

Code No.

**R – 2121**

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the  
Teaching Departments, 2023**

**CSS**

**M.Com. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING/M.Com. RURAL MANAGEMENT**

**General Instructions**

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

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

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

**(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. India is primarily a \_\_\_\_\_ driven economy, with consumption and investments contributing to 70% of the economic activity.
  - a) International demand
  - b) Domestic demand
  - c) Global supply
  - d) Domestic supply

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2. Traditionally, India had six major industries. Namely: Iron and Steel, Textiles, Jute, Sugar, Cement, and \_\_\_\_\_
- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Banks and insurance | b) Information technology |
| c) Paper               | d) Chemical               |
3. GST Stands for
- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Greater Service tax | b) Goods and Services Tax |
| c) Goods and Sales Tax | d) Good Services Tax      |

4. Management principles are \_\_\_\_\_ principles of pure science
- a) not as rigid as
  - b) as rigid as
  - c) both the above
  - d) none of these
5. Which of the following is a twelve-month reporting cycle that can begin in any month, except January 1, and records financial data for that twelve-month consecutive period?
- a) fixed year
  - b) interim period
  - c) calendar year
  - d) fiscal year
6. Which accounting concept satisfy the valuation criteria
- a) Going concern, Realization, Cost
  - b) Going concern, Cost, Dual aspect
  - c) Cost, Dual aspect, Conservatism
  - d) Realization, Conservatism, Going concern
7. Diwali advance given to an employee is
- a) Revenue Expenditure
  - b) Capital Expenditure
  - c) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
  - d) Not an Expenditure
8. The process of recording financial data up to trial balance is
- a) Book keeping
  - b) Classifying
  - c) Summarizing
  - d) Analyzing
9. Interpretation means
- a) Explanation of meaning and significance of the data in Financial Statements
  - b) Preparation and presentation of classified data
  - c) Systematic analysis of recorded data
  - d) Methodical classification of data given in Financial Statements.
10. Which of the following is wrong?
- a) All real and personal accounts are transferred to balance sheet
  - b) Nominal accounts are transferred to P & L account
  - c) Each account is opened separately in ledger
  - d) Rent is a personal account, outstanding rent is nominal account

11. The proprietor of the business is treated as creditor for the capital introduced by him due to \_\_\_\_\_ concept.
- a) Money measurement
  - b) Cost
  - c) Entity
  - d) Dual aspect
12. Fixed assets are held by business for \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Converting into cash
  - b) Generating revenue
  - c) Resale
  - d) None of the above
13. Amount spent to increasing the earning capacity is a \_\_\_\_\_ expenditure
- a) Capital
  - b) Revenue
  - c) Deferred revenue
  - d) Capital Loss
14. Change in the capital A/c of proprietor may occur due to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Profit earned
  - b) Loss incurred
  - c) Capital Introduced
  - d) All of the above
15. If wages are paid for construction of business premises \_\_\_\_\_ A/C is *credited* and \_\_\_\_\_ A/c is debited.
- a) Wages, Cash
  - b) Premises, Cash
  - c) Cash, Wages
  - d) Cash, Premises
16. Human resources will not appear in the balance sheet according to \_\_\_\_\_ concept.
- a) Accrual
  - b) Going concern
  - c) Money measurement concept
  - d) None of these
17. Provision for discount on debtors is calculated on the amount of debtors.
- a) Before deducting provision for doubtful debts
  - b) After deducting provision for doubtful debts
  - c) Before deducting actual debts and provision for doubtful debts
  - d) After adding actual bad and doubtful debts
18. Which of the following is not a Real Account?
- a) Cash A/c
  - b) Investments A/c
  - c) Out standing rent A/c
  - d) Purchases A/c

19. Which of the following is incorrect?
- a) Good will intangible asset                      b) Sundry debtors - current asset
  - c) Loose tools tangible fixed asset              d) Outstanding expenses -current asset
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the right of a person to retain the property of another person in his possession until the debt from that owner of that property is repaid
- a) Lien    b) hypothecation
  - c) mortgage    d) assignment
21. Which one of the following is material alteration?
- a) Alteration of the date of the date              b) Alteration of amount
  - c) Alteration of Crossing                              d) All the above
22. MICR stands for
- a) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
  - b) Magnetic Ink Company Recognition
  - c) Magnetic Ink Cross Recognition
  - d) Magnetic Ink Community Recognition
23. In India, the law regulating the Negotiable instruments are
- a) Banking Regulation Act 1949              b) Reserve Bank of India Act 1934
  - c) Negotiable Instruments Act 1881              d) Companies Act 1956
24. Who controls credit in India?
- a) Government of India                                      b) Reserve Bank of India
  - c) State Bank of India                                      d) Indian Bank
25. In the which type of deposit, the high rate of interest is provided by the Bank?
- a) Current Account                                      b) Recurring Deposit Account
  - c) Fixed Deposit Account                              d) Savings Account
26. Which type of account holder has the permission to overdraw the amount from his/her account?
- a) Savings account                                      b) Current account
  - c) Fixed deposit account                              d) Recurring deposit account

27. The main aim of a banker for performing the subsidiary services is to earn a \_\_\_\_\_ of the customers.
- a) Money
  - b) Documents
  - c) Valuables
  - d) Goodwill
28. The written instructions given by the customers to banker to perform the services like collection and payment of money is noted down in
- a) Written Instructions Book
  - b) Standing Instructions Book
  - c) Banking Instructions Book
  - d) Services Instructions Book
29. Services rendered by a banker not only to his customers, but also to the general public are called as
- a) Principal services
  - b) Agency services
  - c) General utility services
  - d) Social services
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a system under which an individual bank carries on banking business with a network of branches spread all over the country.
- a) Mixed Banking
  - b) Branch Banking
  - c) Unit Banking
  - d) Corresponding Banking
31. A cheque date before the date of its issue is
- a) Worth cheque
  - b) Full worth cheque
  - c) Preemptive cheque
  - d) Ante dated cheque.
32. Amendments by the finance act are made applicable from
- a) First day of next financial year
  - b) First day of same financial year
  - c) Last day of same Accounting year
  - d) None of the above
33. Income Tax is charged in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Financial Year
  - b) Assessment Year
  - c) Previous Year
  - d) Accounting Year
34. As per section 2(31), the following is not included in the definition of 'person'
- a) An individual
  - b) A Hindu undivided family
  - c) A company
  - d) A minor

35. Every assessee is a person, and \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Every person is also an assessee
  - b) Every person need not be an assessee
  - c) An individual is always an assessee
  - d) A HUF is always an assessee
36. Assessment year can be a period of:
- a) only more than 12 months
  - b) 12 months and less than 12 months
  - c) only 12 months
  - d) 12 months and more than 12 months
37. Year in which income is taxable is known as \_\_\_\_\_ and year in which income is earned is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Previous year, Assessment year
  - b) Assessment year, Previous year
  - c) Assessment year, Assessment year
  - d) Previous year, Previous year
38. All assesses are required to follow:
- a) Uniform previous year which must be calendar year only
  - b) Uniform previous year which must be financial year only
  - c) Any period of 12 months
  - d) Period starting from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> June only
39. Direct cost incurred can be identified with \_\_\_\_\_
- a) each department
  - b) each unit of output
  - c) each month
  - d) each executive
40. Overhead cost is the total of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) all indirect costs
  - b) all direct costs
  - c) indirect and direct costs
  - d) all specific costs
41. Cost classification can be done in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) two ways
  - b) three ways
  - c) four ways
  - d) several ways

42. Costing refers to the techniques and processes of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) ascertainment of costs
  - b) allocation of costs
  - c) apportion of costs
  - d) distribution of costs
43. Cost accounting was developed because of the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) imitations of the financial accounting
  - b) limitations of the management Accounting
  - c) limitations of the human resource accounting
  - d) limitations of the double entry accounting
44. Wages paid to a labour engaged in production activities can be termed as.
- a) direct cost
  - b) indirect cost
  - c) sunk cost
  - d) out of pocket cost
45. The ratios which reflect managerial efficiency in handling the assets is
- a) turnover ratios
  - b) profitability ratios
  - c) short term solvency ratio
  - d) long term solvency ratio
46. Net profit ratio is a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) turnover ratio
  - b) long term solvency ratio
  - c) short term solvency ratio
  - d) profitability ratio
47. Current ratio is a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) short-term solvency ratio
  - b) long-term solvency ratio
  - c) profitability ratio
  - d) turnover ratio
48. The word limited should appear after the name of
- a) Partnership
  - b) Registered company
  - c) Statutory company
  - d) Chartered company
49. Deferred shares are generally issued to:
- a) Promoters
  - b) Government
  - c) General Public
  - d) Managing agents



50. The minimum members in public limited company are:
- a) 4
  - b) 2
  - c) 8
  - d) 7
51. Share premium money can be used for:
- a) Issue of fully paid bonus shares
  - b) Payment of debentures
  - c) Payment of Dividend
  - d) Writing off good will
52. Debenture can be issued
- a) At discount
  - b) At premium
  - c) At par
  - d) All of the above
53. How many members have to sign a memorandum of association in case of a private company?
- a) Five
  - b) Seven
  - c) Two
  - d) Ten
54. The official signature of a company is called:
- a) Prospectus
  - b) Debentures
  - c) Shares
  - d) Common seal
55. Which one cannot be the objective of an organization?
- a) Survival
  - b) Profit maximization
  - c) Market share leadership
  - d) Maximum employee turnover ratio
56. The FMCG sector is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Monopoly
  - b) Oligopoly
  - c) Monopolistic
  - d) Perfect
57. Data Mining is the process of:
- a) Collecting data
  - b) Searching to identify the meaningful pattern
  - c) To arrange the data
  - d) All of the above

58. If the consumer is purchasing a product on the basis of shop/retailers' attributes. It is considered as:
- a) Product buying motive
  - b) Patronage motives
  - c) Both of them
  - d) None of them
59. Identify the term used to refer to the total cumulative value of foreign investments.
- a) Accumulation of foreign direct investments
  - b) Portfolio of foreign direct investments
  - c) Stock of foreign direct investments
  - d) Set of foreign direct investments
60. Pollution levels for which of the following rise steadily with higher income levels?
- a) Sulfur dioxide
  - b) Lead
  - c) Carbon dioxide
  - d) Mercury
61. "Directing a company's efforts towards serving one or more groups of customers sharing common needs or characteristics is defined as:"
- a) Market segmentation
  - b) Market positioning
  - c) Target marketing
  - d) Need-based marketing
62. Which of these is a feature of an imperfect market?
- a) A Large number of buyers
  - b) Identical products
  - c) Few sellers
  - d) Freedom of entry and exit
63. The main goal of international marketing is to:
- a) Eliminate competition in international markets
  - b) Create and retain customers in global markets
  - c) Gain market share and increase profit
  - d) Expand business activities abroad
64. Low sales and high promotional costs are associated with which of these PLC stages?
- a) Introduction
  - b) Growth
  - c) Maturity
  - d) Decline

65. Which of these is the main element of the marketing mix?
- a) Product
  - b) Price
  - c) Place
  - d) Promotion
66. Principles regarding which of these are of universal applicability?
- a) Attitude of consumers
  - b) Values
  - c) Culture
  - d) Cost of production
67. What is an infomercial?
- a) A billboard
  - b) An animated ad
  - c) An ad banner
  - d) A classified ad
68. Which of these pricing methods is widely used by service companies?
- a) Optional features pricing
  - b) Captive-product
  - c) Two-part pricing
  - d) By-product pricing
69. Which of these is/are sub-functions of sales promotion?
- a) Consumer sales promotion
  - b) Dealer sales promotion
  - c) Consumer and dealer sales promotion
  - d) Stakeholder sales promotion
70. The measures of dispersion can never be:
- a) Positive
  - b) Zero
  - c) Negative
  - d) Equal to 2
71. The positive square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations of observations from their mean is called:
- a) Variance
  - b) Range
  - c) Standard deviation
  - d) Coefficient of variation
72. The ratio of the standard deviation to the arithmetic mean expressed as a percentage is called:
- a) Coefficient of standard deviation
  - b) Coefficient of skewness
  - c) Coefficient of kurtosis
  - d) Coefficient of variation

73. If mean=25, median=30 and standard deviation = 15, the distribution will be:
- a) Symmetrical
  - b) Positively skewed
  - c) Negatively skewed
  - d) Normal
74. The degree of peakedness or flatness of a unimodal distribution is called:
- a) Skewness
  - b) Symmetry
  - c) Dispersion
  - d) Kurtosis
75. The measurements of spread or scatter of the individual values around the central point is called:
- a) Measures of dispersion
  - b) Measures of central tendency
  - c) Measures of skewness
  - d) Measures of kurtosis
76. If all the scores on examination cluster around the mean, the dispersion is said to be:
- a) Small
  - b) Large
  - c) Normal
  - d) Symmetrical
77. The range of the scores 29, 3, 143, 27, 99 is:
- a) 140
  - b) 143
  - c) 146
  - d) 70
78. The sum of absolute deviations is minimum if these deviations are taken from the:
- a) Mean
  - b) Mode
  - c) Median
  - d) Upper quartile
79. Which of the following measures of dispersion is expressed in the same units as the units of observation?
- a) Variance
  - b) Standard deviation
  - c) Coefficient of variation
  - d) Coefficient of standard deviation

80. The standard deviation is independent of:
- a) Change of origin
  - b) Change of scale of measurement
  - c) Change of origin and scale of measurement
  - d) Difficult to tell
81. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) The standard deviation of a constant is equal to unity
  - b) The sum of absolute deviations is minimum if these deviations are taken from the mean
  - c) The second moment about origin equals variance
  - d) The variance is positive quantity and is expressed in square of the units of the observations
82. The main reason why Principles of Management do not provide ready made solutions for all management problems is that \_\_\_\_\_
- a) They act as general guidelines for business-related issues
  - b) The real business issues are pretty complex
  - c) The real business issues are very dynamic
  - d) All of the above
83. One good thing about the Principles of Management is that it helps understand the relationship between human and material resources in achieving organisational goals. Which feature of the Principles of Management is described in the above statement?
- a) Behavioural
  - b) Cause and effect relationships
  - c) Use of resources and effective administration
  - d) None of the above

84. The Principles of Management emphasize logical decision making and avoiding bias or prejudice at all costs. The above statement points out that knowledge of these principles help in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Scientific decision making
  - b) Providing managers with a valuable information
  - c) Meet the changing requirements of a business environment
  - d) All of the above
85. Which Principle of Scientific Management says that employees must be rewarded when they make suggestions that lead to cost savings within the company?
- a) Cooperation not individualism
  - b) Harmony not discord
  - c) Science, not a rule of thumb
  - d) All of the above
86. Which of the following is true about managers within an organization?
- a) Management skills apply to managers at top levels in an organization
  - b) Management skills apply to managers at all levels in an organization
  - c) Management skills apply to managers at middle levels in an organization
  - d) Management skills apply to managers at executive levels in an organization
87. Which of the following is the main reason for the existence of an organization?
- a) The vision of an organization
  - b) The mission of an organization
  - c) The objectives of an organisation
  - d) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of an organisation
88. Which of the following is the main motive behind carrying out a fatigue study?
- a) It helps to calculate the standard output for employees within a task
  - b) It helps to calculate the expected time taken for employees to complete their tasks
  - c) It helps to calculate the duration of rest intervals given to employees
  - d) None of the above

89. Which of the following is the main objective of standardization within a business?
- a) It helps to establish standards of excellence within a company
  - b) It helps to reduce products to fixed sizes, features or types
  - c) It helps to bring in more significant changeability of various parts
  - d) All of the above
90. The principles of management serve as a general guideline for
- a) Decision making
  - b) Managerial actions
  - c) Both a and b are correct
  - d) Both a and b are incorrect
91. Which of the following is the correct meaning of concentration of decision-making authority?
- a) Span of management
  - b) Centralisation
  - c) Decentralisation
  - d) None of the above
92. What will be the ultimate impact on the poor and landless farmers if all of a sudden, government decides to raise the Minimum Support Prices of rice and food grains inexorably or excessively?
- a) The poor farmers become rich
  - b) The markets will crash
  - c) The poor farmers become more poor
  - d) This will encourage the exports of rice and food grains
93. Revenue-neutral rate (RNR) is a component of which of the following taxes in India?
- a) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
  - b) Income tax
  - c) Customs
  - d) Excise duty
94. If the Reserve Bank of India wants to block / hinder the Capital Outflows and contain the currency depreciation, which among the following would be the most possible action?
- a) Increase Interest Rates
  - b) Decrease Interest Rates
  - c) Purchase Government Bonds
  - d) Decrease Statutory Liquidity Ratio

95. Which of the following is the least preferred option by government for deficit financing?
- a) Printing of currency notes
  - b) Loans from World bank and IMF
  - c) Disinvestment of government holdings
  - d) Open sale of government securities and bonds in market
96. For a healthy growth of service sector, what should government do?
- a) Increase minimum wages
  - b) Provide broadband services in rural areas
  - c) Provide tax sops to infrastructure companies
  - d) Revive growth in farm and industrial sectors
97. What is the main objective of “Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana”?
- a) To increase Forest Cover
  - b) Protection of Wildlife
  - c) Protection of Rivers
  - d) Welfare of Tribal
98. Which among the following economic systems doesn't have profit-making as motive?  
1. Socialist 2. Market 3. Mixed 4. Traditional  
Choose the correct option from the choices given below:
- a) 1 and 2
  - b) 2 and 3
  - c) 3 and 4
  - d) 1 and 4
99. What is growing of 2 crops in alternate rows known as?
- a) Relay cropping
  - b) Row cropping
  - c) Mixed cropping
  - d) None of the above
100. Who administers the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951?
- a) DGCA
  - b) DIPPI
  - c) DAC
  - d) None of the above



# ANSWER SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E	76	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E	77	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E	78	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E	79	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E	80	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E	81	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E	82	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E	83	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E	84	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E	85	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	61	A	B	C	D	E	86	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	62	A	B	C	D	E	87	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	63	A	B	C	D	E	88	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	64	A	B	C	D	E	89	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	65	A	B	C	D	E	90	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E	66	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E	67	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E	68	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E	69	A	B	C	D	E	94	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E	70	A	B	C	D	E	95	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E	71	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E	72	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E	73	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E	74	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E	75	A	B	C	D	E	100	A	B	C	D	E

## **ROUGH WORK**

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