Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7483 **Sub. Code : WKCM 22/ VKCC 22**

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

Second Semester

Commerce – Core

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. _____ is the lock-in period for sweat equity shares as per SEBI regulations.

(a) 6 months (b) 1 year

(c) 3 years (d) 5 years

2. The primary benefit of ESPS to employees is _____

(a) free shares without any investment

(b) shares at a discounted price

(c) guaranteed dividends

(d) no lock-in period

3. As per Schedule III, which of the following is classified as an "Intangible Asset"?

(a) Land (b) Goodwill

(c) Debtors (d) Inventory

4. _____ is prepared to determine the surplus in a life insurance company.

(a) Profit and Loss Account

(b) Revenue Account

(c) Valuation Balance Sheet

(d) Balance Sheet

5. The period of marine insurance policies is generally _____

(a) one year

(b) until the goods reach their destination

(c) five years

(d) ten years

6. Fire insurance covers losses arising from _____

(a) explosions

(b) theft

(c) accidents

(d) machinery breakdown

7. Minority Interest is calculated on _____

(a) only the subsidiary's net profit

(b) only the subsidiary's net assets

(c) both net profit and net assets of the subsidiary

(d) the parent company's profit

8. If the acquisition cost of a subsidiary is lower than the fair value of net assets acquired, the difference is recorded as _____

(a) Goodwill

(b) Minority Interest

(c) Capital Reserve

(d) Depreciation Reserve

9. In Consolidated Financial Statements, inter-company transactions between parent and subsidiary should be _____

(a) included as revenue

(b) ignored

(c) eliminated

(d) recorded under exceptional items

10. Accounting for price level changes is primarily aimed at addressing the limitations of _____

(a) accrual accounting

(b) cash basis accounting

(c) historical cost accounting

(d) responsibility accounting

11. Forensic accounting is primarily used for _____

(a) preparing annual reports

(b) detecting financial frauds and legal disputes

(c) forecasting future financial performance

(d) tax planning

12. Which approach in Social Responsibility Accounting quantifies environmental impact in monetary terms?

(a) Cost-Benefit Analysis

(b) Human Resource Accounting

(c) Historical Cost Method

(d) Zero-Based Budgeting

13. _____ is a key characteristic of financial reporting.

(a) subjectivity

(b) reliability and comparability

(c) opaqueness

(d) flexibility in data manipulation

14. AS 10 relates to _____

(a) revenue recognition

(b) property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE)

(c) inventory valuation

(d) Employee benefits

15. Companies meeting the CSR threshold are required to spend at least _____

(a) 1 % of net profit on CSR activities

(b) 2% of average net profits of the last three years

(c) 5% of total revenue

(d) 10% of net worth

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

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

16. (a) Sri Ram Ltd., decided to purchase its own 20,000 equity shares of Rs.125 per share. The company's securities premium account has a balance of Rs. 50,000. For the purpose of buyback the company issued 2,00,000 11% preference shares of Rs. 10 each at Rs.12 per share. Give necessary journal entries.

Or

(b) From the following particulars, determine the maximum remuneration available to a full time director of a manufacturing company. The Profit and Loss a/c of the company showed a net profit of 40,00,000 after taking into account the following items:

		Rs.
(i)	Depreciation (including special depreciation of Rs. 40,000)	1,00,000
(ii)	Provision for Income tax	2,00,000
(iii)	Donation to political parties	50,000
(iv)	Ex-gratia payment to a worker	10,000
(v)	Capital profit on sale of assets	15,000

17. (a) The life assurance fund of Hind Life Assurance Ltd showed a balance of Rs. 55,00,000 on 31st March, 2016. The dividend proposed for 2015-16 was Rs.3,00,000. The company's actuarial valuation revealed a net liability of Rs.41,00,000 as on 31st March, 2016. An interim bonus of Rs.75,000 was paid to policyholders during the valuation period. Prepare a statement showing the amount available to the policyholders as bonus.

Or

(b) From the following prepare the fire revenue account for the year 2020-21 :

Particulars	Rs.
Claims paid	4,70,000
Legal expenses for claims	10,000
Premium received	12,00,000

Reinsurance premium	1,20,000
Commission	2,00,000
Expenses of management	3,00,000
Provision against unexpired risk on 1.4.2008	5,20,000
Claims unpaid on 1.4.2008	40,000
Claims unpaid on 31.3.2009	70,000

18. (a) A Ltd. purchased 40,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in B Ltd. for Rs. 6,00,000 whose capital consisted of 50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each, on 31st December, 2021. The profit and loss account of B Ltd. showed debit balance of Rs. 30,000 on 1st April, 2021. The profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,50,000 as on 31st March, 2022. Calculate cost of control and minority interest.

Or

(b) Sayee Ltd. acquired 65% of shares of Sarathy Ltd. on 1.10.2019. Profit and loss account in the books of Sarathy Ltd showed a debt balance of Rs. 40,000 on 1.4.2019. On 31.3.2020 the balance sheet of Sarathy Ltd., showed profit and loss account credit balance of Rs.1,20,000. Calculate capital profit and revenue profit.

19. (a) From the following information. you are required to find out the value of Closing stock as per CCP method, when the firm follows LIFO method for inventory valuation :

Closing stock : Rs. 90,000 (out of which Rs.30,000 from the current purchase)

General price Index Numbers: Opening: 200; Closing 280; Average: 250.

Or

(b) Why do we need social responsibility accounting?

20. (a) Determine the amounts to be capitalised as per AS-10. Accounting for Fixed Assets from the following :

Particulars	Rs.
Furniture and Fittings for new Conference hall	80,000
Replacement of roof tiles with new ones in factory	60,000
Overhauling of factory machines	1,40,000
New computers for office	60,000

Or

(b) Define the term CSR. Write it is need?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

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

21. (a) On 1st January, 2013 Anu Ltd., issued 2,000 12% Debentures of Rs.500 each at Rs.475 each. Debenture holders had an option to convert their holdings into 13% preference shares of Rs.25 per share. On 31st March, 2014 one year interest had accrued due on these debentures and remained unpaid. A holder of 100 debentures notified his holdings into 13% preference shares. Journalize the above transactions and draw the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2014 showing the relevant items.

Or

(b) S Ltd., was incorporation with a nominal capital of Rs.5,00,000 in Equity shares of Rs.10 each. On 31 st March, 2014, 25,000 shares were fully called up. The following balances were extracted from the books of the company as on 31st March, 2014 :

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Stock	50,000	Printing and stationery	2,400
Sales	4,25,000	Advertisement	3,800
Purchases	3,00,000	Bonus	10,500

Wages (productive)	70,000	Debtors	38,700
Discount allowed	4,200	Creditors	35,200
Discount received	3,150	Plant and machinery	80,500
Insurance up to 30.6.2014	6,720	Furniture	17,100
Salaries	18,500	Cash at bank	1,34,700
Rent	6,000	General reserve	25,000
General expenses	8,950	Loan from managing director	15,700
Profit and loss Account (credit)	6,220	Bad debts	3,200
		Calls-in-arrears	5,000

You are required to prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2014 and the balance sheet in the prescribed forms as on that date. The further information is given to you :

(i) Closing stock was Rs.91,500.

(ii) Depreciation is to be charged on plant and machinery and furniture at 15% and 10% respectively.

(iii) Outstanding liabilities on 31st March, 2014 were: wages Rs. 5,200, salary Rs.1,200, and rent Rs.600.

(iv) Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 2014 at 5% is to be provided.

(v) Make a provision for taxation at 50%.

22. (a) Prepare revenue account of University Life Assurance Company Ltd from the following Balances extracted from its books as on 31st March, 2015:

Particulars	Rs.('000)
Life Assurance Fund on 1.4.2014	7,50,000
Premium on direct business	4,80,000
Reinsurance premium	55,000
Consideration for annuities granted	68,000
Annuities paid	17,500
Dividend paid	15,000
Claims paid	1,90,000
Reinsurance recoveries	30,000
Claims outstanding on 1.4.2014	12,000
Commission paid	26,000
Commission on reinsurance accepted	9,000
Commission on reinsurance ceded	10,000
Surrenders	20,000

Loss on sale of investments	6,500
Management expenses	45,000
Legal expenses for settlement of claims	10,000
Interest from investments – Net	18,000
TDS on income from investments	2,000
Rent, rate and taxes	12,000
Printing and Stationery	8,500
Depreciation	13,000

Additional information as on 31.3.2015 :

		Rs.('000)
(i)	Claims outstanding	15,000
(ii)	Management expenses due	11,000
(iii)	Premiums outstanding	6,000
(iv)	Interest accrued on investments	4,500

Or

(b) At the valuation on 31.3.2018 of a life office, the actuary's certificate disclosed a net Liability on policies and annuities at Rs.4,240 thousands. The following were the Revenue items for the year 2017-2018 :

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Bonus in cash	94	Annuities	860
Bonus in reduction of premium	6	Consideration for annuities granted	1,620
Surrenders	180	Life assurance fund on 1.4.2012	3,500
Premiums	5,000	Interim bonus paid for the valuation period	80
Interest, dividends and rents	1,300		
Claims	2,600		
Expenses of management	240		
Commission	60		

Prepare revenue account and ascertain the balance of life assurance fund. It was decided by the company to write down investments from Rs.4,620 thousands to Rs.4,400 thousands, if the valuation revealed surplus. There was an investment fluctuation Reserve amounting to Rs. 130 thousands.

As a result of the valuation, the company declared a reversionary bonus of Rs. 48 per Rs. 1,000 and gave the policy holders the option to get the bonus in cash Rs. 29 per Rs. 1,000. The total business in force was Rs. 6 crores. 1/4 of the policy holders in value Decided to get the bonus in cash. Show how much the policy holders can get by way of Share of profit. Ignore taxation.

23. (a) From the balance sheets given below, prepare a consolidated balance sheet of A Ltd. and its subsidiary B Ltd.

Liabilities	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.	Assets	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.
Share capital			Land and		
(Rs. 10 each)	25,00,000	6,00,000	buildings	6,40,000	2,00,000
General reserve	3,60,000	1,20,000	Machinery	12,60,000	3,40,000
Profit and			Furniture	1,40,000	60,000
loss A/c	2,40,000	1,80,000	40,000 equity		
Trade creditors	3,50,000	1,00,000	shares in B Ltd.	5,00,000	–

		Stock in hand	4,10,000	2,50,000
		Debtors	3,80,000	1,00,000
		Bank balance	1,20,000	50,000
34,50,000	10,00,000		34,50,000	10,00,000

At the date of acquisition by A Ltd. of its holdings of 40,000 Equity shares in B Ltd., the latter company had undistributed reserves amounting to Rs.1,00,000 none of which has been distributed since then.

Or

(b) The following are the summarized balance sheets of X Ltd and Y Ltd as at 31st March, 2016 :

Liabilities	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.	Assets	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.
Share capital- shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000	50,000	Plant and machinery	2,60,000	50,000
Reserves	30,000	10,000	Furniture	20,000	20,000
			Investment 4,000 shares		

Profit and			in Y Ltd.	30,000	–
loss A/c			Stock	40,000	30,000
on 1.4.2015	60,000	30,000	Debtors	60,000	20,000
Profit for			Cash at		
2015-16	40,000	10,000	bank	20,000	10,000
Creditors	1,00,000	30,000			
	4,30,000	1,30,000		4,30,000	1,30,000

(i) X Ltd. acquired the shares in Y Ltd. on 1st October, 2015.

(ii) Included in X Ltd debtors is a loan of Rs. 30,000 to Y Ltd shown as creditors.

(iii) Furniture of Y Ltd being over depreciated is valued at Rs. 30,000.

Prepare the consolidated balance sheet of X Ltd. and its subsidiary Y Ltd. as on 31st March, 2016.

24. (a) Describe different methods of accounting for price level changes.

Or

(b) What role does forensic accounting play in modem fraud investigation?

25. (a) Evaluate the disclosure requirements relating to fixed Assets under AS-10?

Or

(b) Discuss the need for accounting standards and its reasons.

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

Code No. : 7486 **Sub. Code : WKCE 22/ VKCE 22**

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

Second Semester

Commerce

Elective – DIGITAL BANKING

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. What does ATM stand for?
   (a) Automatic Teller Machine
   (b) Automated Transaction Machine
   (c) Any Time Money
   (d) Automated Teller Machine

2. RUPAY is associated with which type of service?

(a) International money transfer
(b) Domestic card payment network
(c) Foreign exchange
(d) Mobile banking

3. Which type of card uses electromagnetic technology for transactions?

(a) Debit Card
(b) Credit Card
(c) Electromagnetic Card
(d) Smart Card

4. What is the purpose of a Personal Identification Number (PIN) in banking?

(a) To identify the bank branch
(b) To authenticate the cardholder during transactions
(c) To store transaction history
(d) To encrypt account numbers

5. Which of the following is a feature of coin counting machines?

(a) They only count paper notes
(b) They sort and count large volumes of coins efficiently
(c) They dispense cash to customers
(d) They validate electronic signatures

6. What is the primary purpose of the SWIFT network?

(a) To facilitate secure international financial messaging

(b) To provide internet banking services

(c) To offer retail payment services

(d) To manage ATM transactions

7. What is the full form of UPI?

(a) Universal Payment Interface

(b) Unified Payment Interface

(c) Universal Payment Integration

(d) Unified Payment Integration

8. Which technology is being increasingly used by banks for secure and transparent transactions?

(a) Artificial Intelligence

(b) Block chain

(c) Virtual Reality

(d) Big Data

9. What is a safety check that customers should perform to ensure secure online banking?

(a) Using public Wi-Fi for banking transactions

(b) Sharing passwords with friends

(c) Regularly updating passwords and using two-factor authentication

(d) Ignoring software updates

10. Microfiche in banking is primarily used for what purpose?

(a) Storing digital data

(b) Storing physical records

(c) Viewing and storing miniaturized documents

(d) Managing customer accounts

11. Which of the following is a primary risk concern area in banking IT systems?

(a) Increased customer engagement

(b) System downtime and outages

(c) Expanding product lines

(d) High employee turnover

12. Which area did the Gopalakrishna Committee emphasize for improvement?

(a) Customer engagement activities

(b) Cyber security awareness and training

(c) Product diversification

(d) Marketing strategies

13. What is the main focus of an Information Systems (IS) audit?

(a) Evaluating marketing effectiveness

(b) Assessing the security and integrity of data processing systems

(c) Reviewing customer feedback

(d) Developing new products

14. What is the primary purpose of a firewall in a digital banking network?

(a) To increase network speed

(b) To monitor user activity

(c) To prevent unauthorized access

(d) To perform data backups

15. Which of the following measures can help ensure the confidentiality of customer data in digital banking?

(a) Regular software update

(b) Intrusion detection systems

(c) Data encryption

(d) Disaster recovery planning

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) What is a LAN and how is it used in banking?

Or

(b) What does CTS stand for and what is its purpose?

17. (a) How do smart cards enhance security?

Or

(b) What are the benefits of enquiry facility in banking?

18. (a) What are the benefits of automated clearing systems?

Or

(b) What does NEFT stand for, and what is its primary function?

19. (a) What is phishing in banking?

Or

(b) Name five benefits of technology upgradation in banks.

20. (a) What are the purpose of the IT Act in India?

Or

(b) Explain two-factor authentication.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

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

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Explain the difference between LAN and WAN.

Or

(b) How does the Signature Storage & Retrieval System work in banks? Discuss its importance in maintaining transaction security and authenticity.

22. (a) Describe the process and security measures involved in updating personal information through online banking platforms.

Or

(b) Explain how note and coin counting devices work and their importance in banking operations.

23. (a) Describe the different modes of transmission and their applications in data communication networks.

Or

(b) Explain the role of blockchain technology in enhancing security and transparency in banking communication networks.

24. (a) What are the global trends in banking technology?

Or

(b) Why is customer education important in electronic banking, and what methods can banks use to educate their customers?

25. (a) What key areas are typically evaluated during computer audit in banks?

Or

(b) What are the steps involved in conducting an Information Systems (IS) audit?

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7482 **Sub. Code : WKCM21/ VKCC21**

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

Second Semester

Commerce – Core

STRATEGIC COST MANAGEMENT

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. SCM helps in decision-making by

(a) reducing overall production quality

(b) ignoring cost-benefit analysis

(c) aligning cost management with business strategy

(d) increasing unnecessary expenses

2. Indian Cost Accounting Standard 21 deals with

(a) environmental Cost accounting

(b) cost control in quality management

(c) advertising costs

(d) depreciation methods

3. Kaizen Costing is based on the philosophy of

(a) one-time cost reduction

(b) continuous improvement

(c) ignoring small process changes

(d) increasing cost at regular intervals

4. Pareto analysis is commonly used in

(a) identifying major cost drivers

(b) measuring employee performance

(c) budget preparation

(d) tax calculations

5. Life cycle costing takes into account

(a) only production costs

(b) costs from research to disposal

(c) only initial investment costs

(d) marketing expenses only

6. A learning curve ratio of 80% means

(a) each time production doubles, cost per unit decreases by 20%

(b) cost per unit remains the same

(c) total production cost increases

(d) learning has no impact

7. ABCM is au improvement over traditional costing systems because it

(a) allocates overhead costs based on direct labor hours

(b) uses activity cost drivers to assign costs more accurately

(c) ignores non—value—added activities

(d) assigns all costs to production volume

8. Why is ABCM particularly useful in service industries?

(a) Services have significant indirect costs

(b) It eliminates all fixed costs

(c) It reduces customer demand

(d) It focuses only on direct labor costs

9. ABCM assists in budgeting by

(a) allocating costs based on actual activity levels

(b) ignoring resource consumption

(c) assigning all costs based on machine hours

(d) reducing the number of activities in a business

10. Transfer pricing is relevant for which of the following types of organizations?

(a) Multinational corporations

(b) Single—unit firms

(c) Sole proprietorships

(d) Non-profit organizations

11. Market-based transfer pricing is most effective when

(a) there is an active external market for the goods/services

(b) there is no external market

(c) the company is a monopoly

(d) costs are unpredictable

12. A major challenge in implementing transfer pricing is:

(a) lack of accounting standards

(b) conflicts between divisions

(c) government approval

(d) unavailability of market prices

13. The primary cost factor in agricultural production is

(a) labor costs

(b) land costs

(c) fertilizers and pesticides

(d) all of the above

14. Which organization in India recommends the Minimum Support Price (MSP)?

(a) Reserve Bank of India

(b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

(c) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

(d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

15. Which country has the largest IT service export industry?

(a) United States

(b) India

(c) China

(d) Germany

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

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

16. (a) Explain the need for Strategic Cost Management (SCM) in modern businesses.

Or

(b) A firm is transitioning from Traditional Cost Management to SCM. What challenges might arise, and how can they be addressed effectively?

17. (a) Define Cost Control and explain its importance in financial decision-making.

Or

(b) Discuss a real-world case where Pareto Analysis helped in cost reduction.

18. (a) A firm produces two products V and M. Product V is produced in 6 Batches of 200 units and M is in 3 batches of 400 units. Each product consumes equal direct material and direct labour cost. Total manufacturing overhead is Rs. 80,000 which consists of setting up coat of Rs. 36,000 and material handling cost of Rs. 24,000 and maintenance cost & Rs. 20,000. The cost incurred for producing 12,000 units of V and M ate as follows

	Rs.
Direct material	1,44,000
Direct wages	48,000
Production overhead.	96,000

Overheads are absorbed on the basis of direct wages. Find out the cost under conventional method of overhead absorption and activity based costing method.

Or

(b) Total annual overheads are as below:

Volume related activity: Rs. 400,000, Setup related activity Rs. 2,00,000. Order handling cost Rs. 3,00,000. Machine hours Rs. 1,50,000, No. of orders handled 600, No. of set up: 80. Compute the cost overhead absorption rate

(i) Traditional method

(ii) Activity based method

19. (a) Chenduran Ltd produces two products, details of which are furnished below:

	M	T
Output in units	15,000	25,000
	Rs.	Rs.
Total prime cost	75,000	1,00,000
Variable overhead	25,000	25,000
Fixed coat	50000	25,000

Your requited to compute the transfer price per unit If

(i) 25% , profit on cost is required.

(ii) 20% profit on transfer price is required.

Or

(b) A firm produces a product in a division, which is to be transferred to another division for further processing at a transfer for from the following details find the transfer price

Cost per unit is Rs. 1,250

Profit required:

(i) 20% of cost

(ii) 25% of Transfer price

(iii) It to be transferred @ market price of 1,500.

20. (a) Describe the major cost components in farming operations.

Or

(b) Explain the various methods used to calculate MSP.

PART C — ($5 \times 8 = 40$ marks)

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

21. (a) Illustrate with examples how Kaizen Costing helps in continuous improvement and cost reduction in organizations.

Or

(b) Discuss the relevance of Indian Cost Accounting Standard 21 on Quality Control in cost management.

22. (a) Discuss the applications of learning curves in industries like manufacturing and software development.

Or

(b) State the different stages of a product's life cycle, and how should costs be managed at each stage?

23. (a) A firm produces two products A & T. The following details are provided for the year 2024.

Particulars	A	T
Output in units	5,000	8,000
Orders placed by customers	65	100
Labour hours per unit	4	5
Se-ups in the year	25	40
Machine hours per unit	5	5

The total overhead incurred was Rs. 8,00,000. Which are related to machine related activity Rs. 5,70,000, setting up activity Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 1,65,000 orders processing. Find out the overhead absorption rate under traditional method and activity based costing method.

Or

(b) An entity is following activity based costing. The expected overhead and cost drivers

Activity	Amount(Rs.)
Raw material acquiring cost	9,00,000
Movement of material	7,00,000
Up keep of facilities	35,000
Set-up of facilities	4,50,000
Quality maintenance	7,50,000
Machinery related cost	14,00,000

Cost driver	Extent of cost driver (Rs)
No. of supplies	4,500
No. of handlings	3,500
No. of up keep hours	350
Total set up hours	900
No. of Supervisions for quality	750
Machine hours	1,40,000

The product is produced in batch of 4,000 units. The direct material cost is Rs. 5,50,000. Direct wages Rs. 4,00,000. The activities extent being used as follows:

	Rs.
No. of Supplies	40
No. of material handling	65
No. of up keep hours	80
Setting up hours	150
Super vision hours	30
Machine hours	2,000

Find the cost driver rates and Total cost of the batch under ABC.

24. (a) A manufacturing company being in production of two components transfers two of its products to another division for further processing, find out the transfer price from the following details:

Particulars	Product T (Rs)	Product V (Rs)
Direct material	150.00	250.00
Direct wages	350.00	350.00
Direct expenses	200.00	200.00
Variable overhead.	200.00	100.00
Fixed overhead	5,00,000	8,00,000
Units of output	10,000	8,000

Compute the transfer price If is based on I.
(i) Cost + 20% (ii) Transfer price and 20%.

Or

(b) Murugan Ltd has two divisions making electronic equipment which are in the form of personal components and Industrial components. Personal components division has a capacity to make 5,00,000 units, at present it is making and selling 3,00,000 units to outsiders at Rs. 200 per unit. Variable cost per unit Rs. 120. Fixed cost pertaining to it is Rs. 60,00,000 lakhs. Capital employed is 80,00,000. Expected rate of return is 15%. Industrial components division has received an order from a customer for which component made by the personal division could be used to make and sell to new customer at an Additional variable cost of Rs. 10 per unit to be incurred by personal components division. The residual budgeted Income of personal components division is Rs. 5 crores. Compute the transfer price to be charged by personal components division to industrial components division. What is the decision if the Industrial division is able to get component form outside at below variable cost?

25. (a) Analyse the major cost components in IT businesses.

Or

(b) How does cost management differ in IT firms across developed and developing countries?

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

Code No. : 7488 **Sub. Code : WKCE 24/ VKCE 24**

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

Second Semester

Commerce

Elective — LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The supply chain concept originated in what discipline?

(a) marketing (b) operations

(c) logistics (d) production

2. Which of the following are not key attributes of supply chain management?

(a) inventory control

(b) leveraging technology

(c) customer power

(d) all are key attributes

3. The major decision areas in supply chain management are _____

(a) location, production, distribution, inventory

(b) planning, production, distribution, inventory

(c) location, production, scheduling, inventory

(d) location, production, distribution, marketing

4. What is the purpose of a knowledge base in customer service?

(a) Store customer information for marketing purposes

(b) Provide self-service resources for customers

(c) Streamline internal communication between employees

(d) Monitor customer behavior on the company's website

5. Today, a growing number of firms now outsource some or all of their logistics to

(a) Competitors

(b) Third-party logistics providers

(c) Channel members

(d) Cross-functional teams

6. The variability in demand orders among supply chain participants:

(a) Cannot be controlled

(b) Refers to the bullwhip effect

(c) Can be controlled with electronic order placement

(d) Is more pronounced in relational exchanges

7. Reverse logistics is required because

(a) Goods are defective

(b) Goods are unsold

(c) The customer simply change their minds

(d) All of the above

8. PL stands for _____

(a) points logistics (b) party logistics

(c) points location (d) none of the above

9. Which can be defined by having the right item in the right quantity at the right time at the right place for the right price and is the science of process and incorporates all industry sectors?

(a) Logistics (b) SCM

(c) Transportation (d) Shipment

10. What is the primary goal of warehouse management?

(a) Maximizing warehouse space

(b) Reducing labor costs

(c) Ensuring timely order fulfillment

(d) Minimizing inventory levels

11. What does the process of receiving in warehouse management involve?

(a) Packing and shipping orders

(b) Organizing products in the warehouse

(c) Accepting and inspecting incoming shipments

(d) Managing inventory levels

12. What technology is commonly used in warehouse management to track and manage inventory levels?

(a) Warehouse Management Systems (WMS)

(b) Barcode scanners

(c) Artificial Intelligence (AI)

(d) Virtual Reality (VR)

13. Which is not a component of sourcing decision?

(a) In house or outsource

(b) Supplier selection

(c) Procurement

(d) Product design

14. What is ERP system?

(a) ERP systems provide a foundation for collaboration between departments

(b) ERP systems enable people in different business areas to communicate

(c) ERP systems have been widely adopted in large organizations to store critical knowledge used to make the decisions that drive the organization's performance

(d) All of the above

15. Companies manage their supply chains through _____

(a) Information

(b) transportation modes

(c) competitors

(d) the Internet

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) What are the various features of supply chain management

Or

(b) State the benefits of Supply Chain Management.

17. (a) How to measure domestic supply chain efficiency networks?

Or

(b) Illustrate the global market forces in global supply chain network.

18. (a) Briefly explain the objectives of logistics information system.

Or

(b) What are the benefits of inventory management.

19. (a) Describe the benefits of Strategic Warehousing for FMCG Companies

Or

(b) Why is global strategic positioning important?

20. (a) List out the advantages of integrating CRM and SCM

Or

(b) Write a short note on value addition in Supply Chain Management.

PART C — ($5 \times 8 = 40$ marks)

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

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Analyze the factors influencing selection of channels of distribution.

Or

(b) Discuss about the evaluation of Supply Chain Management.

22. (a) Explain the types of global supply chain

Or

(b) Examine the role of consumers in supply chain management.

23. (a) What are the factors influencing material planning

Or

(b) Elucidate the measures of materials handling.

24. (a) Elaborate the functions of warehousing in Supply Chain Management

Or

(b) Give an introduction to global supply chain integration. And also list out barriers to Global Supply Chain Integration.

25. (a) Critically evaluate the difference between ERP and SCM

Or

(b) Discuss about the role of benchmarking in Supply Chain Management.

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

Code No.: 7484 **Sub. Code: WKCM 23/ VKCC 23**

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

Second Semester

Commerce – Core

SETTING UP OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A stage of the startup life cycle that focuses on rapid growth and scaling is

(a) maturity stage (b) decline stage

(c) growth stage (d) seed stage

2. IPO stand for in the context of startups is

(a) Improved Paid Offers

(b) Initial Public Offering

(c) Indian Promotion Orders

(d) Intellectual Property Ownership

3. The government initiative that aims to promote financial inclusion for startups in India is

(a) startup India (b) standup India

(c) make in India (d) upskill India

4. A trust is created for

(a) Charitable purposes

(b) Profit-making activities

(c) Religious purposes only

(d) Political campaigns

5. One of the main features of a Section 8 company is

(a) Limited liability of members

(b) Profit distribution

(c) Exemption from tax obligations

(d) Promotion of charitable objectives

6. A type of organization that is formed primarily for promoting art, culture, or education is

(a) section 8 company (b) LLP

(c) trust (d) society

7. A primary benefit of using an SPV in business transactions is

(a) Risk isolation (b) Unlimited liability

(c) Direct ownership (d) Tax exemption

8. The document that governs the internal management and operations of an LLP is

(a) MOA (b) AOA

(c) partnership deed (d) LLP agreement

9. The sector(s) in which successful joint ventures in India have been prominent

(a) Information technology

(b) Manufacturing and automotive

(c) Healthcare and pharmaceuticals

(d) All of the above

10. In GSTN, N stands for

(a) Number (b) Navigation

(c) Network (d) Nuances

11. TAN should be applied through

(a) Income Tax Department

(b) Local government or bodies

(c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

(d) Reserve Bank of India

12. The main purpose of linking PAN with Aadhaar is to

(a) individual security

(b) facilitate passport issuance

(c) prevent tax evasion

(d) enhance national security

13. Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act was passed in

(a) 1986 (b) 1999

(c) 2008 (d) 1974

14. A body that is responsible for implementing the Water Act at the state level is

(a) SWPCB (b) SWCB

(c) SPCB (d) SPCBW

15. A body that has the authority to settle disputes related to geographical indications in India is

(a) Intellectual Property Appellate Board

(b) Central Protection Board

(c) Corporate Appellate Tribunal

(d) Geographical Security Boat

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Describe the different types of funding support available to start-ups in India.

Or

(b) What are the various incentives provided to start-ups under the Start-up India policy?

17. (a) Explain the features of Section 8 Companies.

Or

(b) What are the primary objectives of creating a trust?

18. (a) List and elucidate the types of business collaborations.

Or

(b) Describe the benefits of forming an SPV for a specific project or business activity.

19. (a) Explain the rationale behind linking PAN with Aadhaar.

Or

(b) Who is required to apply for TAN?

20. (a) Explain the provisions under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 for preventing environmental pollution.

Or

(b) Describe the penalties for violations of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

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

21. (a) Describe the factors to be consider when choosing a suitable type of business organization.

Or

(b) Describe the common stages in the life cycle of a start-up.

22. (a) List and explain the essential elements of a trust deed.

Or

(b) Explain the legal requirements and documents needed in forming a society in India.

23. (a) Describe the documents required for the incorporation of an LLP.

Or

(b) Describe the benefits and challenges associated with entering into a joint venture.

24. (a) Outline the procedure for applying PAN in India. What are the documents required for applying it?

Or

(b) Outline the step-by-step procedure for GST registration.

25. (a) Describe the procedures and criteria for registering a geographical indication under the Act.

Or

(b) Elucidate the measures prescribed under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to prevent and control air pollution.
