



SECOND SEMESTER M.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2015

COMMERCE (New)

Paper 2.1- Human Resource Management

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – A

(6×2 =12)

1. Answer **any six** of the following sub- questions. **Each** sub-question carries 2 marks.
 - a) What do you mean by strategic HRM?
 - b) Distinguish job description from job specification.
 - c) What do you mean by employee engagement?
 - d) What is fringe benefit?
 - e) What do you mean by job satisfaction?
 - f) Mention the objectives of compensation management.
 - g) What do you mean by skill-based pay?
 - h) Define human resource audit.
 - i) What do you mean by succession planning?
 - j) Distinguish wages from salary.

SECTION – B

(3×6 =18)

Answer **any three** of the following questions, **each** carries 6 marks.

2. What do you mean by HRM? Bring out the different functions of HRM.
 3. Discuss briefly different techniques of job evaluation.
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4. Write a brief note on performance counseling.
5. Discuss the objectives of compensation management.
6. What do you mean by work-stress? How can it be minimized?

SECTION – C

(3×15=45)

Answer **any three** of the following questions, **each** carries **15** marks.

7. "Human Resource Management Policies and Principles contribute to the effectiveness, continuity and stability of the organisation". Explain.
 8. Discuss the job evaluation techniques.
 9. Critically examine the different methods of performance appraisal.
 10. Discuss the emerging horizons in HRM.
 11. Explain the employees' grievance redress procedure in a big manufacturing organisation.
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SECOND SEMESTER M.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY/JUNE 2015

(New)

2.2 : CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – A

Answer **any six** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **2** marks. (6×2=12)

- 1 a) What is corporate restructuring ?
- b) Give meaning of leveraged buyout.
- c) What is merger synergy ? What are its sources ?
- d) How do mergers create both private gain and social gain ?
- e) Give meaning of winner's curse.
- f) What is meant by redistribution of merger gains ?
- g) State the objectives of creeping acquisition.
- h) What are staggered boards ?
- i) Give meaning of incipient sickness.
- j) What is meant by misclassification error ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks. (3×6=18)

- 2 What is financial reorganization ? Explain its impact on the Balance Sheet of the firm.
- 3 'Merger is a special type of capital budgeting decision'. Explain.

[P.T.O.]



4. Ravi Ltd.'s capital structure is given below :

	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
General Reserves	2,00,000
9% Preference Share Capital	4,00,000
12% Debentures	25,00,000
9% Term Loans	15,00,000
Current Liabilities	5,00,000

The firm undertakes corporate debt restructuring. The existing EBIT is Rs. 5,00,000 and is expected to increase to Rs. 7,00,000 due to restructuring measures. The debenture holders agree to a conversion of 20% debentures into equity, 50% immediate repayment and balance to be payable in future. The company decides to increase interest rate on remaining debt to 15%. Term lenders agree to a conversion of Rs. 5,00,000 into equity provided the rate of interest on loan is increased to 11%. Compute change in interest coverage ratio.

5. In a cement industry, there are 45 competitive firms. The four big firms have 15% market share each and the remaining firms have 1% market share each. On the other hand, in a fertilizer industry, there are an equal number of firms. However, one large firm has 56% market share and the remaining firms have 1% market share each.

Using Herfindal Index, in which industry do you find the concentration of market power ?

6. From the following information, compute the five best financial ratios developed by William H Beaver's study (1967) :

	2013 (Rs.)	2014 (Rs.)
Cash Flow	1,00,000	1,20,000
Total Debt	5,00,000	6,00,000
Total Assets	7,00,000	10,00,000
Current Assets	2,50,000	4,00,000
Current Liabilities	1,00,000	2,00,000
Net Income	50,000	80,000

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** of the following questions. **Each** question carries **15 marks.** (3×15=45)

7. Critically evaluate agency problem and managerialism theories as explanation for merger phenomenon.
8. Explain the development and key regulations of SEBI's Takeover Code.
9. XYZ Ltd. is considering merger with ABC Ltd. XYZ's share are currently traded at Rs. 25. It has 200000 shares outstanding and its EAT amount to Rs. 4,00,000. ABC has 100000 shares outstanding ; its current market price is Rs. 1,250 and its EAT is Rs. 1,00,000. The merger will be effected by means of stock swap. ABC Ltd. has agreed to a plan under which XYZ will offer the current market value of ABC's shares.
 - i) What are the pre-merger EPS and P/E ratios of both the companies ?
 - ii) If ABC's P/E ratio is 8, what is its current market ? What is the exchange ratio ? What will XYZ's post-merger EPS be ?
 - iii) What must be the exchange ratio for XYZ's pre-merger and post-merger EPS to be the same ?
10. B Ltd. is evaluating the option of adopting defensive techniques in view of increasing threats of hostile takeovers. The board of B Ltd. seeks your help in adopting suitable defensive strategies. For this purpose, you are given the latest Balance Sheet of the company :

Liabilities and Capital	Rs. in Cr.	Assets	Rs. in Cr.
Share Capital (Rs. 10 each)	100	Fixed Assets	120
General Reserves	80	Inventory	40
Profit and Loss A/c	50	Debtors	20
10% Debentures	50	Cash and Bank	120
Creditors	20		
Total	300	Total	300



You are required to evaluate the effect of using the following defensive mechanisms on the Balance Sheet separately :

- a) Pay 100% dividends to existing shareholders
- b) Borrow 2 times of existing net worth, convert all debt into equity at par and pay dividend at 30% of par value
- c) Granting of option to existing promoters to subscribe 5 additional shares for every share held at market price and split the stock in the ratio of 1 : 2. The current market price is Rs. 24 per share and the stock split would reduce market price to Rs. 20. Presently, the promoters hold 40% of stock.

11. Akash Ltd. has three subsidiaries, namely Earth Ltd., Sun Ltd. and Moon Ltd. Their recent Balance Sheet data is given below :

	Earth (Rs.)	Sun (Rs.)	Moon (Rs.)
Fixed Assets	48,00,000	10,00,000	18,00,000
Investments	12,00,000	1,00,000	—
Inventories	4,00,000	80,000	2,10,000
Sundry Debtors	2,80,000	1,20,000	2,40,000
Cash and Bank	80,000	30,000	1,50,000
Equity share capital (Rs. 100 each)	24,00,000	7,00,000	12,00,000
Retained Earnings	32,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
10% Debentures	4,80,000	1,50,000	7,50,000
EBIT	6,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
Sales	40,00,000	6,00,000	9,00,000
Market Value of Equity	40,00,000	2,00,000	6,00,000

You are required to comment on the financial position of the companies using Altman's discriminate function.

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SECOND SEMESTER M.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2015

COMMERCE (New)

Paper – 2.3 : Business Research Methods

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

Instruction : Use of simple non-programmable calculators and statistical tables is **allowed**.

SECTION – A

(6×2=12)

1. Answer any **six** of the following sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks :
- What is the nature of business research ?
 - What is the expected value of perfect information ?
 - Define explorative research.
 - What is stratified random sampling technique ?
 - Define snow-ball sampling.
 - Distinguish between a parameter and a statistic.
 - What is p-value ?
 - What is two-way analysis ?
 - What is a parametric test ?
 - Define Research Report.

SECTION – B

(3×6=18)

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **six** marks :

- Distinguish between pure research and applied research with suitable example.
- Explain the limitations of sampling methods.



4. The average monthly sales 5,000 firms are normally distributed. The mean sales and standard deviations are Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

Find :

- i) The number of firms, the sales of which are over Rs. 40,000
 - ii) The percentage of firms, the sales of which will be between Rs. 38,500 and Rs. 41,000.
 - iii) The number of firms, the sales of which will be Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 40,000.
5. In a sample of 400 parts manufactured by a factory, the number of defective parts was found to be 30. The company however, claimed that at the most 5% of its production is defective.

Is the claim of the company tenable at 0.05 level of significance ?

6. Based on the available records after the loss of account and ledgers X Ltd. provides makes the following data available to you :

Coefficient of regression of Y on X = -1.6

Coefficient of regression of X on Y = -0.4

Standard error of the estimate of Y on X = 3

Compute :

- i) Coefficient of correlation between X and Y.
- ii) Variances of X and Y.
- iii) Standard error of the estimate of X on Y.

SECTION – C

(3×15=45)

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **15** marks :

7. Explain the uses and limitations of business research.
8. Critically examine the different methods of sampling.

9. A T.V. dealer finds that the cost of holding a T.V. in stock for a week is Rs. 50. Customers who cannot obtain new TVs immediately tend to go to other dealers and he estimates that for every customer who cannot get immediate delivery, he loses an average of Rs. 200. For one particular model of T.V., the probabilities of demand of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 TVs in a week are 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.20 and 0.15 respectively.

Required :

- a) How many TVs per week should the dealer order ? Assume that there is no time lag between ordering and delivery.
 - b) Compute the expected value of perfect information.
 - c) The dealer is thinking of spending on a small market research to obtain additional information regarding the demand levels. How much should he be willing to spend on such research ?
10. The following are the defective pieces produced by four operators working in turn on four machines :

Machine	Operator			
	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄
A ₁	34	28	33	29
A ₂	31	24	35	22
A ₃	27	20	43	72
A ₄	28	28	29	26

Perform analysis of variance at 0.05 level of significance to ascertain whether the variability in production is due to variability in

a) Operator's performance

OR

b) Machine's performance.



11. The following data are provided to you :

Sample	Size	Sample mean	Sum of squares of deviations from the mean
A	10	12	120
B	12	15	314

Can we regard the above two samples as coming from the same normal population ?

Use 0.05 level of significance.



SECOND SEMESTER M.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2015

COMMERCE (New)

Paper – 2.4 : Business Ethics

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – A

(2×6 =12)

1. Answer **any six** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **2** marks.

- a) What is the purpose of business ?
- b) What do you mean by fair-dealing ?
- c) What is morality ?
- d) Define computer abuse.
- e) Define stakeholder.
- f) Name any two un-ethical accounting practices.
- g) What do you mean by bribery payments ?
- h) What is deceptive advertising ?
- i) Bring out the ethical issues in corporate takeovers.
- j) What are the primary sources of ethics ?

SECTION – B

(6×3 =18)

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks.

2. Identify an activity that carries an element of operation hazard.
3. Explain trade secrets and its concerns.
4. Comment on work-place hazards.
5. How global business is conducted and explain the difficulties experienced ?
6. What factors determine the fairness of wages ?

[P.T.O.]



Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

7. Describe the nature and goals of business ethics.
 8. Discuss the concept of corporate social responsibility and its merits.
 9. Explain deontological theory of ethics. Compare its strengths and weaknesses.
 10. Explain unethical practices in HRM.
 11. Explain unethical marketing behaviours found in various marketing areas.
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SECOND SEMESTER M.COM. DEGREE (CBCS)
EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2015 (New)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.5 : Economic Analysis for Business

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : .

Instruction : Use of simple calculator is permitted.

SECTION – A

Answer **any six** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **2** marks :

1. a) Write the meaning of market demand.
- b) What is Marginal cost ?
- c) What is elasticity of demand ?
- d) Write the formula for price elasticity of demand.
- e) Write any two limitations of demand forecasting.
- f) What do you mean by economics of scale ?
- g) What is oligopoly ?
- h) What is perfect market condition ?
- i) Write any two features of Fixed cost.

(6×2=1

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks.

2. Briefly explain importance of managerial economics.
3. Explain the cost of production in longrun and average cost curve with imaginary figures.

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4. A fruit seller who has 20 kilograms of apples to be sold and he wants to fix a price so that all the apples are sold. There are three customers in the market and their individual demand functions are given as below.

$$D_1 = 25 - 1.0p$$

$$D_2 = 20 - 0.5p$$

$$D_3 = 15 - 0.5p$$

Determine the market demand equation for the fruit seller and find out the price at which he can sell all the apples.

5. A scooty manufacturer estimates that total variable costs will be Rs. 50 crores and total fixed costs will be Rs. 100 crores in the next year. In setting prices, it is assumed that sales will be 80 percent of the firm's 1,25,000-vehicle-per-year capacity, or 1,00,000 units. The target rate of return is 10 percent, which is to be earned on an investment of Rs. 200 crores. If prices are set on a cost-plus basis, what price should be charged for each scooty ?
6. The demand equation for wrist watches by Beyond Time Inc. for the year 2015 is given by $Q^d = 1000 - p$, and the supply equation is given by $Q^s = 100 + 4p$.
- 1) What is the equilibrium price ?
 - 2) What is the excess demand or supply if price is
a) 500 and b) 100 ?

(3×6=18)

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

7. What are the economic entry barriers which create monopoly ? Illustrate with examples from Indian economy.
8. Compare the characteristics of an oligopoly with those of a perfect competition, monopoly and monopolistic competition.



9. What do you mean by differentiated products ? What may be the bases of differentiation ? Give examples of each basis.

10. Given the following data on output and inputs for 10 production periods :

Production period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Output (Q)	225	240	278	212	199	297	242	155	215	160
Capital (K)	10	12	10	14	12	16	16	10	8	8
Labor (L)	20	22	26	18	16	24	20	14	20	14

1) Estimate the parameters (A, α and β) of a Cobb – Douglas production function using the least – squares regression method.

2) Use the estimated parameters to determine

a) Returns to scale

b) Equations for the marginal product of labor and capital.

3) Calculate the marginal products of capital and labor for the input combination

{ K = 20, L = 30 }

11. A new lassi shop, Jaipuri Lassi, opens in Ajmer. The average price of a medium lassi glass in Ajmer is Rs. 10 and because of the large number of lassi sellers, this price will not be affected by the new entrant in the market. The owner of Jaipuri's estimates that monthly total costs, including a normal profit, will be

TC = 1000 + 2Q + 0.01Q²

To maximise total profit, how many lassi glasses should be produced each month ? In the short run, how much economic profit will the business earn each month ?

(3x15=45)

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2016.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.1 – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A – (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions. Each sub-question carries **2** marks :

- (a) Define strategic HRM.
- (b) Distinguish commodity concept and goodwill concept of HRM.
- (c) What do you mean by job analysis?
- (d) What are the different methods of performance interview?
- (e) State the meaning of central tendency.
- (f) Give the meaning of equity theory.
- (g) What are the components of executive remuneration?
- (h) Define industrial relations.
- (i) What is an industrial dispute?
- (j) What is HRIS?

SECTION B – (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **6** marks :

2. Explain, in brief, the functions of HRM.
3. What are the methods of collecting job data?
4. Examine job design approaches.
5. What is MBO? Explain its process.
6. Define incentives. What are their merits and demerits?

SECTION C - (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **15** marks :

7. "HRM" policies and principles contribute to effectiveness, continuity and stability of the organisation". Discuss.
8. Evaluate the various methods of performance appraisal.
9. Explain the various factors influencing employee remuneration.
10. Identify and discuss the factors that make unionisation attractive to employees.
11. Bring out the nature of collective bargaining. What is its role in resolving disputes?

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2016.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.2 — CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

- (a) What is debt restructuring?
- (b) What is ownership structure and how it is restructured?
- (c) State the meaning of LBO and MBO.
- (d) Mention various sources of operating synergy.
- (e) State how H-Index is used in corporate mergers.
- (f) Give meaning of winner's curse.
- (g) What do you mean by Kamikaze strategy?
- (h) State the objectives of takeover code in India.
- (i) What is business failure? How it is differentiated from industrial sickness?
- (j) What is indicated by market value of equity to book value of total debt ratio?

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Examine the role of management and board restructuring in improving corporate performance.
3. What is meant by anti-takeover amendments? Explain various forms of anti-takeover amendments.

4. Y Ltd. provides the following information :

	Book Value of Assets (Rs. in Cr.)	Market Value of Assets (Rs. in Cr.)
Land and Building	15.00	20.50
Plant and Machinery	12.00	8.50
Furniture and Fittings	4.50	6.25
Office Equipments	1.85	2.05
Inventory	6.75	3.25
Debtors	2.60	--
Bills Receivable	1.35	--
Cash and Bank balance	4.80	--
Accumulated loss	8.15	--
Preliminary expenses	0.12	--

Debtors include Rs. 25 lakh bad debts and Rs. 50 lakh doubtful debts. A provision of 50% is required against doubtful debts. Compute Y Ltd.'s Tobin's q ratio.

