 24%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 40%
 - d) 44%

50. A market for borrowing / lending of funds for a period of one day to 14 days.
- a) Term money market
 - b) Call money market
 - c) Commercial bills market
 - d) None of these
51. ELSS stands for
- a) Enterprise Linked Saving Scheme
 - b) Equity Linked Savings Scheme
 - c) Equity Linking Savings System
 - d) Entrepreneurs Linking Savings System
52. A fresh issue or offer for sale of securities made by a listed company to the public is called
- a) FPO
 - b) IPO
 - c) DPO
 - d) None of these
53. Purchase Budget is based on
- a) Cash Budget
 - b) Overheads Budget
 - c) Sales Budget
 - d) Materials Budget
54. _____ is the process of selecting one best alternatives from different alternatives.
- a) Planning
 - b) Organizing
 - c) Decision making
 - d) Forecasting

55. Insurance claims received can be vouched with
- a) Bank advice
 - b) Copy of insurance claim lodged
 - c) Counterfoil of the receipt of claim
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
56. When profit volume ratio is 40%, and sales value Rs.10,000 the variable costs will be
- a) Rs.4,000
 - b) Rs.6,000
 - c) Rs.10,000
 - d) None of these
57. _____ deals with the right actions of individuals.
- a) Sincerity
 - b) Rules
 - c) Ethics
 - d) All of these
58. AS-2 deals with which of the following?
- a) Depreciation Accounting
 - b) Valuation of Inventories
 - c) Leases
 - d) Joint Ventures
59. Profit and Loss on depreciation fund investment is transferred to the
- a) Profit and Loss Account
 - b) Asset Account
 - c) Depreciation Fund Account
 - d) Depreciation Reserve Account
60. Zero Coupon Bonds carry
- a) no interest
 - b) no maturity value
 - c) coupons for payment of interest
 - d) all the above

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E

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PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions.

(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)

1. Advertisement and Sales Promotions are inevitable in marketing'- evaluate with example.
2. Elaborate the various functions of stock exchange.
3. Critically analyse the determinants of dividend decision
4. Difference between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting
5. What challenges do women entrepreneurs face? Illustrate with suitable example
6. Bring out the merits and demerits of company form of ownership.
7. Explain the various elements of cost in cost accounting
8. State the primary functions of commercial banks.
9. What are the different types of probability sampling? Explain
10. What is the need based theory of motivation given by Maslow? Explain with example.
11. Describe the Indian Financial System
12. Calculate Debtors Turnover Ratio from the following data:
Total sales – Rs. 2,00,000 ; cash sales – Rs. 40,000 ; Debtors at the beginning of the year – Rs. 20,000 ; Debtors at the end of the year – Rs.60,000.

