PG – 597

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS Scheme) (2021 – 22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
Paper 3.1 – Intellectual Property Rights

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** of the following out of ten questions. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) Define Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

   b) What are the different types of Intellectual Property Rights ?

   c) What is the purpose of the TRIPS Agreement ?

   d) Mention any two major international instruments concerning IPR.

   e) What is the role of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) ?

   f) What are the essential elements of patentability ?

   g) Define the term "Trade Mark".

   h) What is the difference between GI (Geographical Indication) and Trade Mark ?

   i) What is the term of protection for copyrights in India ?

   j) What is the significance of the Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** of the following out of six questions. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. Explain the importance of Intellectual Property Rights in economic development.

3. Describe the major differences between patents, copyrights and trademarks.

4. Explain the registration process for patents in India.

5. What are the rights and duties of a patentee ?

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6. Explain the different types of trademarks with examples.

7. What are the penalties and remedies for copyright infringement ?

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following out of four questions. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain the role of international conventions in the protection of Intellectual Property Rights. Write at least three major agreements.

9. Explain in detail the laws related to the protection of Intellectual Property Rights in India.

10. Explain the process of registration and protection of Geographical Indications in India. Provide relevant examples.

11. Analyse the impact of IPR laws on technological research and innovation in India.

SECTION – D

Answer the following. **(1×12=12)**

12. Amit Sharma, a young entrepreneur from Bengaluru, developed an innovative eco-friendly packaging material made from agricultural waste. He spent years researching and perfecting his product, ensuring it was both sustainable and cost-effective. Excited about his invention, Amit launched his startup. "EcoWrap" and started selling his products to local businesses.

    One day, he discovered that a large manufacturing company had copied his design and was selling a similar product at a lower price. Shocked and concerned, Amit approached a legal expert to understand how he could protect his invention. The lawyer advised him to apply for a patent to secure exclusive rights over his product and prevent others from using his innovation without permission. Amit also learned that he could register his brand name and logo as a trademark to distinguish his company from competitors.

Further, as his product was made using a unique regional technique, Amit explored the possibility of obtaining a Geographical Indication (GI) tag to highlight its origin and authenticity. While he was relieved to learn about these Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protections, he realized the importance of registering his innovations early to avoid legal challenges.

Questions :

A) What steps should Amit take to protect his invention under Indian Intellectual Property laws ?

B) How do patents and trademarks differ in protecting business innovations like Amit's ?

C) What are the advantages of obtaining a Geographical Indication (GI) tag for Amit's product ?

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS) (2021 – 22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
Paper – 3.2 : Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** questions out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

   a) What is supply chain management ?

   b) Write the meaning of the term Bottom line.

   c) What is meant by Harmonious relationship ?

   d) Define Bench Marking.

   e) What is value chain ?

   f) Write the meaning of the term 'consignee'.

   g) What is the meaning of the term fair value ?

   h) Write the meaning of the term 'Balanced scorecard'.

   i) What is invoice ?

   j) What do you mean by free on board ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. How back sourcing is different from out sourcing ? Explain with suitable examples.

3. Explain the importance of information positioning in logistics and supply chain management.

4. What is fourth party logistics ? Briefly explain the conflict resolution strategy in supply chain management.

5. Describe the ethical and unethical practices in supply chain management.

6. What is social performance in supply chain management ? Explain its advantages to society.

7. The line between disorder and order lies in logistics. Explain with relation to customer relationship management in logistic sectors.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks.

(2×12=24)

8. Write a detail note on triple bottom line and advantages of CSR to Indian society.

9. Explain the present growth and development of logistics and supply chain management scenario in India.

10. Analyse the supply chain patterns and their contribution to logistics and supply chain management.

11. "The main aim of logistic and supply chain management are to meet the customer needs at the right place, at the right time and at the right cost. Explain and justify this statement with related to packaging and material handing of the logistic companies.

SECTION – D

12. Answer the following questions : **(1×12=12)**

Case study :

Covaya

Covaya is a global force in business collaboration and communications technology and not so many years ago, was operating what, by its own executives' admission, was a worst-in-class supply chain. That situation arose as the result of multiple corporate acquisitions over a short space of time. The company was suffering from a range of supply chain maladies, including a long cash-to-cash cycle, an imbalance in supplier terms and conditions, excess inventory, and supply chain processes that were inefficient and wholly manual.

The Supply Chain Cost Reduction Challenge : After Covaya purchased Nortel Enterprise Solutions in 2009, the freshly merged company found itself but loosely in control of an unstable and ineffective supply chain operation. Aside from having too many disparate and redundant processes, the company had multiple IT solutions, none of which provided a holistic view of the supply chain or supported focused analysis.

The Path to Cost Reduction : Covaya's senior management team realized that its technology solutions, which varied from being inadequate to inappropriate, were causing many of its problems. The various acquisitions and mergers had transformed Covaya into a different kind of enterprise and what it needed, rather than a replacement for all the discrete systems, was one solution to tie them all together.

To that end, the company put its trust in cloud technology, which was relatively immature at the time and migrated all processes onto one platform, which was designed to automate non-value-added activities and integrate those critical to proactive supply chain management, namely :

- Point of sale analysis
- Procurement analysis
- Supplier communication
- Supply and demand planning
- Inventory planning
- Inbound and outbound logistics planning.

Of course, the technology was merely an enabler and to transform its supply chain operation, Covaya embarked on a long-term, phased program to standardize processes, initiate a culture change, invest in top talent, and implement a system of rigorous benchmarking and KPI tracking.

Supply Chain Cost Management Results : Covaya's program of transformation took place over a period of three to four years, between 2010 and 2014. The path to cost reduction was a long one, but ultimately successful.

By making a conscious effort to lead the enterprise into a new way of thinking, change business culture, and unify technology under a single platform, Covaya has improved inventory turns by more than 200%, reduced cash tied-up in stock by 94% and cut its overall supply chain expenditure in half.

Questions :

1) Why Covaya enterprise was facing ineffective, unstable and not controlled in supply chain operations ? What are the remedial measures ?

2) How this enterprise reduced the supply chain cost and earned profit ?

III Semester M.Com. Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS Scheme) (2021-22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
Paper – 3.3(FB) : Financial Markets and Services

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**
   a) Differentiate between a bought-out deal and a private placement.
   b) How do price bands help in controlling market volatility ?
   c) How is the Net Asset Value (NAV) of a mutual fund calculated ?
   d) Mention any four major challenges facing the financial service sector in India.
   e) List out any four risks associated with mutual fund investments.
   f) State any four credit rating agencies.
   g) Why venture capital is high risk ?
   h) Mention any four differences between primary market and secondary market.
   i) Define book building.
   j) Give the meaning of right issue.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. 'SEBI regulating public issues and ensuring investor protection in the primary market' – Examine.

3. Compare and contrast the trading mechanisms of open outcry and WAP trading in terms of efficiency and transparency.

4. Discuss the challenges in the financial services sector with reference to financial inclusion.

5. Briefly explain regulatory challenges faced by Venture capital funds in India.

6. Briefly explain role of credit rating agencies in financial markets.

7. Analyze the significance of stock market indices in investment decision-making.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks.

(2×12=24)

8. Examine the impact of AI and machine learning on credit risk assessment and financial fraud detection.

9. Evaluate the performance of the mutual fund industry in India compared to global markets.

10. "The primary market is the backbone of economic development." Critically analyze this statement with reference to the methods of floating new issues and their impact on capital formation.

11. 'Risk management in secondary markets is crucial for financial stability' – Discuss.

SECTION – D

Compulsory question. **(1×12=12)**

12. XYZ Ltd., a technology-based startup, planned to raise ₹ 1,500 crores through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in 2023. The company had shown rapid growth in its early years, with high valuations backed by venture capital firms. However, financial analysts raised concerns over the company's overvaluation, lack of profitability, and unclear revenue model.

    Despite these concerns, the IPO was launched using the book-building method, with a price band set between ₹ 800 and ₹ 1,000 per share. The IPO received strong initial interest, but as the issue date approached, several red flags emerged :

    1) SEBI flagged inconsistencies in the company's financial disclosures, especially regarding projected revenues.

2) Reports surfaced that key promoters had offloaded their shares before the IPO announcement.
3) A market-wide correction caused tech stocks to plummet by 20%, affecting investor sentiment.
4) Retail investors heavily subscribed, but institutional investors remained cautious.
5) On the day of listing, the stock debuted at ₹ 750 (below the issue price) and fell further by 50% within a week.

Following the debacle, SEBI launched an investigation into misleading financial disclosures and promoter activities. Many investors accused the company of misleading them with unrealistic projections. Meanwhile, the stock market regulator tightened guidelines on IPO pricing, promoter lock-in periods, and risk disclosures.

Questions :

1) Analyze the role of SEBI in ensuring investor protection in the primary market. What regulatory actions could have prevented the XYZ Ltd. IPO failure ?
2) Critically evaluate the limitations of the book-building method in pricing IPOs, considering the XYZ Ltd. case.
3) How do market corrections and external economic conditions influence IPO performance ? Explain with reference to the stock price crash of XYZ Ltd.
4) Discuss the ethical and legal implications of promoters offloading shares before an IPO. How can regulatory frameworks prevent such practices ?
5) Based on the XYZ Ltd. case, what lessons should retail investors learn before investing in an IPO ? Suggest key due diligence steps they should follow.

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS)
(2021 – 22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
3.3 (A & T) : Corporate Reporting Practices – I

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** questions out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) Differentiate between Financial Capital Maintenance and Physical Capital Maintenance.
   b) Why Ind AS are required ?
   c) What are adjusting events as per Ind AS 10 ?
   d) Define Government Assistance as per Ind AS 20.
   e) What are First Ind AS Financial Statements as per Ind AS 101 ?
   f) What is Vesting Condition as per Ind AS 102 ?
   g) What are components of Cost of Inventories as per Ind AS 2 ?
   h) State the concept of Performance Obligation.
   i) What is Level 1 inputs under Fair value Hierarchy ?
   j) State any three examples of Investment Property.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. Explain the underlying assumptions of Financial Statements.
3. Explain the need and importance of Indian Accounting Standards.
4. Briefly explain the steps in identification and quantifying the amount of provision as per Ind AS 37.

5. A firm (Dealer of Computers) has purchased 100 computers on deferred payment basis for Rs. 5,000 per month per computer. The amount is to be paid in twelve monthly equal instalments. The cash cost per unit of computer is Rs. 56,000. At the end of the year, 25 computers were in stock. What should be the cost of inventories as per Ind AS 2 ?

6. An asset does not meet the requirements of environment laws which have been recently enacted. The asset has to be destroyed as per the law. The asset is carried in the Balance Sheet at the year end at Rs. 6,00,000. The estimated cost of destroying the Asset is Rs. 70,000. How is the asset to be accounted for as per Ind AS 36 ?

7. Equidator company is showing an intangible Asset at Rs. 44 lakhs as on 1^{st} April. This asset was acquired for Rs. 60 lakhs four years back, and the same was available for use from that date. The company has been following the policy of amortization of the Intangible Assets over a period of 15 years on SLM basis. Comment on the above accounting treatment as per Ind AS 38.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Briefly explain the guidelines for selection and application of accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates as per Ind AS 8.

9. a) A shipping company is required by Law to bring all ships into dry dock every five years for a major inspection and overhaul. A ship which cost Rs. 20 million with a 20-year life must have major overhaul every five years. The estimated cost of the overhaul at the five-year point is Rs. 5 million. Compute depreciation charge for first 5 years. If the actual overhaul costs incurred at the end of year 5 are Rs. 6 million, find the depreciation charge for first 5 years.

   b) Shreematha Ltd. acquired Patent Right for Rs. 400 lakhs. The Product Life Cycle has been estimated to be 5 years and the amortization was decided in the ratio of estimated future cash flows which are as under –

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Estimated future cash flow (Rs. in Lakhs)	200	200	200	100	100

   After the 3^{rd} year, it was ascertained that the Patent would have an estimated balance future life of 3 years and the estimated cash flow after 5^{th} year is expected to be Rs. 50 lakhs each year. Determine the amortization under Ind AS 38.

10. a) Epson Company Limited obtained a loan of Rs. 92,00,000 on 15th April 2022 from a Nationalized Bank, to be utilized as under :

i) Construction of factory shed	Rs. 32,00,000
ii) Purchase of machinery	Rs. 28,00,000
iii) Working capital	Rs. 18,00,000
iv) Advance for purchase of truck	Rs. 14,00,000

In March 2023, construction of the factory shed was completed and machinery which was ready for its intended use installed. Delivery of truck was received in the next financial year. Total interest Rs. 11,96,000 charged by the bank for the financial year ending 31-03-2023. Show the treatment of interest under Ind AS 23.

b) Explain the disclosure requirements of investment property as per Ind AS 40.

11. a) Pragnanand Ltd. leased a machinery to Bansal Limited on the following terms :

Fair value of the machine	Rs. 48.00 lakhs
Lease term	5 years
Lease rental per annum	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Guaranteed residual value	Rs. 1.60 lakhs
Expected residual value	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Internal rate of return	15%

Discount rate for 1st to 5th year are 0.8696, 0.7561, 0.6575, 0.5718 and 0.4972 respectively. Ascertain unearned finance income.

b) What is meant by transaction price ? Explain the factors to be considered while determining the Transaction Price as per Ind AS 115.

SECTION – D

Answer the following question : **(1×12=12)**

12. What are Share Based Payment Transactions ? Discuss the recognition and measurement of Equity settled and Cash settled share based payment transactions as per Ind AS 102.

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS) (2021 – 22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
3.4 (FB) : Financial Planning

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** questions out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) Define Financial Planning.

   b) What is the meaning of 1H and 4W approach ?

   c) State any four qualities of a financial goal.

   d) Give the meaning of risk assessment in financial planning.

   e) Expand ELSS and PMVVY.

   f) Who is Financial Planner ?

   g) State any two investment avenues for a salaried individuals.

   h) What is equity and debt mutual funds ?

   i) What do you mean by savings pattern ?

   j) State any four characteristics of a Chartered Financial Analyst.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. Explain the process involved in setting financial goals.

3. What are the different types of investment avenues available for individuals ?

4. State and explain the components of a comprehensive financial plan.

5. How does inflation impact financial planning decisions ?

6. Explain the tax-saving investment options available in India.

7. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of investing in stocks and bonds.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Elaborate on the financial planning process and its various stages.

9. Explain the significance of asset allocation and portfolio diversification in financial planning.

10. Explain the different types of insurance and their role in risk management.

11. Describe the tax planning strategies for individuals and businesses.

SECTION – D

12. Answer the following questions. **(1×12=12)**

Ravi Sharma, a 32-year-old IT professional, has recently received a promotion, increasing his annual salary to ₹15 lakhs. With a stable income and minimal financial liabilities, he wants to start investing systematically to secure his future. He has set multiple financial goals, including buying a house in five years, funding his child's education and ensuring a comfortable retirement. However, with various investment avenues available, he is unsure about where to invest his savings.

Ravi's friend suggests him to diversify his portfolio across different asset classes, but he is confused about the risk and returns associated with different investment options. He considers investing in fixed deposits due to their safety but worries about their lower returns. Mutual funds attract him, but he is unsure whether to opt for equity or debt funds. He has also read about stocks offering high returns but fears market volatility.

Ravi is keen to understand the role of risk tolerance, time horizon and financial goals in investment decisions. He wants to create a diversified investment portfolio that balances risk and returns while ensuring financial security for himself and his family. He is now evaluating different options and seeking expert advice before making a final decision.

Questions :

1) What factors should Ravi consider before choosing an investment avenue ?
2) How can asset allocation and diversification help Ravi in achieving his financial goals ?
3) Compare the risks and returns of stocks, mutual funds and fixed deposits. Which one would be more suitable for Ravi and Why ?
4) If you were Ravi's financial advisor, what investment strategy would you recommend for his short-term and long-term goals ?

PG – 604

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS) (2021 – 22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
Paper – 3.5 (FB) : Innovations in Banking and Technology

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** questions out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**
   a) Define the term 'Banker' as per the Banking Regulation Act of India.
   b) List two primary objectives of Payment Banks in India.
   c) What is Total Branch Computerization in the context of Core Banking ?
   d) Define e-KYC and its importance in banking operations.
   e) Identify two key characteristics of Cognitive Banking.
   f) Mention two common types of online banking frauds.
   g) What is the role of Blockchain technology in banking ?
   h) "Nanonets can recognise any bank statement of its data format". Comment on the statement.
   i) What do you mean by cheque truncation ?
   j) What is the significance of QR Code payments in modern banking ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. Explain the classification of banks in India.
3. Analyse the pros and cons of Centralized Banking.
4. Examine the security measures adopted by banks in India to combat online frauds.
5. Assess the challenges faced by banks in implementing AI tools within their operations.
6. Describe the impact of Industry 4.0 on banking operations.
7. Write the significance of UPI in the Indian payment system.

P.T.O.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain the evolution of banking in India and the role of the banking system in economic development.

9. Critically analyse the role of Fintech technologies in transforming the traditional banking landscape. Include examples of successful Fintech implementations.

10. Evaluate the types of frauds prevalent in the banking industry today. Discuss the issues in both online and offline banking systems and suggest comprehensive measures to mitigate these risks.

11. Discuss the various recent developments in payment systems. How have these innovations impacted consumer behavior and banking operations ?

SECTION – D

Answer the following question : **(1×12=12)**

12. ABC Bank, a leading private sector bank, has been expanding its digital banking services. The bank recently introduced AI-driven chatbots for customer service, implemented blockchain technology for secure transactions and enhanced its mobile banking applications. However, the bank has been facing challenges related to cyber security threats, regulatory compliance and customer data privacy.

    Questions :

    1) How can AI-driven chatbots enhance customer experience in banking ?

    2) Explain the role of blockchain in improving security in banking transactions.

    3) What are the key cyber security threats faced by banks in digital transformation ?

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III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS Scheme) (2021 – 22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
Paper – 3.4 (A&T) : Strategic Cost Management – I

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** questions out of ten. **Each** question carries **2** marks. **(7×2=14)**

   a) Distinguish between cost control and cost reduction.

   b) What is meant by activity based costing ?

   c) Give the meaning of life cycle costing and give two products/services sold under L.C.C.

   d) Explain the JIT concept from the strategic cost management view point.

   e) What is value analysis ?

   f) List the areas of cost management.

   g) Give the meaning of cost driver with two real life examples.

   h) What is meant by Lean Cost Management ?

   i) What is Benchmarking ?

   j) What is experience curve ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **5** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. Describe the significance of analysing cost elements in today's dynamic business environment.

3. Explain the factors affecting life cycle costing.

4. What is Kaizen costing ? Bring out the procedure for implementation of Kaizen costing.

5. Write a note on Kaplan and Coopers approach to ABC.

6. ABC Tiles is a small distributor of marble tiles. ABC identifies its three major activities and cost pools as ordering, receiving and storage and transporting and reports the following details for 2024 :

Activity	**Cost Driver**	**Quantity Driver**	**Cost per Unit of cost driver**
1. Placing and paying for orders of marble tiles	Number of orders	500	Rs. 500 per order
2. Receiving and storage	Loads moved	4,000	Rs.300 per load
3. Transporting of marble titles to retailers	Number of consignments	1,500	Rs.400 per consignment

ABC buys 2,50,000 marble tiles at an average cost of Rs. 30 per tile and sells them to retailers at an average price of Rs. 40 per tile. There are no fixed costs. You are required to calculate ABC's operating income for 2024.

7. GT Ltd. a digital watch maker is preparing a product life cycle budget for a new watch, GEN3. The work on development of GEN3 watch is to start shortly. Estimates for GEN3 are as given below :

	Rs.
Life cycle units manufactured and sold	4,00,000
Selling price per watch	400
Life-cycle costs :	
R&D and design costs	1,00,00,000
Manufacturing :	
Variable cost per watch	150
Variable cost per batch	6,000
Watches per batch	500
Fixed costs	1,80,00,000
Marketing :	
Variable cost per watch	32
Fixed costs	1,00,00,000
Distribution :	
Variable cost per watch	2,800
Variable cost per batch	160
Fixed costs	72,00,000
Customer service cost per watch	15

You are required to calculate the budgeted life-cycle operating income for the new watch.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **12** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain the techniques used in strategic cost management.
9. Describe the phases of product life cycle costing and categories of product life cycle costs.
10. Bring out the benefits of JIT, Kaizen costing and lean cost management.
11. Green Way Ltd., is thinking to use an activity based costing to arrive product cost and has selected the following cost drivers for each activity.

Activity	**Driver**
Setup labour	Number of setups
Equipment	Machine-hours
Assembly	Direct labour-hours
Materials handling	Weight of materials
Purchasing	Material cost
Inspection	Number of orders shipped

Green Way also has the following budgeted production data for the three products :

Particulars	**Model 1600**	**Model 2400**	**Model 3600**
Units produced	10,000	4,000	1,000
Price (Rs.)	200	350	600
Production orders	25	70	200
Production setups	10	50	50
Orders shipped	100	400	800
Direct material cost per unit (Rs.)	40	70	90
Weight of materials per unit	1	3	5
Direct labour-hours per unit	3	4	5
Machine-hours per unit	6	8	10

Required :

a) Compute unit cost for each of the three products using the current volume-based system.

b) Calculate unit cost for each of the three products using the ABC approach.

c) Interpret the difference between findings from the two methods.

SECTION – D

Answer the following questions. **(1×12=12)**

12. Taiichi Ohno's JIT/Lean system, with the elimination of practically all inventories and using demand pull (Kanban) to coordinate the flow of materials and assemblies through the production process has been resisted by some on the basis that if even the smallest part in the system failed to appear or perform when needed, the entire process must come to a halt. Ohno proclaimed that this "weakness" of JIT/Lean was in fact its power since it removed all safety nets and with the production line stopped, forced the entire organization to focus on resolving the root cause of the problem so that it never recurs.

    CourseKar Industries manufactures golf carts. Their product is reasonably successful, but competing manufacturers sell their carts for less than CourseKar can and yet have fewer product warranty and reliability problems. As a result, CourseKar's market share has been slipping and the Board of Directors is calling for action. Management knows that its competition has been using JIT/Lean production techniques for several years. But while they find JIT/ Lean appealing for eliminating waste and improving quality and productivity, they are concerned that conversion to JIT/Lean, with its precariousness of having little or no inventory of materials on hand would be too great a risk. In order to lower production costs and improve quality, management is leaning toward a hybrid JIT/ Lean system instead. This system will employ the principles and methodology of JIT/ Lean, but will maintain buffer stocks of materials and assemblies to prevent every part delivery problem or malfunction on the line from shutting down the production process.

    Questions :

    1) If something as trivial as a missing screw or a broken tool can stop a JIT/Lean production line. How could Ohno consider that to be a power of the concept ?

    2) Explain what would likely happen if a needed screw or a working tool is missing from a traditional mass production line.

    3) Describe the implications of a JIT/Lean production system that employs buffer stocks or materials and parts.

    4) Explain the potential for a non manufacturing organization to benefit from employment of JIT/Lean.

PG – 603

III Semester M.Com. Degree Examination, March/April 2025
(CBCS) (2021-22 Onwards)
COMMERCE
3.5 (A & T) : Corporate Tax Planning

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** out of ten questions. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) What do you mean by Advance Tax Rulings ?
   b) Define Tax Credit.
   c) What is the significance of the Annual Finance Act in taxation ?
   d) What are the implications of bonus shares on tax liability ?
   e) What are Tax Havens ?
   f) What is the role of the CBDT Tribunal in tax disputes ?
   g) Explain the term 'Minimum Alternative Tax' (MAT).
   h) Explain the importance of e-filing of tax returns.
   i) Differentiate between tax avoidance and tax management.
   j) Describe e-TDS.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(4×5=20)**

2. Elucidate the concept of Vivad se Viswas.
3. A company has made an advance tax payment of Rs. 5,00,000 but its final tax liability was Rs. 6,20,000. Compute the interest payable under Section 234B and 234C.

P.T.O.

4. Right and Co., a firm engaged in retail business, employed 30 new employees on 1.4.2023 on a monthly salary of Rs. 24,500 to be paid by account payee cheque. In addition, each employee was entitled to 10% employer contribution to recognised provident fund. The employees were also entitled to transport allowance of Rs. 3,500 p.m. paid in cash. The gross total income of Right and Co. included profits and gains from business of Rs. 75 lakhs. The firm claimed deduction under section 80JJAA of Rs. 26,46,000, being 30% of Rs. 88,20,000 lakhs (30 new employees × Rs. 24,500 p.m. × 12) on the basis of the report of the chartered accountant issued in Form 10DA. The same chartered accountant was also the tax auditor of the firm. The chartered accountant contended that "emoluments" do not include employer contribution to PF. Also, cash payments were not to be considered as "additional employee cost" for the purpose of section 80JJAA. Hence, only Rs. 24,500 p.m. per employee paid by account payee cheque has to be treated as additional employee cost. Since the same does not exceed the limit of Rs. 25,000 p.m. and the employees have been employed for more than 240 days in the P.Y. 2023-24, the employees would qualify as "additional employees" for the purpose of deduction under section 80JJAA for A.Y. 2024-25.

   Is his contention correct ? Examine the ethical implications in this case.

5. DVC Ltd. owns two Plants – Plant A and Plant B – on April 1, 2023 (rate of depreciation 15%, depreciated value on April 1, 2023: Rs. 2,37,000). The company purchases Plant C on May 31, 2023 for Rs. 20,000 and sells Plant A on April 10, 2023 for Rs. 10,000, Plant B on December 12, 2023 for Rs. 15,000 and Plant C on March 1, 2024 for Rs. 24,000. Calculate the written down value of the Block of assets and Depreciation admissible.

6. STP Ltd. is an Indian company engaged in the manufacturing of supreme quality cotton bedsheets. It has total borrowings of Rs. 60 crores by way of loan as on 1.04.2023. Fix Ltd. of Canada imported 4 lakhs bedsheets from STP Ltd. for the resale in Canada @ Rs. 2,200 per unit. STP Ltd. sold similar bedsheets to other dealers in Canada @ Rs. 2,300 per unit. STP Ltd. received a bank guarantee on 1.04.2023 for availing a cash credit limit of Rs. 9 crores for which Fix Ltd. was the guarantor. The terms of trade for other dealers was to make payment within 1 month from the date of sale of goods by STP Ltd., whereas for Fix Ltd., the credit period allowed was 3 months from the date of sale of goods. The cost of capital was 12% per annum and the supply of goods is assumed to be uniform throughout the year. You are required to determine whether STP Ltd. and Fix Ltd. are associated enterprises. If yes, compute the ALP of the transaction between them and the amount to be added to the income of STP Ltd., if any, by way of an ALP adjustment. Assuming that the above adjustments to the transfer price have been made suo-moto by STP Ltd. in its return of income, what is the time limit for the repatriation of such excess money ? What are the implications if the excess money is not repatriated within such prescribed time limit ?

7. Indicate whether the following acts can be considered as tax evasion/tax avoidance or otherwise :

   i) Sushil is using a motor car for his personal purposes, but charges as business expenditure.

   ii) PQR industries Ltd. installed an air-conditioner costing Rs. 75,000 at the residence of a director as per terms of his appointment but treats it as fitted in quality control section in the factory. This is with the objective to treat it as plant for the purpose of computing depreciation.

iii) SQL limited maintains a register of tax deduction at source affected by it to enable timely compliance.

iv) R Ltd. issues a credit note for Rs. 90,000 for brokerage payable to Suresh who is son of R, managing director of the company. The purpose is to increase his total income from Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 2,50,000 and reduce it's income correspondingly.

v) Company claiming depreciation on the motor car which is being used by director for personal purposes.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain Tax Planning with reference to setting up a new business, considering location, nature and form of organization.

9. Following is the P and L A/c of Sania Ltd. company for the year ended 31.03.2024. Compute the taxable income of the company for A.Y. 2024-25.

Particulars	**Amount (Rs.)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (Rs.)**
To Purchases	2,25,000	By Sales	14,00,000
To General Charges	40,000	By Agriculture Income	55,000
To Commission and brokerage	1,80,000	By Transfer from Investment Reserve	2,00,000
To Income tax	1,15,000	By L.T.C.G	2,50,000
To Legal expenses	65,000		
To Fines and penalties	25,000		
To Depreciation	2,60,000		
To Provision for contingent liabilities	70,000		

To Proposed dividend	1,50,000		
To Loss of subsidiary company	2,00,000		
To Net profit	5,75,000		
Total	**19,05,000**	**Total**	**19,05,000**

Additional Information :

a) General charges include donation to PM National Relief Fund of Rs. 22,000.

b) Depreciation as per Income Tax Act Rs. 3,00,000.

c) Brought forward business losses and depreciation.

Particulars	**As per A/cs** Rs.	**As per I.T. Act** Rs.
B/F Business Losses	3,00,000	4,00,000
Unabsorbed Depreciation	50,000	1,50,000

d) Investment Reserve was created during P.Y. 2010-11 as a result of profit on revaluation of investment directly credited.

e) The LTCG has been invested in NHAI bonds as per section 54EC.

i) Calculate the tax liability as per Normal Provisions of I.T. Act and as per MAT Provisions. Tax rate is 25% Plus cess.

ii) Is the company entitled to any tax credit ?

10. Beaker Ltd. wants to acquire a machine on 1st April, 2023. If it purchases the same, it will cost Rs. 60 lakhs, have the expected useful life of 5 years and scrap value will be Rs. 10,000. The company could either purchase the machinery with its own fund or borrowed funds. If the machine is purchased through borrowed funds, rate of interest will be 11.5% per annum and the loan will be repayable at the end of 5 years. If machine is acquired through lease, lease rent would be 16 lakhs per annum. Profit before depreciation and tax is expected to be 4.50 crores

every year. Depreciation is charged @ 15% on written down value. Besides, additional depreciation is available in the first year. Average rate of tax may be taken at 32.445%. Advice Beaker Ltd. whether it should –

i) Acquire the machine through own funds or borrowed funds; or

ii) Take it on lease.

Present value factor shall be taken @ 10%.

11. Sun Bright Ltd., an Indian company furnished the following particulars of its income for the previous year 2023-24. Calculate its total income and income tax liability for the assessment year 2024-25.

	Amount (Rs.)
Income from business	5,00,000
Dividend received during the year :	
– from Indian company	20,000
– from foreign company	5,000
Gains from transfer of capital assets :	
– short term capital gains	25,000
– long term capital gains	50,000
Agricultural income in India	35,000

Additional information :

- Business expenses already charged from business income include Rs. 10,000 revenue expenditure and Rs. 30,000 capital expenditure on family planning programme for employees.
- Company has debited following donations in the profit and loss account of the business of company.

  PM Care Fund : 50,000.

SECTION – D

Answer the following question. **(1×12=12)**

12. A company XYZ Ltd., is planning to expand its business by acquiring another firm. The firm has outstanding tax liabilities, and there are concerns regarding set-off and carry-forward of losses. The management also wants to explore tax benefits under MAT and potential deductions available under various provisions.

    a) How should XYZ Ltd. approach tax planning for this acquisition ?

    b) What provisions under the Income Tax Act can be utilized for minimizing tax liability ?

    c) Explain the tax implications of corporate restructuring in such scenarios.

III Semester M.A. (CBCS) Examination, March/April 2025
(2021 – 22 and Onwards)
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION
Paper – OE 3.1 : Media and Society (Open Elective)

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

PART – A

1. Answer **all 10** questions. **(10×2=20)**
ಎಲ್ಲಾ **10** ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

a) Instagram
ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಮ್

b) Public TV
ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಟಿವಿ

c) Doordarshan
ದೂರದರ್ಶನ

d) Fake news
ನಕಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿ

e) Social media influencers
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಗಳು

f) Radio indigo
ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಇಂಡಿಗೊ

g) Tinder
ಟಿಂಡರ್

h) K-Pop
ಕೆ–ಪಾಪ್

i) Social structure
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಚನೆ

j) OTT.
ಒಟಿಟಿ.

PART – B

Answer **any four** of the following questions. **(4×5=20)**
ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ **ನಾಲ್ಕು** ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

2. Explain the importance of mass media in modern society. How does it influence individuals and communities ?
ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ. ಅದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ ?

3. Analyse the positive and negative impacts of media on society.
ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರುವ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ.

4. How does media contribute to both cultural development and social problems ?
ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೆರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ ?

5. Explain the significance of the Right to Information in a democratic society.
ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

6. What role does media play in the political and cultural movements in a country like India ?
ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಯಾವ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ?

7. Analyse the impact of media ownership on the public.
ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ.

PART – C

Answer **any three** of the following questions. **(3×10=30)**
ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ **ಮೂರು** ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

8. Discuss the concept of paid news in media. How does it affect public trust in the media in a democratic setup ?
ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ ?

9. What factors influence the credibility of media ? Discuss the role of objectivity, accuracy and reliability in establishing trust with the audience.
ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ ? ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠತೆ, ನಿಖರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

10. How has social media changed the way the youth communicate today ? Explain with suitable examples.
ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಕರು ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಹೇಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ ? ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

11. Analyse how has cinema changed in the present day.
ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ.

12. "Media content of the digital age is changing the mindsets of its audiences rapidly" analyse the statement made.
"ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವಿಷಯವು ಅದರ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ" ನೀಡಿದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ.