Reg. No. :.....

**Code No. : 21013 E** **Sub. Code : CMCO 61/ CMBE 61**

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.

Sixth Semester

Commerce/Banking and E-Commerce — Core

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

(For those who joined in July 2021 & 2022 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The excess price paid by a holding company to acquire "Controlling interest" in the subsidiary company is transferred to _____ account.

(a) Capital reserve (b) Goodwill

(c) Revenue reserve (d) Capital loss

2. A company in which more than 50% of shares are held by another company is termed as

(a) Holding Company

(b) Subsidiary company

(c) Govt Company

(d) Public Company

3. The percentage of profit to be transferred to Statutory reserve by the banking company is _____.

(a) 25% (b) 15%

(c) 20% (d) 10%

4. Demand draft and telegraphic transfers are shown in the bank accounts under the head _____.

(a) Contingent liabilities

(b) Bills payable

(c) Loans and advances

(d) Borrowings in India

5. The Commission received from the re-insurer is called _____.

(a) Commission on re-insurance accepted

(b) Commission on reinsurance ceded

(c) Commission on direct business

(d) None of the above

6. A Valuation Balance Sheet is prepared by _____.

(a) Joint stock Company

(b) Banking Company

(c) Life Insurance Company

(d) General Insurance Company

7. Under double account system, shares forfeited account is shown in

(a) Credit side of revenue A/c

(b) Credit side of net revenue a/c

(c) Credit side of capital A/c

(d) Liabilities side of general balance sheet

8. When an asset is replaced, any amount realized on sale of old materials will be credited to _____.

(a) Net Revenue a/c

(b) Revenue a/c

(c) Asset a/c

(d) Replacement a/c

12. (a) Give the format of profit and loss account of banking company.

Or

(b) Calculate rebate on bills discounted as on 31.3.2015.

| Date of bill | Amount (Rs.) | Period | Rate of discount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1.2008 | 25,000 | 5 Months | 8% |
| 10.2.2008 | 15,000 | 4 Months | 7% |
| 25.2.2008 | 20,000 | 4 Months | 7% |
| 20.3.2008 | 30,000 | 3 Months | 9% |

13. (a) The revenue account of a life assurance company shows the life assurance fund on 31.3.2000 at Rs. 62,21,310, before taking into account the following.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Claims covered under reinsurance | 12,000 |
| (ii) | Bonus utilized in reduction of life insurance premium | 4,500 |
| (iii) | Interest accrued on securities | 8,250 |

12. (a) Give the format of profit and loss account of banking company.

Or

(b) Calculate rebate on bills discounted as on 31.3.2015.

| Date of bill | Amount (Rs.) | Period | Rate of discount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1.2008 | 25,000 | 5 Months | 8% |
| 10.2.2008 | 15,000 | 4 Months | 7% |
| 25.2.2008 | 20,000 | 4 Months | 7% |
| 20.3.2008 | 30,000 | 3 Months | 9% |

13. (a) The revenue account of a life assurance company shows the life assurance fund on 31.3.2000 at Rs. 62,21,310, before taking into account the following.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Claims covered under reinsurance | 12,000 |
| (ii) | Bonus utilized in reduction of life insurance premium | 4,500 |
| (iii) | Interest accrued on securities | 8,260 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (iv) | Outstanding premiums | 5,420 |
| (v) | Claims intimated but not admitted | 26,500 |

What is the life assurance fund after taking into account the above omissions?

Or

(b) Compute Reasonable return from the following information given below :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Base | 34,00,000 |
| Loan from electricity board | 30,00,000 |
| Development reserve | 10,00,000 |
| 10% debentures | 8,00,000 |
| Reserve fund investment (6%) | 60,00,000 |

Assume the bank rate to be 8%

14. (a) Mention the characteristics features of double account system.

Or

(b) A powerhouse originally built for Rs. 4,00,000 is to be replaced by a new one. The total cost of construction is Rs. 14,00,000. But the estimated cost of construction of the original size powerhouse is Rs. 6,00,000. Find the amount to be charged to Revenue and capital

15. (a) What are the Objective of Indian AS 1?

Or

(b) State the objectives of "inflation Accounting".

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Write Short notes on Capital profit, revenue profit, and Minority interest.

Or

(b) The Balance Sheet of A and B Ltd as on 31.03.07 was as follows :

| Liabilities | A Ltd. | B Ltd. | Assets | A Ltd. | B Ltd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Share Capital, Equity | | | Sundry Assets | 20,000 | 8,000 |
| shares of Re. 1 each | 12,000 | 5,000 | Investments | | |
| Reserve | 5,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 shares B Ltd | 6,500 | — |
| P & L a/c | 2,000 | 1,000 | | | |
| Sundry liabilities | 7,500 | 1,000 | | | |
| | 26,500 | 8,000 | | 26,500 | 8,000 |

Shares were acquired by A Ltd on 30.6.2006. B Ltd. Transferred Rs. 500. From profits to reserve on 31.3.2007. Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet.

17. (a) Prepare Profit and Loss account of Good Luck Bank Ltd. For the year ended 31.12.2008 from the following particulars

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Interest on Loans | 2,50,000 |
| Interest on Savings accounts | 1,50,000 |
| Interest on cash credits | 1,60,000 |
| Interest on fixed deposits | 1,90,000 |
| Interest on Overheads | 1,50,000 |
| Amount charged against current accounts | 20,000 |
| Rebate on Bills discounted | 19,000 |
| Establishment expenses | 1,20,000 |
| Discount on bills discounted (net) | 40,000 |
| Rent | 5,000 |
| Dearness allowance | 35,000 |
| Commission, exchange and brokerage | 15,000 |
| Managing director's salary | 15,000 |
| Contribution to Provident Fund | 10,000 |

Bad debts to be written off amounted to Rs. 20,000 and provision for taxation may be made @55%

Or

(b) How are the following Treated in Bank Final Accounts ?

(i) Bad Debts

(ii) Reserve for bad debts

(iii) Provision for taxation

18. (a) Distinguish between Life Insurance and General Insurance.

Or

(b) Give the Specimen of Life Insurance Revenue Account.

19. (a) What are the advantages and Disadvantages of Double accounting System?

Or

(b) From the following particulars, draw up the capital a/c and General balance sheet as on the same date, under double account system.

Authorized capital : 3000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which issued and paid up capital is Rs. 27,000, 6 % debentures Rs. 30,000, Trade creditors Rs. 1,600, trade debtors Rs. 3,800, cash at bank Rs. 3,500, stock in trade Rs. 2,400, profit and loss a/c Rs. 1,600, Land Rs. 13,700, machinery Rs. 16,000, station Rs. 5,000, buildings Rs. 18,300, depreciation fund (machinery) Rs. 2,500.

20. (b) Describe the different methods of inflation accounting.

Or

(b) Explain the Objectives of Indian Accounting Standards.

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**Reg. No. : .....**

**Code No. : 21044 E** **Sub. Code : EMCO 62**

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2026.

Sixth Semester

Commerce – Core

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2023 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Management Accounting helps Management in _____.

(a) Preparation of financial accounts

(b) Raising finance

(c) Filing tax returns

(d) Decision making

2. Trend analysis is significant for ————————.

(a) Profit planning

(b) Working capital management

(c) Capital rationing

(d) Forecasting and Budgeting

3. Earnings per share (EPS) is a ————————.

(a) Profitability Ratio (b) Turnover Ratio

(c) Liquidity Ratio (d) G/P Ratio

4. The ideal current Ratio is ————————.

(a) 5 (b) 4

(c) 3 (d) 2

5. Funds inflow from operation is ————————.

(a) An international source of funds

(b) An external source of funds

(c) An application of funds

(d) Neither source nor application

6. 'Cash flows' include ————————.

(a) Cash receipts only

(b) Cash payments only

(c) Cash receipts and payments

(d) Cash and Non-cash incomes and expenses

7. A production Budget refers to ————————.

(a) Cash Budget (b) Overheads budget

(c) Sales budget (d) Purchase budget

8. A master budget is ————————.

(a) Budget for Assets and Liabilities

(b) Budget of profit or loss

(c) Budget for managerial remuneration

(d) Budget for operations of the entire organization

9. Marginal cost is ————————.

(a) Prime cost (b) Variable cost

(c) Works cost (d) Cost of production

10. A key factor is ————————.

(a) Budget factor (b) Limiting factor

(c) Cost factor (d) None of these

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) List out the Limitations of Management Accounting.

Or

(b) Indicate common size of the following items in a common size Income statement.

| | 2016 Rs. | 2017 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Sales | 10,00,000 | 16,00,000 |
| Cost of sales | 8,00,000 | 12,00,000 |
| Gross profit | 2,00,000 | 4,00,000 |

12. (a) From the following details you are required to ascertain net profit and calculate net profit ratio.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Sales | 5,40,000 |
| Sales returns | 40,000 |
| Gross profit | 3,00,000 |
| Income from investments | 40,000 |
| Loss on sale of plant | 30,000 |
| Operating expenses | 1,20,000 |
| Provision for tax | 50,000 |

Or

(b) From the following information, find out

(i) Current assets

(ii) Current Liabilities

(iii) Value of Inventory

(1) Current Ratio = 3.5

(2) Liquid Ratio = 2.5

(3) Working capital = Rs.1, 00,000

13. (a) Calculate 'Funds from operations' from the information given below as on 31st March, 2023

(i) Net profit for the year ended 31st March 2023, Rs.6,50,000.

(ii) Gain on the sale of building Rs.35,500.

(iii) Goodwill appears in the books at Rs.1,80,000 out of that 10 percent has been written off during the year.

(iv) Old machinery worth Rs.8,000 has been sold for Rs.6,500 during the year.

(v) Rs.1,25,000 have been transferred to the General Reserve Fund

(vi) Depreciation has been provided during the year on machinery and furniture at 20% whose total cost is Rs.6,50,000.

Or

(b) List out the Limitations of cash flow statement.

14. (a) What is Budgetary control? What are its objectives?

Or

(b) What is a 'Sales Budget'? How is it prepared?

15. (a) From the following information find out the amount of profit earned during the year using the marginal costing technique:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed cost | Rs.2,50,000 |
| Variable cost | Rs.10 per unit |
| Selling price | Rs.15 per unit |
| Output level | 75,000 units |

Or

(b) The fixed expenses of an industrial concern amount to Rs.1,80,000. Its variable cost per unit is Rs.29 and selling price is Rs. 44 per unit. Calculate the break-even point.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the Types of Financial Analysis.

Or

(b) The Balance Sheet of S&Co. and K&Co. are given as follows:

Balance Sheets as on 31-03-2020

| Particulars | S&Co. Rs. | K&Co Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Equity and liabilities<br>Shareholder's funds | | |
| Share capital: | | |
| Preference share capital | 1,20,000 | 1,60,000 |
| Equity share capital | 1,50,000 | 4,00,000 |
| Reserve and surplus | 14,000 | 18,000 |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Long-term loans | 1,15,000 | 1,30,000 |
| Current Liabilities<br>Trade payables: | | |
| Bills payable | 2,000 | - |
| Sundry creditors | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Outstanding expenses | 15,000 | 6,000 |
| Proposed dividend | 10,000 | 90,000 |
| | 4,38,000 | 8,08,000 |
| (ii) Assets<br>Non-current assets<br>Tangible assets: | | |
| Land and building | 80,000 | 1,23,000 |
| Plant and machinery | 3,34,000 | 6,00,000 |
| Current assets | | |
| Temporary investment | 1,000 | 40,000 |
| Inventories | 10,000 | 25,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables (Book Debts) | 4,000 | 8,000 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents: | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| | 4,38,000 | 8,08,000 |

Compare the financial position of two companies with the help of common size balance sheet.

17. (a) Discuss the Limitations of Ratio Analysis.

Or

(b) From the following given ratios and figures prepare a summarized balance sheet of XYZ Co.Ltd., for the year ended 31-12-2023.

(i) Working capital - Rs.60,000

(ii) Reserves and surplus – Rs.40,000

(iii) Bank overdraft – Rs.10,000

(iv) Asset (fixed) proprietorship ratio –0.75

(v) Current ratio -2.50

(vi) Liquid ratio – 1.50.

18. (a) The following are the Balance Sheets of Punitha Corporation Ltd. as on 31st December 2020 and 2021.

Balance Sheet of Punitha Corporation Ltd..

| Liabilities | 2020 | 2021 | Assets | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Share capital (Paid-up): 11% cumulative preference shares | – | 30,000 | Land and Buildings | 60,000 | 50,000 |
| Equity shares | 1,10,000 | 1,20,000 | Plant and Machinery | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| General Reserves | 4,000 | 4,000 | Sundry Debtors | 40,000 | 48,000 |
| Profit and Loss A/c | 2,000 | 2,400 | Stock | 60,000 | 70,000 |
| 9% Debentures | 12,000 | 14;000 | Bank | 2,400 | 7,000 |
| Provision or Taxation | 6,000 | 8,400 | Cash | 600 | 1,000 |
| Proposed Dividend | 10,000 | 11,600 | | | |
| Current Liabilities | 49,000 | 35,600 | | | |
| | 1,93,000 | 2,26,000 | | 1,93,000 | 2,26,000 |

You are required to prepare a schedule of changes in working capital and a statement of flow of funds.

Or

(b) From the summary cash amount of Sunny Ltd. prepare Cash Flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2021 in accordance with AS-3 (Received) using the direct method. The company does not have any cash equivalents.

Summary Cash Account

(For the year ended 31-3-2021)

| | Rs. '000 | | Rs. '000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1.4.2020 | 100 | Payment of suppliers | 4,000 |
| Issue of equity shares | 600 | Purchase of fixed assets | 400 |
| Receipts from customers | 5,600 | Overhead expenses | 400 |
| Sale of fixed assets | 200 | Wages and salaries | 200 |
| | | Taxation | 500 |
| | | Dividend | 100 |
| | | Repayment of bank loan | 600 |
| | | Balance on 31-3-2021 | 300 |
| | 6,500 | | 6,500 |

19. (a) A newly started Pushpak Co.. wishes to prepare cash budget from January. Prepare a cash budget for the 6 months from the following estimated revenue and expenses.

| Months | Total sales | Materials | Wages | Production overheads | Selling and Distribution overheads |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| January | 20,000 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 3,200 | 800 |
| February | 22,000 | 14,000 | 4,400 | 3,300 | 900 |
| March | 24,000 | 14,000 | 4,600 | 3,300 | 800 |

| Months | Total sales | Materials | Wages | Production overheads | Selling and Distribution overheads |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| April | 26,000 | 12,000 | 4,600 | 3,400 | 900 |
| May | 28,000 | 12,000 | 4,800 | 3,500 | 900 |
| June | 30,000 | 16,000 | 4,800 | 3,600 | 1,000 |

Cash balance on 1st January was Rs.10,000. A new machine is to be installed at Rs.30,000 on credit, to be repaid by two equal instalments in March and April.

Sales commission at 5% on total sales is to be paid within the month following actual sales.

Rs.10,000 being the amount of 2nd call may be received in March. Share premium amounting to Rs.2,000 is also obtained with 2nd call.

Period of credit allowed by supplier-2 months

Period of credit allowed by customers-1 months

Delay in payment of overheads-1 month

Delay in payment of wages –1/2 month

Assume cash sales to be 50% of the total sales.

Or

(b) The following budget estimates are available from a factory working at 50% of its capacity.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Variable expenses | 60,000 |
| Semi variable expenses | 20,000 |
| Fixed expenses | 10,000 |

Prepare a budget for 75% of the capacity assuming that semi-variable expenses increase by 10% for every 25%.

20. (a) Discuss the Features of Marginal Costing.

Or

(b) From the following particulars, find out the break even-point.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Variable cost per unit | 15 |
| Fixed expenses | 54,000 |
| Selling price per unit | 20 |

What should be the selling price per unit, if the break-even point should be brought down to 6,000 units?

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Reg. No. : .....

**Code No. : 21045 E** **Sub. Code : EMCO 63/ EMBF 63**

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.

Sixth Semester

Commerce / Banking and Finance — Core

INCOME TAX LAW AND PRACTICE — II

(For those who joined in July 2023 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Long term capital loss can be set of against _____.

(a) LTCG (b) STCG

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

2. A Long term capital asset except Financial asset it is an asset held for more than _____.

(a) 12 months (b) 24 months

(c) 36 months (d) 48 months

3. Family pension is subject to _____.

(a) Standard deduction

(b) Taxable at 20%

(c) Taxable at 30%

(d) None of the above

4. Which of the following income from other source is taxable?

(a) Dividend from co-operative society

(b) Dividend from foreign company

(c) Dividend from Domestic company

(d) Winning from Lottery

5. Un absorbed depreciation can be carried forward for set off for a period of _____.

(a) 4 Years (b) 8 Years

(c) 12 Years (d) Unlimited period

6. For the A.Y. 2025-2026 the maximum permissible deduction U/S 80C is _____.

(a) Rs. 1,20,000 (b) Rs. 1,00,000

(c) Rs. 1,50,000 (d) Rs. 75,000

7. Health and education cess is calculated on _____.

(a) Total Income

(b) Taxable Income

(c) Tax on Total Income

(d) Agricultural Income

8. Long term capital gain tax rate is _____.

(a) 10% (b) 20%

(c) 15% (d) 25%

9. Assessing officer is _____.

(a) Assistant Commissioner

(b) Income Tax Officer

(c) Deputy Commissioner

(d) All of the above

10. The Due date for filing return of Income in case of an individual is _____.

(a) 30th June (b) 31st July

(c) 31st August (d) 30th September

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the types of capital assets?

Or

(b) From the following particulars, calculate Capital Gain.

(i) Sale consideration of residential house on 26.6.2024 is Rs. 30,00,000.

(ii) Cost of acquisition of the house on 1.9.2011 is Rs. 7,02,000.

(iii) New residential house acquired on 10th January 2025 is Rs. 10,00,000.

(CII for 2024-2025 : 363, 2011-12, 184)

12. (a) Mention any five incomes that one taxable under the head income from other sources.

Or

(b) Mr. Basu received the following during the year 2024-2025 compute taxable. Income under the head "Income from other sources" separately each case.

(i) Winnings received from Sikkim Lottery – Rs. 70,000

Winnings from house races – Rs. 2,000

Winnings from crossword Puzzles – Rs. 4,000

(ii) Winnings from Lottery – Rs. 2,000

Winnings received from Horse Races – Rs. 56,000

13. (a) Write a short notes on 80 G.

Or

(b) Mr. Arul submitted the following particulars for the previous year 2024-25 compute his gross total income.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Income from salary | 2,00,000 |
| (ii) | Income from house property | 50,000 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (iii) | Business Loss | –1,85,000 |
| (iv) | Short term capital loss | –25,000 |
| (v) | Long term capital gain | 1,00,000 |
| (vi) | Income from other sources | 40,000 |

14. (a) Compute the tax liability of Mr. Ranjith for the assessment year 2025-26. If his total income is Rs. 26,00,000.

Or

(b) Describe the procedure for computing the taxable income of an Individual.

15. (a) Who is Inspector of Income Tax?

Or

(b) What is mean by Self Assessment?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the various exemptions available from income from capital gain.

Or

(b) Calculate Capital gain from the following particular given by Mr. Kalaiarasan for the previous year if (CII for 2024-25 : 363, 2012-13: 200, 2001-02 : 100)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of residential house | Rs. 5,40,000 |
| FMV as on : 01.04.2001 | Rs. 5,40,000 |
| Date of purchase | 01.10.1999 |
| Date of sale | 01.10.2024 |
| Sale of value | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Cost of improvement | Rs. 90,000 |
| Date of improvement | 01.10.2012 |
| Stamp Duty and legal charges | Rs. 50,000 |

The assessed has purchased another residential house within one year for Rs. 8,00,000.

17. (a) Discuss the provisions regarding clubbing of income.

Or

(b) Mr. Mano received the following income during the previous year 2024-2025. Compute his taxable income from other sources.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Family pension received | 60,000 |
| Rent from Building | 40,000 |
| Salary as on MLA | 20,000 |
| Daily Allowance of MLA | 5,000 |
| Agricultural income from Srilanka | 25,000 |
| Agricultural income from India | 48,000 |
| Directors fees | 5,000 |
| Royalty received | 10,000 |

18. (a) State the provision relating to set off losses under the head.

(i) Capital gains

(ii) House property.

Or

(b) From the following information of a Businessmen compute the gross total income.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Income from house property | 2,00,000 |
| Business Loss | 40,000 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Current year depreciation | 5,000 |
| Business loss of preceding years | 40,000 |
| Unabsorbed depreciation of preceding years | 20,000 |
| Short term capital loss | 10,000 |
| Long term capital gain | 30,000 |

19. (a) Explain the rates of Income Tax for Individuals.

Or

(b) Mr. Ravi (45 Years) has furnished the following particulars regarding has income during the previous year 2024-2025. Compute his tax liability under regular and alternative tax regime.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Income from Salary (gross) | 3,40,000 |
| Income from house property (computed) | 50,000 |
| Contribution to RPF | 1,75,000 |
| LIC premium paid | 15,000 |
| Donation | 25,000 |
| Interest on SB account | 8,000 |

20. (a) Explain the power of Income Tax Authorities.

Or

(b) What are the types of Return of Income?

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**Reg. No. :**.....

**Code No. : 21043 E** **Sub. Code : EMCO 61/ EMHO 61**

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.

Sixth Semester

Commerce/Honours — Core

COST ACCOUNTING – II

(For those who joined in July 2023 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. CAS stands for _____

(a) Cost Accounting System

(b) Cost Accounting Standards

(c) Cost Audit System

(d) Cost Allocation Standard

2. Divisional performance measurement helps in _____

(a) Increasing taxes

(b) Evaluating managers' efficiency

(c) Eliminating departments

(d) Reducing production

3. Job cost is usually estimated on the basis of _____

(a) Consumers specifications

(b) Production cost

(c) Competitor's prices

(d) Govt .regulations

4. Contract costing is the most appropriate method of costing for _____

(a) Construction industry

(b) Banking industry

(c) Textile mills

(d) Cement industry

5. Process cost is ascertained and recorded in _____

(a) Balance sheet

(b) Profit and loss account

(c) Separate statement

(d) Separation account in ledger

6. Inter process profits are

(a) Credited to each process

(b) Debited to the respective process accounts

(c) Shown only in the finished stock A/c

(d) Shown in the Balance sheet

7. Operating costing is a _____

(a) Method of costing

(b) Technique of costing

(c) Norm of costing

(d) Procedure of costing

8. In Good Transport Service the cost unit is _____

(a) Cost per Ton

(b) Cost per Hour

(c) Ton kilometers or miles

(d) Cost per Vehicle

9. Standard costing is a

(a) Method of costing

(b) Technique for cost Production

(c) Cost control Technique

(d) None of the above

10. Usually Standards are set up on the basis of _____

(a) Past performance

(b) Ideal performance

(c) Normal performance

(d) Attainable high performance

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the purpose of CAS.

Or

(b) Distinguish between CAS and FAR regulations.

12. (a) Calculate the economic batch quantity for a product using batch costing from the following details :

Annual demand for the product = 2,000 units

Set up cost per batch = Rs.10

Cost of carrying inventory per unit = Re.1

Or

(b) List out the features of Job Costing.

13. (a) Prepare a process account from the following along with abnormal loss account and normal loss account.

Material issued to process 1000 kgs at Rs.200 each; wages Rs.1,40,000 and overhead Rs.20,000. Normal loss 10% of input. Actual output 800 kgs.

Or

(b) Prepare process 'X' account from the following :

Input 100 units at Rs.20 each; wages Rs.3,300; overheads Rs.1,000. Normal loss expected 10% which has no scrap value.

14. (a) Calculate the total kms. and total passenger kms. From the following

Number of buses – 5

Trips made by each bus – 4

Distance of Route – 20 kms (one way)

Days operated in a month – 25

Capacity in each bus – 50 passengers

Normal passengers travelled – 90% capacity

Or

(b) A hospital generated 30,000 units.

Cost of generation = Rs. 90,000

Units used by departments :

- Operation Theatre = 10,000 units
- ICU = 8,000 units
- Ward = 7,000 units
- Laboratory = 5,000 units

Find power cost for each department.

15. (a) You are required to compute material usage variance from the data given below :

Standard material for one unit of output : 3 kg at Rs.10 per kg.

Production during March 2019 : 6,000 units of output

Materials consumed : 20,400 kgs at Rs.11 per kg.

Or

(b) Explain the Advantages of standard costing.

## PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) and their importance in cost accounting.

Or

(b) Discuss the methods used for divisional performance measurement.

17. (a) From the data given below, obtained from the books of M/s Punitha & Co., for the year ended 31st Dec. 2020, prepare

(i) Consolidated completed jobs account showing the profit or loss; and

(ii) Consolidated work in progress account.

| Particulars | Completed jobs Rs. | Work-in-Progress Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Raw material supplied from stores | 9,000 | 3,000 |
| Chargeable expenses | 1,000 | 400 |
| Wages | 10,000 | 4,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Material transferred to work-in-progress | 200 | 200 |
| Material returned to stores | 100 | – |

Factory overhead is 80% of wages and office overhead 25% of factory cost. The value of executed jobs during 2018 was Rs.41,000.

Or

(b) Modern Construction Ltd., has taken contracts on 1st Oct. 2020. The position of contracts on 30th Sep. 2021 is as follows :

| Particulars | Contract I Rs. | Contract II Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Contract price | 27,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Materials | 5,80,000 | 10,80,000 |
| Wages paid | 11,24,000 | 16,50,000 |
| Other expenses | 28,000 | 60,000 |
| Plant at site | 1,60,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Unused material at site | 40,000 | 60,000 |
| Wages payable | 36,000 | 54,000 |
| Other expenses due | 4,000 | 9,000 |
| Work certified | 16,00,000 | 30,00,000 |
| Cash received | 12,00,000 | 22,50,000 |
| Work completed but not yet certified | 80,000 | 90,000 |

The plant at site is to be depreciated at 10%. Prepare the contract account in respect of each work, showing the notional profit and also the profit to be transferred to profit and loss Account.

18. (a) A product passes through three processes "X" "Y" and "Z" to its completion. During September 2016, 5,000 units of finished product were produced and the following expenses were incurred :

| | Process X Rs. | Process Y Rs. | Process Z Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Material | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Direct wages | 25,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| Direct expenses | 2,500 | 3,000 | 5,000 |

Indirect expenses amount Rs.30,000 which are to be apportioned to the processes on the basis of direct wages. Raw materials worth Rs.30,000 were issued to process "X". Ignore the question of process stocks and prepare the process accounts, showing cost per unit in each process.

Or

(b) M/s Joint products Limited processing material "X" produces four joint products A, B, C and D. Cost per tonne of "X" processed is as under :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Material cost | 1,350 |
| Labour and overhead cost | 900 |
| Total | 2,250 |

The joint products yielded were 540, 180, 118 and 62 kilograms of A, B, C and D respectively, the rest being normal wastage. Apportion the total costs of "X" to each one of the joint products.

19. (a) Transport company runs a bus between two cities 120 km apart. The bus makes one round trip daily and runs 25 days per month.

Monthly expenses :

| Particulars | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| Driver salary | 18,000 |
| Conductor salary | 12,000 |
| Diesel | 40,000 |
| Repairs | 8,000 |
| Insurance | 4,000 |
| Depreciation | 10,000 |
| Other expenses | 8,000 |

Seating capacity = 40 passengers

Average occupancy = 75%

Prepare an Operating Cost Sheet and find cost per passenger km.

Or

(b) A hospital has 100 beds.

Average occupancy = 80%

Monthly expenses :

| Particulars | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|
| Doctors salary | 2,00,000 |
| Nurses salary | 1,20,000 |
| Medicines | 80,000 |
| Food | 60,000 |
| Electricity | 40,000 |

Find cost per patient per day.

20. (a) The standard material required to produce 100 units of a product is 500 kg at Rs. 4 per kg.

Actual production = 100 units

Actual material used = 550 kg

Actual price = Rs. 5 per kg

Calculate :

(i) Material Cost Variance (MCV)

(ii) Material Price Variance (MPV)

(iii) Material Usage Variance (MUV)

Or

(b) Budgeted sales = 1000 units

Standard selling price = Rs. 20 per unit

Actual sales = 1200 units

Actual selling price = Rs. 18 per unit

Calculate :

(i) Sales Value Variance

(ii) Sales Price Variance

(iii) Sales Volume Variance

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(6 pages)

**Reg. No. :** .....

**Code No. : 21061 E** **Sub. Code : EECO 61**

B.Com.(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2026.

Sixth Semester

Commerce

Elective – ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2023 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Entrepreneurship is primarily concerned with _____

(a) Job security

(b) Risk-taking and innovation

(c) Routine employment

(d) Government service

2. Which of the following is a key characteristic of an entrepreneur?

(a) Risk avoidance (b) Initiative

(c) Dependence (d) Indecision

3. Design thinking primarily focuses on

(a) Profit maximization only

(b) Customer-centric innovation

(c) Government regulation

(d) Routine production

4. Creativity differs from innovation because creativity refers to

(a) Commercial application

(b) Generation of new ideas

(c) Mass production

(d) Standardization

5. The first step in setting up an enterprise is

(a) Recruitment

(b) Idea identification

(c) Profit calculation

(d) Dividend declaration

6. Which of the following is a form of business organization?

(a) Sole Proprietorship

(b) Municipality

(c) NGO

(d) Cooperative bank only

7. A project report generally includes ————————.

(a) Market analysis (b) Personal biography

(c) Political views (d) Family details

8. Business Model Canvas consists of

(a) 5 components (b) 7 components

(c) 9 components (d) 12 components

9. MSME stands for:

(a) Medium Scale Manufacturing Enterprise

(b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(c) Multi Service Management Enterprise

(d) Market Supply and Management Entity

10. MSMEs contribute mainly to:

(a) Economic growth

(b) Political campaigns

(c) Sports activities

(d) Foreign tourism only

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Define entrepreneurship and explain its key characteristics.

Or

(b) Differentiate between entrepreneurship and employment.

12. (a) Explain the concept and stages of the design thinking process.

Or

(b) Differentiate between invention and innovation with suitable examples.

13. (a) Explain the process involved in setting up a new enterprise.

Or

(b) Discuss the various forms of business organisation and their features.

14. (a) Explain the components of the Business Model Canvas.

Or

(b) Discuss the importance and contents of a project report.

15. (a) Define MSME and explain its importance for economic growth.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of government organsations in entrepreneurship development.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Analyse the role of entrepreneurship in economic development and employment generation in India.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the differences between traditional and modern entrepreneurs.

17. (a) Analyse how the design thinking approach supports innovation in start-ups.

Or

(b) Evaluate the role of creativity in developing sustainable business models.

18. (a) Analyse the legal and procedural formalities involved in establishing a new enterprise in India.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the advantages and limitations of different forms of business organisation.

19. (a) Analyse how the Business Model Canvas helps in designing a sustainable start-up model.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the role of financial projections in a project report.

20. (a) Analyse the contribution of MSMEs to inclusive economic growth and rural development.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the effectiveness of government support institutions in promoting entrepreneurship.

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(7 pages) **Reg. No. :** .....

**Code No. : 21063 E** **Sub. Code : EECO 6 A**

B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
APRIL 2026.

Sixth Semester

Commerce

Elective – LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

(For those who joined in July 2023 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Customer service in logistics focuses on

   (a) Minimizing delivery reliability

   (b) Timely and accurate delivery

   (c) Increasing complaints

   (d) Avoiding communication

2. Physical distribution mainly concerns

(a) Product design

(b) Movement of finished goods to customers

(c) Hiring employees

(d) Financial accounting

3. DRP stands for

(a) Distribution Resource Planning

(b) Demand Resource Planning

(c) Delivery Routing Process

(d) Distribution Routing Plan

4. One feature of 21st century logistics is

(a) Manual documentation only

(b) Technology integration

(c) No automation

(d) Increased delays

5. Global supply chains involve

(a) Domestic operations only

(b) International sourcing and distribution

(c) Local suppliers only

(d) No technology

6. Participants in supply chain include

(a) Suppliers (b) Retailers

(c) Logistics providers (d) All of the above

7. Systems in supply chain refer to

(a) Random operations

(b) Integrated processes

(c) Independent activities

(d) Manual systems only

8. Supply chain values emphasize

(a) Profit only

(b) Customer satisfaction and efficiency

(c) Advertising

(d) Sales promotion

9. Conflict resolution strategies in supply chain aim to

(a) Increase disputes

(b) Improve coordination

(c) Reduce communication

(d) Avoid contracts

10. Certifications in supply chain help in

(a) Reducing knowledge

(b) Professional competence

(c) Avoiding standards

(d) Increasing cost

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Discuss the relationship between customer service and logistics management.

Or

(b) Explain the concepts of logistics and physical distribution with suitable examples.

12. (a) Discuss codification and its role in distribution management.

Or

(b) Explain the commercial aspects involved in distribution management.

13. (a) Discuss the value chain concept and its relevance to supply chain management.

Or

(b) Explain the participants involved in a supply chain and their roles.

14. (a) Explain the systems and values of supply chain management.

Or

(b) Discuss how supply chain drivers influence overall supply chain performance.

15. (a) Explain supply chain relationships and strategies for conflict resolution.

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of certifications in supply chain management.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the integration of distribution and inventory management in logistics decision-making.

Or

(b) Examine the challenges faced in logistics management in emerging markets and suggest suitable solutions.

17. (a) Critically evaluate the importance of routing and scheduling in transportation optimisation.

Or

(b) Analyse the challenges of distribution management in the context of global trade and e-commerce.

18. (a) Discuss the role of information sharing and collaboration in strengthening supply chain partnerships.

Or

(b) Examine the challenges in managing international supply chains and suggest corrective measures.

19. (a) Analyse the interrelationship between supply chain drivers and competitive strategy.

Or

(b) Examine how performance measurement systems improve Supply chain effectiveness.

20. (a) Discuss the importance of aligning supply chain design with corporate business strategy.

Or

(b) Evaluate the role of professional certifications in enhancing supply chain standards and global competitiveness.

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