5. Poor Ltd. is managed by an inefficient management team and as a result it is quoted at a value lower than its book value. The market value of its assets is Rs. 15,00,000 as against the book value of Rs. 25,00,000. A competitive firm announces its intention to take over the Poor Ltd. at a premium of 50% over the market price.

Calculate the following :

- Price paid by the acquiring company
 - Gain or loss to the target firm
 - Gain or loss to the acquiring firm if market value increases to Rs. 25,00,000 or decreases to Rs. 20,00,000.
6. Simple Ltd. and Dimple Ltd. are planning to merge. The total values of the companies are dependent on the fluctuating business conditions. The following information is given on the total value (debt + equity) structure of each of the two companies.

Business condition	Probability	Simple Ltd. (Rs. in lakhs)	Dimple Ltd. (Rs. in lakhs)
High growth	0.20	820	1050
Medium growth	0.60	550	825
Low growth	0.20	410	590

The current debt of Dimple Ltd. is Rs. 65 lakhs and of Simple Ltd. is Rs. 450 lakhs. Calculate the expected value of debt and equity separately of the merged entity.

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Discuss various theoretical explanations for the occurrence of mergers.
8. Explain briefly the magnitude, causes and revival and rehabilitation of industrial sickness in India.
9. A Ltd. is searching for a suitable company for merger. It has short-listed the following three companies, namely B Ltd., C Ltd. and D Ltd. The following information is made available to you :

	A Ltd.	B Ltd.	C Ltd.	D Ltd.
Earnings after tax (Rs.)	8,00,000	4,00,000	2,40,000	5,00,000
Number of shares	1,00,000	80,000	60,000	50,000
Earnings per share (Rs.)	8.00	5.00	4.00	10.00
Price-earnings ratio	15	10	8	20
Market price per share (Rs.)	120.00	50.00	32.00	200.00

A Ltd. agrees to use share exchange ratio based on relative market prices. Determine the A Ltd.'s post-merger EPS if it acquires each of these companies separately. Which company or companies do you recommend as a target company or companies? What is A Ltd.'s EPS if it acquires B Ltd. and C Ltd. together?

10. Unlucky Ltd. provides the following Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 2015 :

Capital & Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital (Rs. 10 each)	20,00,000	Goodwill	5,00,000
Long-term debt	60,00,000	Land and Building	15,00,000
Current Liabilities	10,00,000	Plant and Machinery	25,00,000
		Inventories	18,00,000
		Debtors	4,00,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	23,00,000
Total	90,00,000	Total	90,00,000

The firm has reported an EBIT level of Rs. 4,50,000 on sales of Rs. 45,00,000 for the year ended and has no market value for its equity shares. Is Unlucky Ltd. a sick firm? Use the Altman's Discriminant Function.

11. Fat Ltd. wants to acquire Lean Ltd. The Balance Sheet of Lean Ltd as on 31.3.2016 is as follows :

Capital & Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital (Rs. 10 each)	6,00,000	Plant and Equipment	11,00,000
Retained Earnings	2,00,000	Inventories	1,70,000
12% Debentures	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	30,000
Sundry Creditors	3,20,000	Cash and Bank	20,000
Total	<u>13,20,000</u>	Total	<u>13,20,000</u>

Additional information :

- (a) Shareholders of Lean Ltd. will get one share in Fat Ltd. for every two shares. External liabilities are expected to be settled at Rs. 3,00,000. Shares of Fat Ltd. would be issued at its current price of Rs .15 per share. Debenture holders will get 13% convertible debentures in the purchasing companies for the same amount. Debtors and inventories are expected to release Rs. 1,80,000.
- (b) Fat Ltd. has decided to operate the business of Lean Ltd. as a separate division. The division is likely to give cash flow (after tax) to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 per year for 6 years. Fat Ltd. has planned that after 6 year this division would be damaged and disposed off for Rs. 1,00,000.
- (c) Company's cost of capital is 14%

Make a report to the managing director advising him about the financial feasibility of the acquisition.

Note : Present value of Re. 1 for six years @ 14% interest : 0.8772, 0.7695, 0.6750, 0.5921 and 0.4556.

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M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2016.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.3 — BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Use of simple non-programmable calculator,
statistical and financial tables is permitted.

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) State two essential features of business research.
- (b) What is longitudinal research?
- (c) What are cross-sectional data?
- (d) State the nature of information provided by business research.
- (e) What is a directional hypothesis?
- (f) State the relationship between z-value and p-value at a particular level of significance.
- (g) What is cluster sampling?
- (h) What are sampling errors?
- (i) State the essential requirements for applying F-test for testing hypothesis.
- (j) What is a parametric test? Name any two parametric tests.

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Explain the different classes of business research.
3. Outline the layout of a business research report.
4. In order to control costs, X Ltd. wishes to study the amount of money its sales force spends on entertaining its clients. The following is a random sample of six entertainment expenses (dinner costs for four people) from the expenses reports submitted by the members of the sales force :
₹ 157, ₹ 132, ₹ 109, ₹ 145, ₹ 125, ₹ 139

Required :

- (a) Assuming that the entertainment expenses are approximately normally distributed, calculate the estimates of tolerance intervals containing 68.26%, 95.44% and 99.73% of all entertainment expenses by the sales force.
- (b) If a member of the sales force submits an entertainment expense (dinner cost of four people) of ₹ 190, should this expense be considered unusually high (possibly worthy of investigation by the company)? Explain your answer.
5. A Loan officer compares the interest rates for 48-month fixed-rate auto loans and 48-month variable-rate auto-loans. Two independent random samples of auto loans are selected.

A sample of eight 48-month fixed-rate loans had the following loan rates had the following loan rates :

4.29%, 3.75%, 3.50%, 3.99%, 3.75%, 3.99%, 5.40% and 4.00%

Another sample of five 48-month variable-rate auto loans had the following loan rates :

3.59%, 2.75%, 2.99%, 2.5% and 3.00%

Assume that two populations are normally distributed.

Required :

- (a) By using p-value, test whether the mean rates for 48-month fixed-rate loans and 48-month variable-rate loans differ significantly at $\alpha = 0.10$ at $\alpha = 0.05$.
- (b) How much evidence is there to say that the two mean rates differ?
6. A production supervisor at a large chemical company runs a process using two catalysts, catalyst ZA-100 and catalyst ZB-200; independently for five one-hour periods. The resulting yields (in pounds per hour) are as follows :

Catalyst - ZA-100	Catalyst - ZB-200
801	752
814	718
784	776
836	742
820	763

Required :

- (a) Test whether the chemical yields from two catalysts differ significantly in terms of variances at 0.05 level of significance.
- (b) State the assumptions made by you in testing the hypothesis.

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)Answer any **THREE** questions.Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Explain the steps involved in the research process.
8. Critically examine the different methods of sampling.
9. The data relating to industry type and P/E ratio for 100 companies in the consumer industries and banking industries are given below :

Type of Industry	P/E Ratio					Total
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Consumer Industries	4	10	18	10	8	50
Banking Industry	14	14	12	6	4	50
Total	18	24	30	16	12	100

Does there appear to be an association between industry type and P/E ratios? Support your answer with a statistical testing using $\alpha = 0.05$.

10. A manufacturing designed a factorial experiment to determine whether the number of defective parts produced by two machines differed and if the number of defective parts produced also depended on whether the raw material needed by each machine was loaded manually or by an automatic feed system. The following data give the number of defective parts :

Machines	Loading System	
	Manual	Automatic
Machine-I	30	30
	34	26
Machine-II	20	24
	22	28

Use $\alpha = 0.05$ to test for any significant effect due to machine, loading system and interaction.

11. The following data are the monthly salaries (y) and the grade point averages (x) for the candidates who obtain a bachelor degree in E-Commerce. The estimated regression equation for these data is :

$$\hat{y} = 1790.50 + 581.1x$$

GPA	Monthly Salaries (Rs.)
2.6	3,300
3.4	3,600
3.6	4,000
3.2	3,500
3.5	3,900
2.9	3,600

Required :

- (a) Does t-test indicate a significant relationship between grade point average and monthly salary? What is your conclusion? Use 0.05 level of significance?
 - (b) Test the significance of the relationship between GPA and monthly salaries by using F-test. Use 0.05 level of significance.
 - (c) Show the ANOVA Table.
-

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Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.4 — BUSINESS ETHICS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) Define Business Ethics.
- (b) What are values?
- (c) What are virtue ethics?
- (d) What is Morality?
- (e) List out four arguments for CSR.
- (f) List out three paths to social responsibility.
- (g) Define Stakeholder.
- (h) What do you mean by globalization?
- (i) Define CSR.
- (j) What is the meaning of cross-culture?

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Bring out the nature of ethics.
3. How ethics and HRM are related? Explain in brief.
4. Write a note on globalization and business changes.
5. Comment on the practical implementation of ethics in business.
6. Briefly explain the concept of virtue ethics.

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Give critical assessment of the classical model and modified version of the classical model.
 8. Critically evaluate ethical issues in marketing with reference to sales and advertising
 9. Explain ethical practices in HRM.
 10. Explain modern ethical theories.
 11. Explain nature and goals of Business ethics.
-

M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2016.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.5 — ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR BUSINESS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Use of calculator is permitted.

Attempt all the Sections in the same answer book.

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** sub-questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) Define managerial economics.
- (b) Distinguish between increase in demand and extension in demand.
- (c) What is cross elasticity of demand?
- (d) Define Iso-quant.
- (e) Suppose the price of a commodity increases from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 and the quantity demanded decreases from 120 units to 80 units. Find the price elasticity of demand.
- (f) What is production function?
- (g) What do you mean by marginal rate of technical substitution between factors?
- (h) Distinguish between economic cost and accounting cost.
- (i) State the conditions of perfect competition.
- (j) What is monopoly market?

SECTION B – (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Explain the use of opportunity cost principle in taking managerial decisions.
3. What are the basic location principles of a firm? Discuss.
4. A shopkeeper is running a tea shop near the University. The demand function of tea is :

$$Q = 150 - 10P$$

where Q is the quantity demanded of tea and P is price per tea cup.

- (a) Write a total revenue function and determine at what quantity of tea cups sold and price fixed, total revenue is maximised.
 - (b) Find out the value of marginal revenue at the quantity at which total revenue is maximised.
5. A monopolist faces a demand curve, $P = 700 - 2Q$. If marginal cost is constant and is equal to 20, what is the amount of profit made by the monopolist? What is the dead-weight welfare loss on account of monopoly?
 6. ABC company, a film processor, has the following production function :

$$Q = 0.5K^2 + 0.3KL + 0.4L^2$$

Assume a weekly rate of use where $L = 100$ labour hours and $K = 30$ film developing hours.

Determine the following :

- (a) Total product per week
- (b) Marginal product of labour
- (c) Marginal product of capital

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Compare and contrast the profit maximisation of sales maximisation objectives of firm.
8. Explain how group equilibrium is achieved under monopolistic competition.

XYZ company observed the following price quantity relationship over the last eight years :

Year	Price of X (Rs.)	Quantity demanded of Y (units)
2009	12.00	250
2010	12.10	245
2011	12.50	200
2012	11.70	310
2013	11.50	375
2014	11.90	280
2015	12.10	300
2016	12.25	310

Find the sales for 2017 when the price is Rs. 12.50, Rs. 14.00, Rs. 16.00, Rs. 17.00 and Rs. 18.00.

10. ABC company has the following total cost function :

$$TC = 100 + 50Q - 12Q^2 + Q^3$$

where TC is the total cost and Q is level of output.

(a) Determine :

- (i) Total fixed cost function
- (ii) Total variable cost function
- (iii) Average variable cost function
- (iv) Marginal cost function

(b) Calculate Total cost, Average total cost, Average variable cost and Marginal cost when firm produces, 10 units, 20 units and 30 units.

(c) Calculate the level of output at which average variable cost is minimum.

11. A firm operating in a purely competitive environment is faced with a market price of Rs. 250 per unit of the product. The firm's total cost function is :

$$TC = 6000 + 400Q - 20Q^2 + Q^3$$

(a) Should the firm produce at this price in the short run?

(b) If the market price is Rs. 300 per unit, what will total profits (losses) be if the firm produces 10 units, 20 units and 30 units of outputs? Should the firm produce at this price?

(c) If the market price is greater than Rs. 300, should the firm produces at this price?

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M.A./M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2016.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

STATISTICS

Paper STET 2.1 — STATISTICAL METHODS (OEC)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.

Answer any **FOUR** from remaining.

Each question carries **15** marks.

1. (a) Explain the method of constructing Histogram and frequency Polygon for grouped data.
 - (b) What are the requisites of ideal measure of dispersion?
 - (c) Obtain variance of Poisson distribution.
 - (d) Explain types error in testing of hypothesis.
 - (e) Explain how Scatter diagram is used to measure correlation. (5 × 3 = 15)
2. (a) Define AM, GM and HM for grouped and ungrouped data. Mention their merits and demerits.
 - (b) The following table gives the length of life of 150 electric bulbs :

Life (hours)	No. of bulbs
0 – 400	4
400 – 800	12
800 – 1200	40
1200 – 1600	41
1600 – 2000	27
2000 – 2400	13
2400 – 2800	9
2800 – 3200	4

Find the Arithmetic mean and the Median.

(7 + 8 = 15)

3. (a) What is meant by skewness in a frequency distribution? Explain different measures of skewness.
- (b) Suppose that a prospective buyer test bursting pressures of the samples of

following results. Which manufacturer's bags judging from these samples have the higher average bursting pressure?

Bursting Pressure (lbs)	No. of bags	
	A	B
5 - 10	2	9
10 - 15	9	11
15 - 20	29	18
20 - 25	54	32
25 - 30	11	27
30 - 35	5	13

(7 + 8 = 1)

4. (a) Obtain mean and variance of binomial distribution.
 (b) Define :
 (i) Mutually exclusive event and equally likely event
 (ii) Classical probability and Axiomatic probability.
 (c) In an entrance test for admission 900 students appeared. Their average marks were 50 and standard deviation 20. Assuming normal distribution find the number of students securing between 30 and 70. (6 + 5 + 4 = 15)
5. (a) State and prove Baye's formula.
 (b) State properties of normal distribution.
 (c) A husband and wife appear in an interview for two vacancies in the same post. The probability of husband selection is $1/7$ and that of wife's selection is $1/5$. What is the probability that
 (i) both of them will be selected
 (ii) only one of them will be selected
 (iii) none of them will be selected. (7 + 3 + 5 = 15)
6. (a) Explain how will you use the following methods in determining correlation
 (i) Karl Pearson Coefficient of Correlation (ii) Spearman's rank correlation
 (b) The following table gives the ages and blood pressure of 10 women. Obtain two regression equations and hence estimate the BP of a woman whose age is 45 years.
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Age : | 56 | 42 | 36 | 47 | 49 | 42 | 60 | 72 | 63 |
| BP : | 147 | 125 | 118 | 128 | 145 | 140 | 155 | 160 | 149 |

(16 - 9 = 7)

7. (a) Describe Chi Square Test for independence of attributes.
- (b) For a random sample of 10 pigs fed on diet A, the increase in weight in pounds in a certain period were 10, 6, 16, 17, 13, 12, 8, 14, 15, 9 lbs. For another random sample of 12 pigs fed on diet B, the increase in weight in the same period 7, 13, 22, 15, 12, 14, 18, 8, 21, 23, 10, 17 lbs. Test whether Diet A and B differ significantly as regards the effect on increases in weight ($t_{0.05} = 2.09$). (5 + 10 = 15)
8. (a) Describe Run Test and Sign Test.
- (b) In a class, there were 80 students. Among them, 28 students passed in preparatory examination whereas in the final examination, 53 students passed. However among those who passed the preparatory examination only 26 students passed in the final examination. Test at 1% level of significance whether passing in the preparatory examination and passing in the final examination are independent. ($\chi_{0.01}^2 = 6.63$). (8 + 7 = 15)
-

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M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2017.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.1 — HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

- (a) Define Human Resource Management.
- (b) State the basic objective of HRM.
- (c) Define Job Analysis.
- (d) What is manpower planning?
- (e) What is job evaluation?
- (f) What is performance appraisal?
- (g) Define compensation.
- (h) What is personnel audit and research?
- (i) Define employee relations.
- (j) What is a human resource strategy?

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

Explain the HR challenges.

What are the unique features of HRM? Explain.

What remedial measures do you suggest for solving the problems arising due to poor manpower planning?

Distinguish between job description and job specification.

Explain the merits and limitations of incentive schemes.

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Explain the functions of HRM.
- 8. Critically examine the internal and external factors to be considered in manpower planning.
9. Critically examine the job evaluation techniques.
10. Describe the process of performance appraisal. What measures do you suggest for making the current tools of performance appraisal more effective?
11. Explain the measures to be adopted for handling employee grievances.

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M.A./M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2017.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

STATISTICS

STET 2.1 — STATISTICAL METHODS (OPEN ELECTIVE)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Question **No. 1** is compulsory.

Answer any **FOUR** from the remaining.

Each question carries **15** marks.

1. (a) Define mode. Discuss its merits and uses.
(b) Define skewness of a distribution.
(c) Define (i) Mutually exclusive events (ii) Independent events. Give one example each.
(d) With the help of Scatter diagram, explain correlation.
(e) Explain Type I and Type II errors. (5 × 3)
2. (a) Construct the Pie diagram for the following data of expenditures under different heads.

Heads of Expenditure	Amount in Rs.
Steel	1,20,000
Cement	60,000
Wood	50,000
Bricks	30,000
Labour	50,000
Miscellaneous	90,000
Total	4,00,000

- (b) Calculate the mean income for the following data :

Income range in (Thousands)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of persons	5	10	20	20	15	15	10

(7 + 8)

3. (a) Define standard deviation. Compute the same for the following data :

$x:$	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
$f:$	10	16	20	24	35	21	18	6

- (b) Explain the term kurtosis. Using suitable diagram describe different types of kurtosis. (10 + 5)

4. (a) State axiomatic definition of probability.

- (b) A bag contains 3 red, 4 green and 4 yellow marbles. Three marbles are randomly drawn from the bag. What is the probability that (i) all the three are of same colour (ii) the three marbles are of different colour?

- (c) Define normal probability distribution. State its properties. (3 + 6 + 6)

5. (a) Marks scored by 8 students in two tests is given below. Calculate the product moment co-efficient of correlation between the marks in two tests.

Test 1 :	64	76	78	84	75	67	73	80
Test 2 :	64	58	65	75	81	56	72	82

- (b) Outline the relation between correlation and regression.

6. (a) Describe (i) F test (ii) Paired t test (iii) Signed rank test.

- (b) A pain reliever drug is administered to 30 women patients, the average duration of pain relief was 3 hours. The same dose when administered to 35 men patients, the average duration of pain relief was 3.5 hours. It is known that the standard deviation of duration of pain relief for both men and women is 0.5 hours. Test on an average, whether the duration of pain relief is same for men and women. (6 + 4)

7. (a) State the importance of co-efficient of variation.
(b) Fit a linear regression of X on Y.

X :	1.0	1.2	1.15	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.25	1.55
Y :	90	88	91	93	96	94	87	91

- (c) Write about Poisson probability distribution. (4 + 7 + 4)
8. Write short notes on any **THREE** :
- (a) Tabulation of data
(b) Inter-quartile range
(c) χ^2 Test for attribute
(d) Ogives (3 × 5)
-

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M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2017.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.2 — CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) What is asset sale?
- (b) Mention the advantages of leveraged recapitalization.
- (c) Give meaning of DVRs.
- (d) Differentiate between operating and financial mergers.
- (e) What is free cash flow?
- (f) State how mergers create financial synergies?
- (g) What is horizon value?
- (h) State why hostile takeovers are difficult in India.
- (i) What do you mean by Packman defence?
- (j) Define industrial sickness.

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. What are the various of equity restructuring? Explain.
3. 'Debt capacity of the combined firm can be greater than the sum of the two firms' capacities before their merger'. Explain with suitable example.

4. A firm after intensive exercise of restructuring is able to improve its cash flows as given below :

Year	Before (Rs. Cr.)	After (Rs. Cr.)
1	151	219
2	250	312
3	278	441
4	302	495
5	328	539

The perpetual growth rate of the firm increases from 5% per annum before restructuring to 7% after restructuring. Further, restructuring reduces investors' risk perception level by reducing the WACC by 20%. The existing WACC is 15%. Find the value generated by the firm's decision to restructure.

5. Slow Ltd. Proposes to acquire the business of Fast Ltd. It decides to pay a fair value to the shareholders of Fast Ltd. by assigning 40% weight to adjust book value of assets, 30% to market capitalization and 30% to appraisal value. You are required to determine the value payable by Slow Ltd. to Fast Ltd's shareholders.

Book Value	Rs. In Lakhs
Fixed assets	500
Inventory	300
Debtors	160
Cash at Bank	55
External liabilities	400
No. of shares outstanding	1,00,000
MPS	Rs. 500
Appraisal value of the business	Rs. 850 Lakhs

Inventories include obsolete items valued at Rs. 10 lakhs and debtors include Rs. 5 lakh bad debts.

6. Compute from the following information the five the most powerful ratios for predicting industrial sickness as per William H Beaver's study :

	Rs. In Lakhs
Total assets	400
Total debt	250
Cash flow	300
Net income	150
Current assets	100
Current liabilities	50

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Explain various reasons for merger failure and steps to be taken to prevent merger failures.
8. What is takeover code? Explain its salient regulations relating to offer size, offer period, offer price and offer withdrawal.
9. You have been provided the following financial data of two companies :

	Krishna Ltd.	Radha Ltd.
Earnings after taxes (Rs.)	7,00,000	10,00,000
Equity shares outstanding	2,00,000	4,00,000
EPS	3.5	2.5
P/E ratio	10 times	14 times
Market price per share (Rs.)	35	35

Company Radha Ltd. is acquiring the Company Krishna Ltd., exchanging its shares on a one-to-one basis for company Krishna Ltd. The exchange ratio is based on the market price of the shares of the two companies.

Required :

- (a) What will be the EPS subsequent to merger?
- (b) What is the change in EPS for the shareholders of companies Radha Ltd. And Krishna Ltd.?
- (c) Determine the market value of the post-merger firm. P/E ratio is used to remain the same.
- (d) Ascertain the profits accruing to shareholders of both the companies.

10. Tiger Ltd. wants to acquire Leopard Ltd. The Balance sheet of Leopard Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017 is as follows :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity capital Rs. 10 each	7,00,000	Cash	50,000
Retained earnings	3,00,000	Debtors	70,000
12% debentures	3,00,000	Inventories	2,00,000
Creditors and other liabilities	3,20,000	Plants and equipments	13,00,000
Total	16,20,000	Total	16,20,000

Additional information :

- (a) Shareholders of Leopard Ltd. will get one share in Tiger Ltd. for every two shares. External liabilities are expected to be settled at Rs. 5,00,000. Shares of Tiger Ltd. would be issued at its current price of Rs. 15 per share. Debenture holders will get 13% convertible debentures in the purchasing company for the same amount. Debtors and inventories are expected to realize Rs. 2,00,000.
- (b) Tiger Ltd. has decided to operate the business of Leopard Ltd. as a separate division. The division is likely to give cash flows (after tax) to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 per year for 6 years. Tiger Ltd. has planned that after 6 years, this division would be demerged and disposed of for Rs. 2,00,000
- (c) The company's cost of capital is 16%.

Make a report to the Board of the company advising them about the financial feasibility of this acquisition.

11. Unlucky Ltd's financial information for the last two years have been extracted from its books and are given below :

	2015 (Rs. in crore)	2016 (Rs. in crore)
Sales	1,000	1,200
Variable cost ratio	50%	60%
Fixed operating cost	240	225
Stock	200	125
Debtors	80	55
Prepaid rent	15	20
Creditors	100	70
Bills payable	25	10
Outstanding interest	20	10
Share capital (Rs. each)	200	200
Net fixed assets	750	800
Retained earnings	30	40

The shares of the company are traded at Rs. 10 and at Rs. 25 for the year ending 31st March, 2015 and 2017 respectively. Using Altman's MDA approach, comment on the financial health of Unlucky Ltd.

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M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2017.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.4 — BUSINESS ETHICS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) What is business ethics?
- (b) Define the term consumer autonomy.
- (c) Give the meaning of ethical manager.
- (d) What do you mean by corporate obligations?
- (e) State any four demerits of ethical business.
- (f) What is corporate culture?
- (g) Define unethical advertising.
- (h) What do you mean by moral rights?
- (i) What is ethical reasoning?
- (j) Who are the stakeholders?

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. What are the managerial benefits of business ethics? Explain.
3. Who are ethical managers? State significance of ethical managers in modern business.
4. Write an analytical note on ethical relativism.
5. Bring out the relevance of private property defence model to stakeholders view points.
6. What are the ethics issues arise in the area of information technology? Describe.

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. What are corporate social responsibilities of modern business? Elucidate.
 8. What are modern ethical theories? Explain in brief.
 9. Explain detail on ethical issues in human resources management and how does sound ethical practices in HRM helps to manage manpower effectively.
 10. What is global ethics? Explain detail on ethical business decision of MNCs in the functional area of MNCs.
 11. Explain unethical practices in marketing. How do you rectify such practices?
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M.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2017.

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.5 — ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR BUSINESS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Use of calculator, log table & financial table is permitted.

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** sub-questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) Distinguish between micro economics and managerial economics.
- (b) State the assumptions of Law of demand.
- (c) Define cross elasticity of demand.
- (d) What is demand forecasting?
- (e) Write any two characteristics of iso-quant.
- (f) State the conditions of equilibrium of firm under perfectly competitive market.
- (g) What is Threshold analysis?
- (h) What do you mean by monopsony?
- (i) Define Oligopoly market.
- (j) What is cost function?

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Explain the sales maximization objective of managerial economics.
3. What are the economics of scale? Explain.
4. The demand function for readymade trousers has been estimated as follows :
 $Q = Rs. 2000 + 15 Y - 5.5 P$

Where Y is the income and P is the price per unit.

- (a) When $P = \text{Rs. } 150$ and $Y = \text{Rs. } 15$, determine the price elasticity of demand and income elasticity of demand.
 - (b) Determine what effect a rise in price would have on total revenue.
 - (c) Assess how sales of trouser would change during period of rising income.
5. Given $Q = 100 K^{0.5} L^{0.5}$, $C = \text{Rs. } 1200$, $W = \text{Rs. } 30$, $r = \text{Rs. } 40$. Determine the quantity of labour and capital that the firm should use in order to maximize output. What is this level of output?
 6. A monopolist firm producing and supplying cooking gas to a city faces the following demand function.

$$Q = 400 - 20P$$

The firm has the following cost function :

$$TC = 5Q + Q^2 / 50$$

Determine the quantity of cooking gas he will produce and the price he will charge to maximize profits. What will be profit made by him?

SECTION C -- (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. What are the sources of monopoly? Explain various forms of price discrimination and conditions essential for price discrimination.
8. Explain the tools of managerial economics used in managerial decisions.
9. The following is the demand and cost functions of XYZ Company.

$$P_D = \text{Rs. } 100 - 0.001Q \text{ (Domestic Demand)}$$

$$P_F = \text{Rs. } 80 - 0.004Q \text{ (Foreign Demand)}$$

$$TC = \text{Rs. } 12,00,000 + 24Q \text{ (Total cost)}$$

Determine :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Domestic demand | (b) Foreign demand |
| (c) Total revenue | (d) Total cost |
| (e) Total profit | |

if the prices of the product are :

Rs. 100, Rs. 95, Rs. 90, Rs. 85, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 70, Rs. 65, Rs. 60, Rs. 55, Rs. 50, Rs. 45, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25.

10. A firm has the following total cost (TC) function :

$$TC = 200 + 75 Q - 1.5 Q^2 + 0.01Q^3$$

- (a) Calculate the marginal cost, average variable cost, average cost and average cost function.
- (b) At what level of output does marginal cost reaches minimum? AVC?
- (c) Determine MC, & AVC when AVC at minimum
- (d) Determine TC, ATC, VC, AVC, AFC and MC when $Q = 15, 25, 35$ and 45 .

11. ABC has the following production function.

$$Q = 12 KL + 0.7KL^2 - 1/30 KL^3$$

Determine the following :

- (a) Maximum output that can be produced when $K = 5$
 - (b) Maximum output that can be produced when $K = 15$
 - (c) The level of use of L where Average Product of Labour (APL) is at a maximum
 - (d) The output level where diminishing returns to occur.
-

Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.1 – FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Use of calculators Log tables and financial tables is permitted.

SECTION A – (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

- (a) What is Financial Reporting?
- (b) What do you mean by accounting frauds?
- (c) Define accounting standards.
- (d) What are the conditions to be fulfilled in recognition of revenue from sale of goods?
- (e) State the accounting treatment of fixed asset which has refined from active use and held for disposal.
- (f) What are the accounting methods prescribed for accounting of government grants?
- (g) What is termination benefits?
- (h) Differentiate between basic earnings and diluted earnings.
- (i) State methods of accounting for amalgamation as per AS 14.
- (j) What is intangible asset?

SECTION B – (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. What are the causes for accounting frauds? Explain.
3. Explain the process of setting accounting standards by IASB.

4. A Ltd. had purchased a plant at a cost of ₹ 15,00,000. Its expected life is 10 years and the scrap value of a plant is ₹ 1,00,000. The company followed written down value method of depreciation for the first three years and decided to switch over to straight line method in the fourth year. What is the effect on income as a result of change in the accounting policy?
5. A company took a forward cover against US \$ 500,000 to be paid at the end of January 2015, and as on 1st October 2014, when the spot rate was ₹ 45.40 and forward rate was ₹ 45.90. The company closes its books of accounts on 31st December each year. What is the treatment for the year 2014 and 2015 for additional money spent on forward cover, if exchange rate on 31st December 2014 was (a) ₹ 45.60 (b) ₹ 45.20 and ₹ 46.10 per \$.
6. Given below are some relevant data as regards a construction contract.

Expenditure incurred till 31.3.2013	₹ 45,000
Interest cost capitalized for the year 2012-13 @ 12% p.a.	₹ 2,400
Amount specifically borrowed till 31-3-2013	₹ 20,000
Amount transferred to construction site during 2013-14	₹ 10,000
Cash payment received	₹ 7,800
Progress payment received	₹ 30,000
New borrowing during 2013-14 @ 12%	₹ 20,000

The company intends to capitalize total borrowing cost of ₹ 4,800. Is it possible to do so as per AS 16?

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** of the following.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. What are the characteristics of sound financial reports? Explain.
8. Explain the meaning, scope and applicability, measurement and disclosure of impairment of assets as per AS 28.
9. XYZ Ltd acquired a plant 1-1-2015 for ₹ 100 lakhs. The company charges depreciation on the basis of written down value method and the life of the asset is 10 years. The scrap value of the asset at the end of its life is ₹ 2,50,000. At the beginning of the 5th year the asset was revalued at plus 40% of written value and the revaluation profit was transferred to revaluation reserve. The excess depreciation arising out of revaluation was adjusted by taking transfer from

revaluation reserve. While charging depreciation after revaluation, estimated remaining useful life was assumed to be 6 years and scrap realization was expected to be 2.5% of the revaluation figure. At the beginning of the 8th year the company found the asset useless and accordingly decided to retire it on the date of retirement the estimated realizable value of the asset is ₹ 3,80,000. Ascertain profit / loss on retirement.

10. Supriya Ltd purchased an asset for \$ 12,00,000 on 30th Sept, 2014 out of which \$ 10,00,000 was financed by a foreign currency loan & the balance was received by way of government grants. The loan carried an interest rate at 5% per annum. On the date of acquisition the exchange rate was \$ = 1 = ₹ 42. The company closes books on 31st March every year. Depreciation is provided at 15% on WDV basis. The company paid \$ 2,00,000 on 31st March 2015 and \$ 1,50,000 on 31st March 2016 along with the outstanding interest in the respective dates. The exchange rate at \$ 1 = ₹ 42.50 on 31st March 2015 and ₹ 43 on 31st March 2016. Assume the rate of interest on similar loan borrowed in Indian currency as 10% p.a.

You are required to calculate :

- (a) Depreciation charge for the year 2015 & 2016
 (b) Carrying amount of the assets as on 1st April 2015 & 2016 by treating government grant as a deduction from gross value of asset and as deferred income.
11. (a) During 2012-13 a company has achieved the following sales :

States	Karnataka	Kerala	Goa	Maharashtra
Average month sales (No of units)	5000	7000	4000	3000
Gross sales value (₹)	10,00,000	14,50,000	8,45,000	6,25,000
Average price per unit (₹)	200	210	215	213
Trade discount	5%	4.5%	4.25%	4%
Expected price Volatility during a month	-2%	-1.75%	-1.75%	-1%

Inventory holding period is sufficient to adjust price volatility for one month only. The dealers all these states are demanding for 0.5% increase in rebate and major competitors have reduced the price by the end of March 2013 by 2.5% in Goa state and 1.75% Maharashtra state. What should be the Net Realisable value?

(b) Explain how you will treat the following events :

- (i) A major fire has damaged the assets in the factory two days after the closing of accounts. The estimated loss is ₹ 20 crores out of which ₹ 12 crore would be recoverable from the insurers.
 - (ii) A contract for civil construction was performed during the accounting year. The client has gone on appeal for damages for low quality works and was awarded an amount of ₹ 1.5 lakhs.
 - (iii) A Limited paid income tax on capital gains resulting from disposal of capital assets and showed it as a deduction from cash flow from operating activities. Is this treatment in compliance as per AS - 3 (Revised)?
-

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Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.2 – CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

(Old/New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

1. Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions. Each sub-question carries **2** marks.
 - (a) What is meant by portfolio restructuring?
 - (b) What is market for corporate control?
 - (c) Give meaning of leveraged buyouts.
 - (d) What is meant by merger wave? How do you identify merger waves?
 - (e) State the effects of using EPS based swap ratio in mergers.
 - (f) State how sale of crown jewels acts as defensive mechanism.
 - (g) What are staggered boards?
 - (h) State the duties of directors in hostile takeover attempts.
 - (i) Define incipient sickness. Distinguish it from sickness firmly established.
 - (j) What is zone of ignorance as per Altman's Discriminant Model?

SECTION B — (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** of the following.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Examine how spin offs, split-offs, divestitures and equity carve outs strategies help firms to restructure their business activities.
3. What are the objectives of SEBI's Takeover Code? Explain various takeover code violations in India.

4. Fisher Ltd. is in deep financial crisis as a result of its reckless borrowing policy adopted in the past. It has an accumulated debt of Rs. 8000 crore as against equity capital of Rs. 2,000 crore. The company has reported an EBIT level of Rs.250, not enough to interest of 6%. It restructures its debt by converting 50% debt into equity, redeems 10% debt immediately and the remaining debt is carried forward at an interest rate of 8%.

You are required to compute the changes in debt-equity ratio and interest coverage ratio of the company.

5. Shekar Ltd. is determined to report earnings per share of Rs. 8.00 per share. It therefore, acquires the business of Kapoor Ltd. You are given the following details :

	Shekar Ltd	Kapoor Ltd
Earnings per share (Rs)	8.00	4.00
Number of shares	1,00,000	50,000

Assuming no merger gain, ascertain exchange ratio.

6. The following information is available in respect of two industries:
- (a) Industry - I has 27 firms. One firm has a market share of 74% while the remaining 26 firms have 2% market share each.
- (b) Industry - II has 27 firms. Four large firms have a market share of 19.25% each while the remaining 23 firms have 1% market share each.

Find the HH Index and comment on the market concentration in each industry.

SECTION C — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** of the following.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Compare and contrast dividend and free cash flow based valuation approaches in target firms' valuation.
8. Explain why hostile takeovers have been relatively uncommon in India. Critically examine their necessity in today's corporate world.
9. A Ltd is a subsidiary of X Ltd and is acquiring B Ltd which is also a subsidiary of X Ltd. The following information is given :

	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
% Shareholding of promoter	50%	60%
Share capital (Rs in lakhs)	200	100
Free Reserves and Surplus (Rs in lakhs)	900	600
Paid up value per share (Rs)	100	10
Free float market capitalization (Rs in lakhs)	500	156
P/E ratio (times)	10	4

X Ltd is interested in doing justice to both companies. The following parameters have been assigned by the Board of X Ltd for determining the swap ratio:

Book Value – 25%

Earnings Per Share – 50%

Market Price – 25%

You are required to compute:

- The swap ratio
- The book value, earning per share and expected market price of A Ltd (assuming P/E ratio of A Ltd ratio remains the same and all assets and liabilities of B Ltd are taken over at book value).

10. X Ltd faces the risk of takeover in view of attractive features in its balance sheet. The following balance sheet is made available to you :

Liabilities	Rs. in lakhs	Assets	Rs. in lakhs
Equity share capital (Rs. 100 each)	1,800	Fixed assets	1,200
Reserves and Surplus	1,000	Investments	450
10% Debentures	300	Inventories	400
Current liabilities	100	Debtors	350
		Cash and Bank	800
Total	<u>3,200</u>	Total	<u>3,200</u>

The Board is evaluating the following options for restructuring its balance sheet to avoid hostile takeover attempts:

- Borrow 8% debt of Rs. 700 lakhs and use the proceeds to buyback 25% of paid up equity capital at the current market price of Rs. 300 per share.

- (b) Use existing cash balance to pay a special dividend at 25% of the paid up equity capital and buyback 20% of shares at current market price of Rs.300 per share by liquidating 50% of investments at a value of Rs.400 lakhs.
- (c) Issue one bonus share for every two shares held out of reserves and surplus and pay 20% dividend on expanded capital.

Evaluate the above defensive mechanism and suggest the better alternatives.

11. You are provided the following data relating to two textile firms, namely Poor Ltd and Garib Ltd. Calculate the best financial ratios developed by Charles Merwin and William Beaver in identifying the sick firms:

	Poor Ltd. (Rs in '000)	Garib Ltd (Rs in '000)
Land and Building	5,200	2,800
Plant and Machinery	1,800	1,200
Inventory	750	400
Debtors	250	100
Cash and Bank	1,000	500
Current Liabilities	800	400
10% Bank Loan	3,000	1,500
9% Debentures	1,000	500
Reserves and Surplus	200	100

For the year ending the firms' have reported net income of Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 after tax. Depreciation included in Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 in case of Poor Ltd and Garib Ltd respectively.

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Second Semester

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COMMERCE

Paper 2.3 – BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS

(New/Old)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

Use of simple and non-programmable calculators and Statistical Tables is allowed.

SECTION A – (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** of the following sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

- (a) Define Causal research.
- (b) State any two objectives of business research.
- (c) Distinguish between business problem and research problem.
- (d) What is a parameter?
- (e) Define Type-I error.
- (f) What is power of a test?
- (g) What is regression coefficient of dependent variable on independent variable?
- (h) What is a χ^2 -test?
- (i) What is r^2 ?
- (j) What is bibliography?

SECTION B – (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Explain the different types of business research.
3. Discuss the non-probabilistic sampling methods of data collection.
4. The variance in drug weights is critical in the pharmaceutical industry. For a specific drug, with weights measured in grams, a sample of 18 units provided a sample variance of $S^2 = 36$

Required :

- (a) Construct a 90% confidence interval estimate of the population variance for the weight of this drug.
 - (b) Construct a 90% confidence interval estimate of the population standard deviation.
5. A fertiliser mixing machine is set to give 12 kgs of nitrate for every quintal bag of fertiliser. Ten 100 kgs bags are examined. The percentages of nitrate are as follows :

14, 11, 13, 12, 13, 12, 13, 14, 11, 12

Is there reason to believe that the machine is defective?

6. An analyst for a certain company was studying relationship between travel expenses in rupees (Y) for 102 sales trips and the duration in days (X) of these trips. He has found that the relationship between X and Y is linear. A summary of data is given below :

$$\Sigma X = 510 \quad \Sigma Y = 7,140$$

$$\Sigma X^2 = 4 \quad \Sigma Y^2 = 7,40,200$$

$$\Sigma XY = 54900$$

Required :

- (a) Estimate the two regression equations.
- (b) A given trip has to take seven days. How much money a salesman be allowed so that he will not run short of money?

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Explain the steps involved in testing a hypothesis.
8. Critically examine the components of an ideal research report.
9. In a laboratory experiment, two random samples give the following results :

Sample	Size	Sample Mean	Sum of squares of deviations from the mean
A	10	15	90
B	12	14	108

Test the equality of variances at 5% level of significance.

10. Children are generally believed to have considerable influence over their parents in the purchase of certain items, particularly food and beverage items. To study this notion further, a study was conducted in which the parents were asked to report how many food and beverage items purchased by the family per week mainly because of influence of their children. Because the age of the child may have an effect on the study, the parents were asked to focus on one particular child in the family for the week, and to report the age of the child. Four age categories were selected for the children : 4-5 years, 6-7 years, 8-9 years and 10-12 years. Also, because the number of children in the family might make a difference, three different sizes of families were chosen for the study : families with one child, families with two children, and the families with three or more children. The following data were collected for the purpose of the study :

		Number of children in the family		
		1	2	3 or more
Age of child (years)	4-5	2 4	1 2	1 1
	6-7	5 4	3 1	2 1
	8-9	8 6	4 5	2 3
	10-12	7 8	3 5	4 3

Required :

- (a) Using $\alpha = 0.05$, test whether there are significant differences in the purchase of food and beverage items due to the number of children in the family, the age of the child and the interaction effect of both the factors.
- (b) Construct the ANOVA Table also.
11. Is the amount of money spent by the companies on advertisement a function of the total revenue of the company? Given below are the data relating to revenue and advertising cost of seven companies published by "Advertising Age" and "Fortune Magazine".

Company	Advertising cost (₹ in millions)	Revenues (₹ in billions)
Walmart	10	2
Procter & Gamble	50	3
General motors	30	4
Ford motor	40	3
Hewlett-Packard	20	3

Required :

- (a) Develop the regression line to predict the amount of advertising by revenues.
- (b) Test the slope of regression line at 0.05 level of significance.

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Second Semester

(CBCS)

COMMERCE

Paper 2.4 – STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A – (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** sub-questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

1. (a) Distinguish between SHRM and Traditional HRM.
- (b) What is human capital?
- (c) Define strategic HR planning.
- (d) What do you mean by employee leasing?
- (e) What is virtual hiring?
- (f) Differentiate between simulation and case study analysis.
- (g) What is talent management?
- (h) Define outsourcing.
- (i) Who is an expatriate?
- (j) State the objectives of performance management.

SECTION B – (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Explain in brief, four components of SHRM.
3. What are the modern techniques of recruitment? Explain any three of them.
4. Explain in brief, current issues in talent management.
5. What are the elements of effective performance appraisal system?
6. Explain determinants of compensation and rewards.

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** of the following.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. Discuss in detail the environmental trends affecting HRM.
 8. Explain various new approaches to executive selection.
 9. Explain in brief, various performance appraisal methods.
 10. Explain the business and compensation strategy linkage in organizations.
 11. Explain various methods for improving employee selections in an organisation
-

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Second Semester

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COMMERCE

Paper 2.5 – ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR BUSINESS

(New)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A – (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Answer any **SIX** sub-questions.

Each sub-question carries **2** marks.

- I. (a) What is time perspective principle?
- (b) State the assumptions of Law of demand.
- (c) Define ISO-cost curve.
- (d) What is marginal rate of technical substitution?
- (e) Distinguish between accounting cost and economic cost.
- (f) State the conditions of perfect competition.
- (g) What are the causes of monopoly?
- (h) What are the reasons for excess capacity under monopolistic competition?
- (i) State the characteristics of oligopoly.
- (j) Calculate promotion elasticity of demand from the following :

	Promotion outlay (₹)	Sales (₹)
Year 1	10000	100000
Year 2	15000	150000

SECTION B – (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **6** marks.

2. Explain how the equi-marginal principle helps in making business decisions.

3. What are the causes for existence of oligopolies?

4. From the following, calculate income elasticity of demand and interpret.

Period	Quantity of sale (₹)	Income of people (₹)
1	2,00,000	30,000
2	3,00,000	50,000
3	2,50,000	45,000
4	3,25,000	55,000
5	3,50,000	60,000
6	3,75,000	55,000

5. Following is the TVC at a company :

$$TVC = 100Q - 9Q^2 + 0.5Q^3$$

Calculate the level of output at which average variable cost and marginal cost is minimum.

6. A discriminating monopolist is selling a product in two separate market in which demand functions are :

$$P_1 = 24 - Q_1$$

$$P_2 = 30 - Q_2$$

Monopolist's cost function is ;

$$TC = 6 + 2Q$$

You are asked to determine the prices to be charged in the two markets and the amount of output to be sold in each market so that profits are maximized. You are also asked to calculate the total profits to be made from the strategy of price discrimination what advise will you give?

SECTION C – (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

7. What are the causes of monopoly? Explain how equilibrium price output will be determined.
8. Explain the types of income elasticity at demand and the importance of this for business decisions.
9. ABC company has observed the income and quantity relationship over the last 10 years :

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Income (₹)	120	125	135	150	165	170	190	210	205	200
Quantity demanded	200	225	250	300	325	350	280	310	300	300

Calculate the level of sales when the income level of market is (a) 325 (b) 250 (c) 225 (d) 260.

10. XYZ Ltd is contemplating selling cups with its logo. The demand of cups is :

$$Q = 200000 - 4000 P$$

- (a) How many cups can be sold at a price of (i) ₹ 10 (ii) ₹ 15 (iii) ₹ 20 (iv) ₹ 25
 - (b) What price must XYZ Ltd change to sell 10000 cups?
 - (c) At what price would quantity be zero?
 - (d) How many cups should XYZ Ltd. have ready if it decides to give the cups away for promotion purposes?
 - (e) Calculate the price elasticity of demand at a price of ₹ 30
 - (f) At what price the price elasticity of demand equal to one (unitary)
11. Given the production $Q = 100 K^{0.5}L^{0.5}$. Determine the optimal input combination for producing 1500 units of output if,
- (a) Wage rates of labour is ₹ 30 and price per unit of capital is ₹ 40
 - (b) Wage rates of labour is ₹ 50 and price per unit at capital is ₹ 60
 - (c) What is the minimum cost of production in (a) & (b) above.



SECOND SEMESTER M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2018
ECONOMICS

Paper – 2.6.1 : Indian Economy (OEC)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

Instruction : Answer all Parts.

PART – A

1. Answer **any ten** of the following in **one** or **two** sentences : **(10×2=20)**
- a) What do you mean by mixed economy ?
ಮಿಶ್ರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
- b) List the sources of agricultural credit in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಾಲದ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
- c) Define relative poverty.
ಸಾಪೇಕ್ಷ ಬಡತನ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
- d) What is disinvestment ?
ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆತ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
- e) Define physical infrastructure.
ಭೌತಿಕ-ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
- f) What do you mean by Sick Units ?
ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು ?
- g) What is Urbanization ?
ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
- h) Define Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.

[P.T.O.]



- i) Mention the advantages of technical change in agriculture.
ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಲಾಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.
- j) Indicate the examples of direct taxes.
ನೇರ (ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ) ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.
- k) Mention the components of social infrastructure.
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.
- l) What do you mean by strategy of planning ?
ಯೋಜನೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಗಾರಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

PART – B

Answer **any five** of the following :

(5×5=25)

2. Write a note on the problems being faced by Urban people.
ನಗರದ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
3. Explain the main features of Indian Economy.
ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
4. Analyse the different defects of agricultural marketing in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ.
5. Explain the problems being faced by small scale units in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
6. Account for the factors determining rural-urban migration.
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ-ನಗರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
7. Analyse the general objectives of five year plans in India.
ಭಾರತದ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿರಿ.
8. Write a detailed note on the causes for low agricultural productivity in India.
ಭಾರತದ ಮಿತ ಕೃಷಿ ಇಳುವರಿಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

9. Analyse the pattern of Public expenditure in India.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ.

PART – C

Answer any three of the following :

(10×3=30)

10. Explain broad demographic features of Indian population.

ಭಾರತದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

11. Write a detailed on the features of Indian Budget 2018-19.

2018-19 ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ-ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

12. Discuss the main features of the recent Monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India.

ಭಾರತದ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

13. Explain the causes of poverty and suggest remedies initiated by the Govt. of India.

ಬಡತನದ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬಡತನ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

14. Examine the different causes of regional imbalances in India.

ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ.