FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

First Semester MCOM Degree Examination, November 2023

MCM1C01 – Business Environment & Policy

(2022 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Weightage : 30

SECTION A

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. What are *'Special Economic Zones'*?

2. Compare FERA and FEMA.

3. Comment on the negative aspects of CRYPTO Currency.

4. What are *'Quality Circles'*?

5. Give a brief note on the history of GST in India.

6. Enumerate the important objectives of the RTI 2005.

7. What is meant by *'Green Financing'*?

(4x2 = 8 weights)

SECTION B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Trace the cultural and political risks faced by the MNCs in India today.

9. Give an overview of the salient features of the IT Act, of 2000.

10. Narrate on the dark side of Globalisation on the Indian Economy.

11. Enumerate the benefits and limitations of 'Digitisation of Business' in India.

12. Summarise the functions of the Trade Unions in organisations.

13. Sketch out the causes of Poverty and Unemployment in India.

14. Highlight the impact of the 'Make in India' drive towards empowering Indian business sectors with examples.

(4 x 3 = 12 weights)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions

15. Define *Business Environment.* ' Discuss in detail its scope and importance.

16. Elaborate on the reasons for environmental degradation. What must be the responsibilities of businesses towards protecting the natural environment?

17. Summarise the unethical business practices faced by consumers recently. Identify the objectives and importance of the Consumer Protection Act, of 1986.

18. Outline the different factors stimulating the growth of FDIs in India. Critically examine the role of FDI in the Indian Retail trade.

(2 x 5 = 10 weights)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

First Semester MCOM Degree Examination, November 2023

MCM1C02 – Corporate governance

(2022 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Weightage : 30

SECTION A

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 2 weightage

1. What is corporate sustainability?

2. Who is de facto director?

3. Who is an insider?

4. What do you mean by resource dependency?

5. What is service contract of directors?

6. Who are the key managerial personnel?

7. What is a nomination and remuneration committee?

(4 x 2 = 8 weights)

SECTION B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of board of directors.

9. Describe SEBI guidelines and regulations of corporate governance?

10. Briefly explain agency theory of corporate governance.

11. Write a note on corporate social responsibility committee?

12. Write a short note on Kumar Mangalam Birla committee.

13. Explain the powers of audit committee?

14. Discuss the need, significance and importance of IFRS in the light of corporate Governance.

(4 x 3 = 12 weights)

SECTION C

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Explain whistle blowing legislations across countries.

16. What is corporate governance? Enumerate the various features and objectives of good corporate governance.

17. Define investor activism. Explain its advantages and disadvantages.

18. Explain various committee reports and its recommendations for good corporate governance.

(2 x 5 = 10 weights)

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

First Semester MCOM Degree Examination, November 2023

MCM1C03 – Quantitative Techniques for Business Decisions

(2022 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Weightage : 30

SECTION A

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 2 Weightage

1. Explain rank correlation.

2. What is one tailed test?

3. Explain linear function.

4. Differentiate $x^6 + x^2$

5. Explain mutually exclusive events.

6. What are constraints?

7. Explain the term integration.

(4x2 = 8 weights)

SECTION B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 3 weightage

8. If $y = (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x + 1)^{25}$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

9. Find all the points of local maxima and minima of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 15$.

10. Find $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} \dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$

11. If 3% of electric bulbs manufactured by a company are defective, find the probability that in a sample of 100 bulbs exactly 5 bulbs are defective.

12. It is claimed that a random sample of 150 bottles of oil with mean weight of 240 grams is drawn from a population of bottles of oil with a mean weight of 250 grams and a standard deviation of 10 grams. Test the validity of the claim.

13. A salesman of a company visited 8 random cities and the number of orders received in different cities are 5,6,4,8,2,4,9 and 1. Analyse whether the number of orders obtained in each city is 7 as against alternative hypothesis of less than 7 using sign test at 0.05 level of significance.

14. A random sample of 100 articles selected from a batch of 2000 articles shows that the average diameter of the articles is 0.354 with a standard deviation of 0.048. Find 95% confidence interval for the average of this batch of 2000 articles.

(4 x 3 = 12 weights)

15. What do you mean by quantitative techniques. What are its features. Explain the limitations of quantitative techniques.

16. The number of units produced per day by two workers A and B are as follows.

    A   40   30   38   41   38   35

    B   39   38   41   33   32   39   40   34

    Use F test and comment if the two workers are equally stable.

17. A sample of heights of 6400 persons from country A has a mean of 170 centimetres and a standard deviation of 6.4 centimetres. A sample of heights of 1600 persons from country B has a mean of 172 centimetres with a standard deviation of 6.3 centimetres. Do the details indicate that the persons of country A are on the average taller than persons of country B.

18. The following data shows the number of units produced from 5 machines for 80 inputs. Fit a binomial distribution of this data and calculate the expected frequencies.

    X   0   1   2   3   4   5

    F   6   20   28   12   8   6

                                              (2 x 5 = 10 weights)

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FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

First Semester MCOM Degree Examination, November 2023

MCM1C04 – Management Theory and Organizational Behaviour

(2022 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Weightage : 30

SECTION A

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 2 weightage

1. What do you mean by bottom of the pyramid approach?

2. Write a note on managerial grid

3. How authority is different from power

4. Distinguish between Maslow's need hierarchy theory and ERG theory of motivation

5. What does self-monitoring refer to?

6. Does cohesiveness lead to high productivity?

7. What are the reasons for resistance to change?

(4 x 2 = 8 weights)

SECTION B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 3 weightage

8. What is Management Development Programme? Explain the steps involved in Management Development Programme

9. Discuss in brief foundation of organisational behaviour?

10. What is the relevance of perception in understanding the organisational behaviour

11. Critically examine the Freudian stage of personality development

12. Discuss the various factors affecting group performance?

13. What is transactional analysis? How does it help in improving interpersonal relationship?

14. Discuss the Lewin's theory of Cultural change

(4 x 3 = 12 weights)

SECTIONC
Answer any two questions

15. Describe the principal leadership styles usually adopted in management of business. What is the process of effective leadership?

16. What are the various determinants of organisational behaviour? Discuss the general conclusion you drawn from model of organisational behaviour

17. What is the link between perception and decision making? How does one effect the other?

18. How is that some people acquire more power in organisations than the others? Explain the nature and significance of power relations?

(2 x 5 = 10 weights)

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FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

First Semester MCOM Degree Examination, November 2023

MCM1C05 – Advanced Management Accounting

(2022 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Max. Weightage : 30

SECTION A

Answer any four questions. Each question carries two weightage

1. How is ZBB superior to other traditional budgeting techniques?

2. "Residual income is a better measure for performance evaluation" explain.

3. What is Idle time variance?

4. Define KPIs. Discuss its importance.

5. Define contribution. State the difference between contribution and profit.

6. The operations of Rarebirds, a textile manufacturing company, are split into two districts. Sreekanth, the manager of District A, has operating assets worth Rs. 12,600,000 and generated an operating income worth Rs. 1,512,000 for the year. Shineesh, the District B manager, controls Rs.14,200,000 of operating assets and reported Rs.1,988,000 of operating income for the same period. Use Return on Investment to determine which manager is performing better.

7. Overhead is incurred Rs. 19,200

　　Actual Production: 2,000 units

　　Standard Variable Overhead rate per unit Rs. 10

　　Compute Variable Overhead Variance.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(4 x 2 = 8 weightage)

SECTION B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries three weightage

8. Define ABB. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

9. "Risk and uncertainty are Quite inherent in capital budgeting decisions". Comment on the statement and explain how sensitivity analysis can take care of the risk and uncertainty in capital investment decisions.

10. Discuss the role of Marginal Costing in fixing the selling price in different situations.

11. A company budgets for a production of 1,50,000 units. The variable cost per unit is Rs. 14 and the fixed cost is Rs. 2 per unit. The company fixes its selling price to fetch a profit of 15% on cost.
   a. What is the Break-Even Point?
   b. What is the P/V Ratio?
   c. If it reduces its selling price by 5%, how does the raised selling price affect the BEP and the P/V Ratio?
   d. If a profit increase of 10% is desired more than the Budget, what should be the sale at the reduced price?

12. A company is considering two mutually exclusive projects X and Y. Project X costs Rs. 30,000 and Project Y Rs. 36,000. You have been given below the net present value probability distribution for each project.

Project X			Project Y	
NPV Estimate(Rs.)	Probability		NPV Estimate (Rs)	Probability
3,000	0.1		3,000	0.2
6,000	0.4		6,000	0.3
12,000	0.4		12,000	0.3
15,000	0.1		15,000	0.2

i) Compute the expected net present value of projects X and Y.

ii) Compute the risk attached to each project ie, standard deviation of each probability distribution.

iii) Which project do you consider more risky and why?

iv) Compute the profitability index of each project.

13. A gang of workers normally consists of 30 men, 15 women and 10 boys. They are paid a standard hourly rates as under:

Men   Rs. 0.80

Women   Rs. 0.60

Boys   Rs. 0.40

In a normal working week of 40 hours, the gang is expected to produce 2,000 units of output. During the week ended 31st December, 2021, the gang consisted of 40 men, 10 women and 5 boys. The actual wages paid were @Rs.0.70, 0.65 and 0.30 respectively. 4 hours were lost due to abnormal idle time and 1,600 units were produced. Calculate (i) wage variance (ii) wage rate variance (iii) labour efficiency variance (iv) labour mix variance and (v) labour idle time variance.

14. Nourish investments ltd possesses Rs. 90,000 cash and has the opportunity to invest in 3 projects, the occurrence of which depend on two states of economic circumstances (that is, states of nature). Each outcome will last one year and the cashflows for each alternative year estimated to be as follows:

State of nature	1	11
Probability	0.5	0.5
Cash inflows less cash outflows		
Project A	-40,000	+60,000
Project B	+50,000	-50,000
Project C	+9,000	+8,000

The cash flows are arrived at after deducting initial outflaw of Rs. 40,000 for project A, Rs. 50,000 for project B and Rs. 90,000 for project C. The following alternatives are available for investment.

i.   Accept any one of the projects and reject the other two projects.

ii.   Accept both project A and B.

What is your recommendation?   (4 x 3 = 12 weightage)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions. Each question carries five weightage

15. Define risk. What are the techniques of capital budgeting under risk and uncertainty?

16. A factory manufacturing plastic buckets is working at 40% capacity and produces 10,000 buckets p.a. The present cost breakup for the bucket is as under.

    a. Material   Rs. 10

    b. Labour   Rs. 3

    c. Overhead   Rs. 5 (60% fixed)

    d. Selling price   Rs. 20 per bucket

If it decided to work the factory at 50% capacity, the selling price would fall by 3%; at 90% capacity, the selling price would fall by 5%; accompanied by a similar fall in the price of the material. You are required to calculate the profit at 50% and 90% capacity and also calculate the break-even point for the same capacity production.

17. From the following information , calculate material variances

Material	Standard	Actual
A	80 units @ ₹ 40 per unit	100 units @ ₹ 30 per unit
B	120 units @ ₹ 60 per unit	200 units @ ₹ 68 per unit
Yield	90 % of input	265 units

18. A firm of investment consultants have been approached by one of their clients with regard to the investment of a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 over a period of two years. After a thorough survey of the available opportunities, two alternatives (A and B) are proposed, one involving a small amount of risk, the other being risk free.

Investment A will lead to a return of either 8%, 10% or 12% in each year but, due to the nature of the investment, there will be same correlation between year 1 and year 2 returns. This is shown by the following table which gives the probability of various returns in year 2 given the returns in year 1.

Year 1	Year 2		
8%	0.6	0.3	0.1
10%	0.2	0.5	0.3
12%	0.1	0.2	0.7

At this stage, the three different returns in year 1 are considered to be equally likely.

Investment B will produce a certain return of 9.5% per year.

You may ignore the effects of taxation, and you may assume that the interest earned in year I is re- invested for the second year.

Required:

Assuming that whichever alternative is chosen, the investment will be made for the full two-year period:

a. Draw a decision tree to represent the alternative courses of action and outcomes.

b. Based on the expected value of returns, which investment would you recommend?

c. What is the probability that investment B produces a greater return than Investment A?   (2 x 5 = 10 weightage)