

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Electronics) (Fourth Semester)

EXAMINATION, July, 2022

(Elective Course)

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

Paper Code				
ELC	4	0	4	(I)

Questions Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 60 questions. Examinee is required to answer any 50 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. If more than 50 questions are attempted by student, then the first attempted 50 questions will be considered for evaluation. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 60 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को किन्हीं 50 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। यदि छात्र द्वारा 50 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 50 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. What stock represents ownership and enjoys certain preferences than ordinary stock ?
 - (A) Authorized stock
 - (B) Preferred stock
 - (C) Incorporator's stock
 - (D) Presidential stock
2. What represents the ownership of stockholders who have a residual claim on the assets of the corporation after all other claims have been settled ?
 - (A) Authorized capital stock
 - (B) Preferred stock
 - (C) Incorporator's stock
 - (D) Common stock
3. Aggregation of individuals formed for the purpose of conducting a business and recognized by law as a fictitious person is called _____.
 - (A) Partnership
 - (B) Investors
 - (C) Corporation
 - (D) Stockholders
4. Which is true about corporation ?
 - (A) It is worse type of business organization.
 - (B) The minimum number of incorporators to start a corporation is three.
 - (C) Its life is dependent on the lives of the incorporators.
 - (D) The stockholders of the corporation are only liable to the extent of their investments.
5. Which is true about partnership ?
 - (A) It has a perpetual life.
 - (B) It will be dissolved if one of the partners ceases to be connected with the partnership.
 - (C) It can be handed down from one generation of partners to another.
 - (D) Its capitalization must be equal for each partner.
6. What is the simplest form of business organization ?
 - (A) Sole proprietorship
 - (B) Partnership
 - (C) Enterprise
 - (D) Corporation

7. Is an artificial being created by operation of law, having the right of succession and the process, attributes and properties expressly authorized by the law or incident to its existence ?
- (A) Corporation
 - (B) Property
 - (C) Partnership
 - (D) Organization
8. A form of business organization in which a person conducts his business alone and entirely for his own profit, being solely responsible for all its activities and liabilities :
- (A) Sole proprietorship
 - (B) Entrepreneurship
 - (C) Partnership
 - (D) Corporation
9. What is the factor name of the formula $(1 + i)^{-n}$?
- (A) Uniform gradient future worth
 - (B) Capital recovery
 - (C) Single payment present worth
 - (D) Single payment compound amount
10. What is the main reason why the sinking fund method of computing depreciation is seldom used in the industry ?
- (A) Unstable economy.
 - (B) Rate of interest cannot be exactly determined.
 - (C) The initial depreciation is high.
 - (D) The initial depreciation is low.
11. What refers to an imaginary cost representing what will not be received if a particular strategy is rejected ?
- (A) Opportunity cost
 - (B) Ghost cost
 - (C) Horizon cost
 - (D) Null cost
12. What method is often used in municipal project evaluations where benefits and costs accrue to different segments of the community ?
- (A) Annual cost method
 - (B) Benefit-cost ratio
 - (C) Rate of return method
 - (D) EUAC

13. Capitalized cost of a project is also known as _____.
- (A) Infinite cost
 - (B) Life cycle cost
 - (C) Life cost
 - (D) Project cost
14. What refers to the present worth of cost associated with an asset for an infinite period of time ?
- (A) Annual cost
 - (B) Increment cost
 - (C) Capitalized cost
 - (D) Operating cost
15. The unrecovered depreciation which results due to poor estimates as to the life of the equipment is called _____.
- (A) Sunk cost
 - (B) Economic life
 - (C) In-place value
 - (D) Annuity
16. The process of determining the value or worth of a physical property for specific reason is called _____.
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Valuation
 - (C) Economy
 - (D) Depletion
17. The first cost to be incurred if the piece of equipment now in place had been bought for a second hand dealer or some other business is called _____.
- (A) Material cost
 - (B) Fixed cost
 - (C) First cost
 - (D) In-place value
18. What refers to the value of an intangible item which arises from the exclusive right of a company to provide a specified product and service in a certain region of the country ?
- (A) Company value
 - (B) Going value
 - (C) Goodwill value
 - (D) Franchise value

19. What refers to the value of an asset which a disinterested third party, different from the buyer and seller, will determine in order to establish a price acceptable to both parties ?
- (A) Book value
 - (B) Market value
 - (C) Fair value
 - (D) Franchise value
20. Salvage value is sometimes known as _____.
- (A) Scrap value
 - (B) Going value
 - (C) Junk value
 - (D) Second-hand value
21. A mathematical expression also known as the present value of annuity of one is called _____.
- (A) Load factor
 - (B) Demand factor
 - (C) Sinking fund factor
 - (D) Present worth factor
22. What do you call the after-tax present worth of all depreciation effects over the depreciation period of the asset ?
- (A) Asset recovery
 - (B) Depreciation recovery
 - (C) Period recovery
 - (D) After-tax recovery
23. Using factor method, the depletion at any given year is equal to :
- (A) Initial cost of property times number of unit sold during the year divided by the total unit in property.
 - (B) Initial cost of property divided by the number of units sold during the year.
 - (C) Initial cost of property times number of units sold during the year.
 - (D) Initial cost of property divided by the total units in property.
24. The depletion allowance method of computing depletion is commonly known as _____.
- (A) Unit method
 - (B) Percentage method
 - (C) Factor method
 - (D) Sinking fund method

25. Under the depletion allowance method in computing depreciation, the depletion charge is equal to either _____ whichever is smaller.
- (A) Fixed percentage of gross income or the net taxable income.
 - (B) Fixed percentage of gross income or 50% of the net taxable income.
 - (C) 50% of the fixed percentage of gross income or 50% of the net taxable income.
 - (D) 50% of the fixed percentage of gross income or the net taxable income.
26. What are the common methods of computing depletion charge ?
- (A) Rational method and irrational method
 - (B) Conservative method and conventional method
 - (C) Unit method and percentage method
 - (D) Discrete method and depletion allowance method
27. What type of depreciation is due to the reduction of the physical ability of an equipment or asset to produce results ?
- (A) Functional depreciation
 - (B) Design depreciation
 - (C) Physical depreciation
 - (D) Demand depreciation
28. What type of depreciation is due to the reduction in the demand for the function that the equipment or asset was designed to render ?
- (A) Functional depreciation
 - (B) Design depreciation
 - (C) Physical depreciation
 - (D) Demand depreciation
29. The declining balance method is also known as _____.
- (A) Double percentage method
 - (B) Constant percentage method
 - (C) Modified sinking fund method
 - (D) Modified SYD method
30. In what method of computing depreciation where it assumes that the annual cost of depreciation is a fixed percentage of the book value at the beginning of the year ?
- (A) Straight line method
 - (B) Sinking fund method
 - (C) Sum-of-year digit method
 - (D) Declining balance method

31. What is defined as the current assets minus inventories and prepaid expenses ?
- (A) Profit margin ratio
 - (B) Price-earnings ratio
 - (C) Return of investment ratio
 - (D) Quick ratio
32. The common ratio is the ratio of :
- (A) Net credit sales to average net receivable
 - (B) Current assets to current liabilities
 - (C) Gross profit to net sales
 - (D) Net income to owner's equity
33. What is the basic accounting equation ?
- (A) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liability} + \text{Owner's equity}$
 - (B) $\text{Liability} = \text{Assets} + \text{Owner's equity}$
 - (C) $\text{Owner's equity} = \text{Assets} + \text{Liability}$
 - (D) $\text{Owner's equity} = \text{Liability} - \text{Assets}$
34. The ability to convert assets to cash quickly is known as :
- (A) Solvency
 - (B) Liquidity
 - (C) Leverage
 - (D) Insolvency
35. The ability to meet debts as they become due is known as _____.
- (A) Solvency
 - (B) Liquidity
 - (C) Leverage
 - (D) Insolvency
36. What is a government bond which has an indefinite life rather than a specific maturity ?
- (A) Coupon
 - (B) Bill
 - (C) Debenture
 - (D) Consol
37. What is another term for "acid-test ratio" ?
- (A) Current ratio
 - (B) Quick ratio
 - (C) Profit margin ratio
 - (D) Price-earnings ratio
38. Gross margin is the ratio of the gross profit to _____.
- (A) Net sale
 - (B) Owner's equity
 - (C) Inventory turnover
 - (D) Quick assets

39. Return on investment ratio is the ratio of the :
- (A) Net income to owner's equity
 - (B) Market price per share to earnings per share
 - (C) Cost of goods sold to average cost of inventory at hand
 - (D) Net credit sales to average net receivable
40. Capitalized cost of any structure or property is computed by which formula ?
- (A) First cost + Interest of first cost
 - (B) Annual cost – Interest of first cost
 - (C) First cost + Cost of perpetual maintenance
 - (D) First cost + Salvage value
41. As applied to capitalized asset, the distribution of the initial cost by a periodic changes to operation as in depreciation or the reduction of a debt by either periodic or irregular prearranged programs is called _____.
- (A) Annuity
 - (B) Amortization
 - (C) Capital recovery
 - (D) Annuity factor
42. The flow back of profit plus depreciation from a given project is called _____.
- (A) Capital recovery
 - (B) Cash flow
 - (C) Economic return
 - (D) Earning value
43. What denotes in the fall in the exchange rate of one currency in terms of the others ? This term is usually applies to the floating exchange rate :
- (A) Currency appreciation
 - (B) Currency depreciation
 - (C) Currency devaluation
 - (D) Currency float
44. What refers to the negotiable claim issued by a bank in lien of a term deposit ?
- (A) Time deposit
 - (B) Bond
 - (C) Capital gain certificate
 - (D) Certificate of deposit
45. What is the reduction in the money value of capital asset is called ?
- (A) Capital expenditure
 - (B) Capital loss
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) Deficit

46. What is used when a quick estimate of the doubling time for the invested money is needed ?
- (A) Rule of 48
 - (B) Rule of 36
 - (C) Rule of 24
 - (D) Rule of 72
47. What do you call a one-time credit against taxes ?
- (A) Due credit
 - (B) Tax credit
 - (C) Credible credit
 - (D) Revenue credit
48. The ratio of the net income before taxes to net sales is called _____.
- (A) Current ratio
 - (B) Inventory turnover
 - (C) Profit margin ratio
 - (D) Price-earnings ratio
49. What is a measure of the average speed with which accounts receivable are collected ?
- (A) Current ratio
 - (B) Quick ratio
 - (C) Acid-test ratio
 - (D) Receivable turnover
50. The original record of a business transaction is recorded in this book :
- (A) Workbook
 - (B) Journal
 - (C) Ledger
 - (D) Account book
51. What is a secondary book of accounts, the information of which obtained from the journal is called ?
- (A) Balanced Sheet
 - (B) Ledger
 - (C) Worksheet
 - (D) Trial Balance
52. What is used to record historical financial transactions ?
- (A) Bookkeeping system
 - (B) Ledger system
 - (C) Balance check
 - (D) General journal system
53. What is another term for “current assets” ?
- (A) Fixed assets
 - (B) Non-liquid assets
 - (C) Liquid assets
 - (D) Cash

54. What refers to the interest rate at which the present worth of the cash flow on a project is zero of the interest earned by an investment ?
- (A) Economic return
 - (B) Yield
 - (C) Rate of return
 - (D) Return of investment
55. Lands, buildings, plants and machineries are examples of what type of asset ?
- (A) Current asset
 - (B) Trade investment asset
 - (C) Fixed asset
 - (D) Intangible asset
56. The profit derived from a project or business enterprise without consideration of obligations to financial contributors and claims of others based on profit is known as _____.
- (A) Yield
 - (B) Economic return
 - (C) Earning value
 - (D) Gain
57. What represents the share of participation in business organizations ?
- (A) Franchise
 - (B) Partnership
 - (C) Stock
 - (D) Corporation
58. Cash money and credit necessary to establish and operate an enterprise are generally called _____.
- (A) Capital
 - (B) Funds
 - (C) Assets
 - (D) Liabilities
59. What refers to the residual value of a company's assets after all outside liabilities (shareholders excluded) have been allowed for ?
- (A) Dividend
 - (B) Equity
 - (C) Return
 - (D) Par value
60. The amount of company's profit that the Board of Directors of the corporation decides to distribute to ordinary shareholders is called _____.
- (A) Dividend
 - (B) Return
 - (C) Share of stock
 - (D) Equity

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the most correct/appropriate answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ☒ (C) (D)

Q. 3 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ☒ (C) (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।