

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks allotted to the question.
 3. Working Notes should form the part of your answer.
 4. Calculate Figures upto two decimal points wherever required.

1. a) Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentence. (Any Eight)

8

- 1) The purpose of inventory control is _____.
 - To Control flow of raw material
 - To Control invention
 - To Maintain optimum level of inventory
 - None of these
- 2) When the actual overhead is more than the absorbed overhead. it is called _____.
 - Over absorption
 - Under absorption
 - Capacity Cost
 - None of these
- 3) Interest on Investment increases _____.
 - Costing profit
 - Financial profit
 - Financial loss
 - Assets
- 4) Factory overheads are recovered as _____.
 - % of Direct wages
 - % of Cost of production
 - % of Sales
 - None of the above
- 5) Variable Costs change _____.
 - With change in fixed cost
 - With change in selling price
 - Proportionately with the change of output
 - None of the above
- 6) Indirect Costs are known as _____.
 - Variable Costs
 - Fixed Costs
 - Overheads
 - None of the above

Turn Over

- 7) Labour Turnover is measured by _____.
 - Replacement Method
 - Separation Method
 - Flux Method
 - All of the above
- 8) Deductions allowed as per Payment of Wages Act include _____.
 - House Rent
 - Income tax
 - P. F. Deductions
 - All of the above
- 9) Under Perpetual Inventory System, stock is ascertained _____.
 - Periodically
 - Continuously
 - At end of the year
 - None of the above
- 10) Payment to other parties is called as _____.
 - Out of pocket cost
 - Book cost
 - Future cost
 - Postponable cost
- b) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Seven)
1. Carriage Inwards is an overheads.
 2. Abnormal idle time wages are included in the cost of production.
 3. The terms 'Allocation' & 'Apportionment' have the same meaning in costing.
 4. Financial Accounts give product wise break-up of profit or loss.
 5. Cost Accounting is a branch of Financial Accounting.
 6. Stores Ledger is maintained in the Cost Accounting department.
 7. Purchase Requisition Note is prepared by the Stores department.
 8. Reconciliation of Cost and Financial accounts is necessary in case of non-integrated system of accounts.
 9. Under / Over absorption of overheads take place only when predetermined rate of overheads is used.
 10. Total Cost = Prime Cost + All Indirect Costs.

3

Q.P. Code : 19492

3

2. a) Keshav Ltd. has five departments. A, B, C, D are production departments and S is a service department. The expenses incurred during the month of March, 2017 are as follows. 8

Expenses	Amount (₹)
Rent	25,000
Repairs to Plant	17,500
Depreciation on Plant	11,970
Supervision	39,998
Insurance on Stocks	16,000
Recreation	5,992
Lighting	18,000

The following data are also available in respect of the five departments

Particulars	Departments				
	Production				Service
	A	B	C	D	S
Area (in Sq. Ft.)	1400	1200	1100	900	400
No. of Workers	25	20	10	10	5
Direct Wages (₹)	10,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Value of Plant (₹)	20,000	18,000	16,000	10,000	6,000
Value of Stock (₹)	15,000	10,000	5,000	2,000	---
No. of Light Points	14	12	11	9	4

Prepare a Statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

- b) From the following information, Prepare Stores Ledger and find out value of Closing Stock as per FIFO Method 7

Date 2017 Jan.	Transactions	Units	Rate per unit (₹)
1	Balance	500	40
2	Sales	300	46.5
6	Purchases	800	44
8	Sales	400	47.6
12	Sales	300	48.8
14	Purchases	400	50
26	Sales	600	52.2

Shortage of 15 units was found on 31st Jan. 2017.

OR

Turn Over

5

You are required to find out Mr. Ashish's total earnings, Effective hourly cost of Mr. Ashish and the Expected sales value of job - 'A'

OR

3. a) A Company is having three production departments namely, A, B & C and two service departments X and Y. The expenses incurred during the month of Dec 2016 are as follows:

Expenses	Amount (₹)
Supervision <i>No. of worker</i>	300,000
Fire Insurance on stock <i>value of stock</i>	100,000
Motive Power <i>H.P. of machine</i>	180,000
Electric Lighting <i>No. of light pt</i>	60,000
Rent and taxes <i>Area</i>	100,000
Repairs and Maintenance <i>value of plant</i>	170,000
Depreciation on Plant <i>value of plant</i>	85,000

The following formation is also available for above departments:

Particulars	Production Departments			Service Depts.	
	A	B	C	X	Y
Floor space (Sq. ft.)	1500	1000	900	500	100
No. of workers	200	100	100	150	50
H.P. of Machine	80	50	20	-----	-----
Direct Wages ₹	30,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Value of Plant ₹	120,000	90,000	60,000	30,000	40,000
Value of Stock ₹	1,50,000	90,000	60,000	-----	-----
Light Points	40	20	20	10	10

Prepare a Statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

- b) A Worker worked in a factory and he is getting his wages where company is following Halsey Method (50%) of Remuneration. A worker's weekly wages is ₹ 1440 for 48 hours plus a cost of living bonus is ₹ 10 per hour. He is given task which he is expected to complete in 8 hours. He could complete that task in 7 hours. What would be his total hourly rate of earnings? Also calculate his total earnings if company would have opted Rowan Plan.

Turn Over

Q.P. Code : 19492

6

4. Following particulars have been taken from the books of Heena Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 15
for the year ended 31st March 2017

Particulars	Amount ₹
Purchases of Raw Materials +RM	4,50,000
Direct wages PC	3,00,000
Power FO	50,000
Depreciation on Plant f.o	20,000
Rent on Factory Building f.o	25,000
Sales Bottom	30,00,000
Opening stock of Raw Materials +RM	20,000
Opening stock of Finished Goods (1,000 Units) +COP	2,50,000
Office salary O.A	5,00,000
Depreciation on Office Buildings O.A	20,500
Office Sundry expenses O.A	50,500
Purchase of Plant	10,00,000
Interest Received on Investments	50,000
Expenses on Delivery Van S.D	90,000
Cost of Catalogues S.D	13,500
Income tax paid	20,000
Show Room Expenses S.D	22,500
Closing stock of Raw Materials (-) RM	25,000

During the year 10,000 Units were produced out of which 2,000 Units remain unsold. Prepare Cost Sheet and show total and per unit cost. Also show total profit and per unit profit.

OR

4. Following is the Profit & Loss Account of Deo Ltd. for the year ended 31-03-2017. 15

Profit & Loss Account
For the year ended 31-03-2017

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Materials consumed	20,00,000	By Sales (12,000 units)	48,00,000
To Wages	7,54,000	By Closing Stock of Finished Goods(3000units)	6,60,000
To Manufacturing Expenses	5,46,000	By Interest on Investment	1,70,000
To Office Expenses	5,25,000	By Profit on Sale of Assets	2,00,000
To Selling & Distribution Exp.	9,60,000		
To Goodwill written off	1,40,000		
To Income Tax	75,000		
To Net Profit	8,30,000		
	58,30,000		58,30,000

Turn Over

The Cost accounts record for the above period showed the following :

1. Material consumed @ ₹ 100 per unit produced.
2. Selling and distribution overheads were absorbed @ ₹ 70 per unit sold.
3. Direct wages @ ₹ 60 per unit produced.
4. Office overheads were absorbed @ ₹ 50 per unit produced.
5. Manufacturing overheads were absorbed @ 20% of Prime cost.

You are required to prepare the detailed Cost Sheet for the year ended 31-03-2017 and a Statement of Reconciliation.

5. a) What do you mean by Material Control? What are its objectives?
b) Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.

8

7

OR

5. Write Short notes on (Any Three)
- a) Functional Classification of Overheads
 - b) Gantt's Task Bonus Plan
 - c) ABC Analysis of Inventory Control
 - d) Stock Levels
 - e) Cost Centre

15

⑦

T.Y.B.COM / SEM - V / Regular / Nov. 2017

Q.P. Code : 23697

A/C - II

(2 ½ Hours)

(Total Marks: 75)

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N. B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.
 (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 (3) Working notes should form part of your answers.
 (4) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. (A) Match the Column (Any Eight) :

(8)

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1) Amalgamation of Companies	• Shareholders Funds
2) Personal Investment Accounting	• Fixed income bearing security
3) Equity Shares	• Tangible Fixed Asset
4) Government Bonds	• Current Asset
5) Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve	• AS-13
6) Trade Receivable	• Variable income bearing securities
7) Cum- Interest price of Investment	• AS-14
8) Disclosure of Land and Building	• Statutory Reserve
9) Net Asset Method	• Includes Interest
10) During Internal Reconstruction, increase in the value of asset is	• Purchase Consideration
	• Credited to Capital Reduction A/c
	• Debited to Capital Reduction A/c

(B) State whether the following statements are True or False. Rewrite the statement (Any Seven)

(7)

- No new company is formed at the time of Internal Reconstruction.
- On Amalgamation of companies, the company which takes over another company is called Transferee Company.
- When short term investments are sold, profit on such sale is transferred to profit and Loss account.
- IFRS stands for International Financial Reporting Standards.
- Computer software is shown under the head Intangible assets in the balance sheet of a company.
- Arrears of Preference Dividend is shown under 'Other current Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet of a company.
- Balance in the Capital Reduction account is transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve Account.
- Interest on Debentures is calculated on cost of Debentures.
- Surrendered shares cannot be reissued.
- Capital Work in progress is shown under the head 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of a company.

TURN OVER

2. Following is the Balance Sheet of Hardship Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
14,000 8% Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	14,00,000	Goodwill	3,30,000
1,60,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	16,00,000	Land & Building	12,00,000
9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each (Secured on Land & Building)	7,00,000	Inventories	4,40,000
Accrued Interest on Debentures	31,500	Sundry Debtors :	
Director's Loan	1,40,000	Good	7,40,000
Sundry Creditors	6,20,000	Doubtful	1,20,000
		Bank	5,60,000
		Preliminary Expenses	20,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	10,81,500
Total	44,91,500	Total	44,91,500

Contingent Liabilities :

- 1) Arrears of cumulative preference dividend for 2 years.
- 2) Claims for damages pending in the court of law ₹ 2,00,000.

The following scheme of reconstruction was duly approved :

- 1) 8 % Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each were to be reduced to an equal number of fully paid preference shares of ₹ 60 each.
- 2) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each were to be reduced to an equal number of fully paid equity shares of ₹ 2.50 each.
- 3) Goodwill, preliminary expenses and accumulated losses are to be written off.
- 4) 8 % preference shareholders agreed to waive one year's dividend and to accept equity shares of ₹ 2.50 each fully paid for the balance of arrears of dividend.
- 5) Inventories are to be revalued at ₹ 4,00,000 and doubtful debtors to be written off.
- 6) 9 % debenture holders agreed to take over part of the security of the book value of ₹ 4,00,000 for ₹ 5,00,000 in part satisfaction of their claim and agreed to waive interest payable to them.
- 7) Sundry creditors agreed to forego ₹ 20,000 subject to the condition that the company must pay them half of the remaining amount immediately.
- 8) The contingent liability for the claim for damages materialized to the extent of 50%, which the company paid immediately.
- 9) The directors agreed to convert their loan into equity shares of ₹ 2.50 each fully paid.

You are required to pass journal entries in the books of Hardship Ltd.

OR

2. Sun Ltd. was formed to acquire the business of Moon Ltd. as on 31-03-2017. The (15)
summary balance sheet of Moon Ltd as on that date was as under :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid	4,50,000	Goodwill	60,000
General Reserve	75,000	Land & Building	2,40,000
Export Profit Reserve	24,000	Plant	2,40,000
Profit & Loss A/c	54,000	Investment	90,000
12% Debentures	1,80,000	Stock	1,20,000
Sundry Creditors	1,11,000	Sundry Debtors	1,50,000
Provision for tax	90,000	Bills Receivable – Trade	24,000
		Bank Balance	60,000
Total	9,84,000	Total	9,84,000

Terms of Acquisition :

- 1) Sun Ltd issued to Moon Ltd. 75,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at ₹12 per share.
- 2) Sun Ltd paid ₹4 in cash for each share of Moon Ltd.
- 3) Sun Ltd discharged 12% debentures of Moon Ltd at 10% premium by issue of its 15% debentures at a discount of 12%.
- 4) Sun Ltd paid liquidation expenses ₹15,000.
- 5) Sun Ltd revalued land and building at ₹3,00,000. Plant at 10% below book value, Stock at ₹1,05,000 and debtors subject to 5% provision for doubtful debts.
- 6) Moon Ltd sold one-fifth of the shares received from Sun Ltd at ₹13 per share.
- 7) Sun Ltd issued 30,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at ₹12 each to the public. The issue was fully subscribed and paid for.
- 8) Export profit reserve is to be maintained for the next three years.

You are required to:

- a) Compute Purchase Consideration.
- b) Pass journal entries in the books of Moon Ltd.

TURN OVER

3. Following are the summary of Balance Sheet of S Ltd and B Ltd as on 31-3-2017. (15)

Liabilities	S. Ltd. (₹)	B. Ltd. (₹)	Assets	S. Ltd. (₹)	B. Ltd. (₹)
8% Preference Share of ₹100 each	18,00,000	27,00,000	Goodwill	4,50,000	4,50,000
Equity Share of ₹100 each	27,00,000	45,00,000	Land & Building	18,00,000	22,50,000
General Reserve	2,25,000	2,70,000	Plant & Machinery	13,50,000	18,00,000
Revaluation Reserve	1,35,000	1,80,000	Computer	9,00,000	13,50,000
Export Profit Reserve	90,000	1,35,000	Investment	4,50,000	4,50,000
Profit & Loss A/c	45,000	90,000	Stock	9,00,000	13,50,000
10% Debenture of ₹100 each	9,00,000	13,50,000	Sundry Debtors	4,50,000	9,00,000
Term Loans	4,50,000	2,25,000	Bills Receivables	2,25,000	4,50,000
Sundry Creditors	6,75,000	5,40,000	Bank	5,85,000	11,25,000
Bills Payable	90,000	1,35,000			
Total	71,10,000	1,01,25,000	Total	71,10,000	1,01,25,000

SB Ltd. was formed to take over the business of S Ltd and B Ltd with an Authorized Share Capital of ₹90,00,000 consisting of 60,000, 12% preference shares of ₹100 each and 3,00,000 equity share of ₹10 each.

Terms of Amalgamation :

- 1) 8% preference shareholders of both the companies are issued equal number of 12% preference shares of SB Ltd. at a price of ₹125 each.
- 2) SB Ltd. will issue four equity shares for three equity shares of S Ltd. and four equity shares for five equity shares of B Ltd. The shares are to be issued at ₹35 each.
- 3) 10% debenture holders of both the companies are discharged by SB Ltd. by issuing such number of its 12% debentures of ₹100 each so as to maintain the same amount of interest.

TURN OVER

- 4) SB Ltd. agree to take over all assets and all liabilities at book values except the following :
- Tangible fixed assets at 10% more than book values.
 - Investments and sundry debtors at 90% of their book values.
- 5) Export profit reserves are to be maintained for three more years.

You are required to :

- Compute purchase consideration of S Ltd. and B Ltd.
- Pass journal entries after amalgamation in the books of SB Ltd. applying Purchase Method. (Narration is not required).

OR

3. (A) Prepare Vertical Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31-3-2017 of MAS Agro Ltd. : (08)

Particulars	₹
Interest on Investment	1,00,000
Sales	4,50,000
Opening Stock of Raw Material	60,000
Purchase of Raw Material	2,50,000
Employee Benefits Expenses	40,000
Audit fees	10,000
Sales Return	20,000

Additional Information:

- Interest on Investment was receivable ₹ 30,000.
- Closing Stock of Raw Material ₹ 40,000.
- Outstanding Audit fees ₹ 20,000.

- (B) On 1st April 2016 Mr. Rajesh holds 20,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each in H Ltd., (07)
at a cost of ₹ 3,00,000.

On 1st July, 2016 he purchased 4,000 additional shares of the same Company at a cost of ₹ 64,000.

On 1st October, 2016, Company issued bonus of one share for every six shares held as on that date.

On 1st January, 2017 he purchased right shares, announced by Company at the rate of two shares for every five shares held as on that date at ₹ 12 each.

On 31st January, 2017 he purchased 2,000 additional shares of the same Company at a cost of ₹ 36,000.

On 1st February 2017 he sold 1,000 shares for ₹ 20 each.

Prepare Investment in Equity Shares Account in the books of Mr. Rajesh for the year ended 31st March, 2017.

TURN OVER

4. The following is the Trial Balance of A Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017.

Debit Balances		Credit Balances	
	₹		₹
Fixed Assets - Tangibles	9,55,000	1,60,000 Equity Shares of	
Office Salaries	1,55,000	₹10 each fully paid up	16,00,000
Office Rent	1,20,000	Securities Premium	15,000
Establishment Expenses	58,000	General Reserve	50,000
Finance Expenses	49,000	Revenue from Operations	8,00,000
Sundry Debtors	90,000	Discount Received	8,700
Interim Dividend	80,000	Bills Payable	1,200
Cash on Hand	8,000	Sundry Creditors	24,600
Bank Balance	2,00,000	Profit & Loss Account	20,000
Security Deposit- short term	7,800	Provision for Taxation	70,000
Advance Tax (2016-17)	1,00,000	(2015-16)	
5% Investments in Bonds	2,10,000	Interest Received (Net of	9,500
Stock - Finished Goods	4,50,000	TDS ₹500)	
Advance Tax (2015-16)	80,000		
Selling Expenses	20,200		
Auditors Remuneration	16,000		
Total	25,99,000	Total	25,99,000

Additional Information :

- 1) Market value of investments is ₹2,10,000 while face value is ₹2,00,000.
- 2) Auditors remuneration includes their fees as auditors ₹10,000 and remaining as Consultants.
- 3) Sundry Debtors include due for more than 6 months ₹15,000. All debts are considered good and unsecured.
- 4) Provide for outstanding expense : Office Salaries ₹8,000; Office Rent ₹10,000; Establishment expenses ₹7,000.
- 5) Provision for tax for the current year ₹1,00,000 to be made.
- 6) The income tax assessment for year 2015-16 was completed resulting into a gross demand of ₹78,000.
- 7) The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is 2,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each.
- 8) Transfer ₹1,00,000 to general reserve.

Prepare statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017 and a balance sheet as on that date of A Ltd. Ignore previous year's figures and corporate dividend tax.

OR

TURN OVER

4. Mr. Shivam holds 1,000 – 10% Debentures of ₹100 each in TM Ltd. as on 1st April, 2016 at a cost of ₹1,20,000. Interest is payable half yearly on 30th September and 31st March every year. Transactions for the year are as follow :

Date	Particulars	Number of Debentures	Rate ₹
30/06/2016	Purchased	500	102 Cum Interest
01/10/2016	Purchased	500	97 Ex Interest
31/12/2016	Sold	700	110 Cum Interest
01/02/2017	Sold	300	98 Ex Interest
01/03/2017	Purchased	200	105 cum Interest

The books of accounts are closed on 31st March every year.

Prepare Investment in 10% Debenture Account in the books of Shivam for the year ended 31/03/2017. Market value of the above investment on 31st March 2017 was ₹1,30,000.

5. (a) What is Purchase Consideration? Explain the different methods of computation of Purchase Consideration? (08)
- (b) Distinguish between Internal Reconstruction and External Reconstruction of Companies. (07)

OR

5. Write short notes on **Any Three** of the following : (15)
- Purchase method of Amalgamation.
 - Tangible fixed assets and Intangible fixed assets.
 - Need of convergence to IFRS.
 - Capital Reduction Account.
 - Cum Interest and Ex Interest Price.

F A

TURN OVER

T.Y. B.Com / Sem: - V
Regular Exam Nov. 2017
A/C. III

QP CODE : 2548

[Time: 2:30 Hours]

[Marks: 70]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory and carry 15 marks each.
 2. Question nos. 2 to 5 have internal option
 3. Working notes should form part of your answer.
 4. Proper presentation and neatness is essential.
 5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.
 6. Figure to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Rewrite the following statements serially and state whether they are True or False (Any Eight).

1. Management Accounting is future oriented.
2. Tactical information is generated internally.
3. Unclaimed dividend is a current liability.
4. Owed fund is an external fund.
5. Salary is shown under office and administration expenses.
6. Common size income statement shows performance in terms of 100.
7. Cash flow statement is prepared as per AS-3.
8. Purchase of vehicle is an application of cash outflow from investing activity.
9. Working capital is excess of current asset over current liabilities.
10. Manufacturing organisation requires higher working capital.

B) Match the item in Column 'A' with most appropriate item in column 'B' and rewrite (Any seven)

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Goodwill	a. Current Asset
2. Own funds	b. Non-operating Income
3. Stock	c. Discount allowed to customers
4. Dividend received on shares	d. Capital gearing ratio
5. Balance sheet ratios	e. Redemption of Debenture
6. Revenue statement ratio	f. Gross profit ratio
7. Composite ratio	g. Internal sources of Finance
8. Operating Activity	h. Return on equity capital ratio
9. Financing Activity	i. Sale of vehicle
10. Investing activity	j. Fictitious Assets
	k. Intangible Assets

[TURN OVER]

- Q.2 The Management of Maruti Ltd has called for a statement showing the working capital needed to finance a level of activity of 3,00,000 units for the year. The cost structure for the company's products for the said activity is as below:

Particulars	Cost per unit (₹)
Raw Material	20
Direct Labour	5
Overheads	15
Total Cost	40
Profit	10
Selling Price	50

- Past trend indicate that raw material are held in stock on an average for two months.
- Work in progress will approximate to half a month's production.
- Finished goods remain in warehouse on average for a month.
- Suppliers of material extend a month's credit.
- Two months credit is normally allowed to debtors.
- A minimum cash balance of ₹ 25,000 is expected to be maintained.
- Time lag in payment of wages and overhead is one month respectively.
- Provide Margin of safety of 10%.
- The Production pattern is assumed to be even during the Year.

From the above facts, you are required to prepare statement showing working capital required.

- Q.2 Following is the Balance Sheet of Prajita Ltd as on 31st March 2016-2017

Liabilities	2016(₹)	2017(₹)	Assets	2016(₹)	2017(₹)
Equity share capital	40,000	70,000	Land and Building	60,000	50,000
10% Preference Share Capital	80,000	50,000	Plant and Machinery	20,000	40,000
Reserve and Surplus	22,000	24,000	Trade Investments	50,000	40,000
10% Debentures	30,000	-	Current assets	57,000	22,000
Current Liabilities	25,000	15,000	Underwriting commission	10,000	8,000
Total	1,97,000	1,60,000	Total	1,97,000	1,60,000

Prepare a comparative balance sheet from the above in vertical form and comment on it.

[TURN OVER]

17

QP CODE : 25488

Q.3 M/s Pari Ltd. furnishes you their Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2017 and Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2017 with some additional information.

Dr.		Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31 st March, 2017		Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
To Cost of Goods Sold	12,00,000	By Sales	20,00,000	
To Office Expenses	2,60,000			
To Selling Expense	50,000			
To Provision for Taxation	1,80,000			
To Net profit c/d	3,10,000			
	20,00,000		20,00,000	
To Provision for Dividend	1,00,000	By Balance b/f	40,000	
To Balance c/f	2,50,000	By Net profit b/d	3,10,000	
	3,50,000		3,50,000	

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2017

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	Land and Building	5,00,000
10% Preference Share Capital	2,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,50,000
General Reserves	2,00,000	Copyrights	1,00,000
Profit and Loss Account	2,50,000	Furniture	2,00,000
15% Debentures	2,00,000	Closing Stock	3,00,000
10% Public Deposit	2,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Accounts Payable	2,50,000	Bills receivables	1,00,000
Bank Overdraft	20,000	Cash and Bank	50,000
Provision for Tax	1,80,000	Advance Income tax	1,00,000
Provision for Dividend	1,00,000		
	19,00,000		19,00,000

Market Price per equity share ₹ 25
Closing stock is ₹ 1,00,000 less than the opening stock.
Calculate following ratios:

- Gross profit ratio
- Operating Cost Ratio
- Stock Turnover ratio
- Return on Proprietor's fund
- Return on Capital Employed
- Stock to Working Capital ratio
- Current Ratio

Note: Vertical statements are not required.

OR

Q.3 Following are summarized Balance Sheets of Pratiksha Surve Ltd. as on 31st March 2016 and 2017. 15

Liabilities	2016 (₹)	2017 (₹)	Assets	2016 (₹)	2017 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Bank	35,000	16,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	80,000	Stock	40,000	75,000
10% Pref. Share Capital	50,000	80,000	Debtors	90,000	1,50,000
Bank Loan	70,000	1,10,000	Machinery	75,000	60,000
Reserves	20,000	25,000	Furniture	10,000	8,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	60,000	Land	1,70,000	2,80,000
Creditors	60,000	75,000	Buildings	1,40,000	99,000
Bills Payable	40,000	33,000	Goodwill	30,000	25,000
	5,90,000	7,13,000		5,90,000	7,13,000

Additional Information:

- Depreciation charged during 2017 was ₹4,000 on Furniture, ₹12,000 on Machinery and ₹20,000 on Buildings.
- Part of Machinery was sold for ₹15,000 at a loss of ₹4,000
- During 2017 interim dividend was paid ₹ 10,000 & Income Tax was paid ₹5,000.
- During the year part of the Building was sold at book-value.

You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement as per AS 3 (Use Indirect method)

- Q.4 The following balances appear in the books of A.K. Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2017.
You are required to prepare Revenue Statement in vertical form.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening Stock	60,000	Sales Return Inward	30,000
Net Profit b/f from P.Y	70,000	Profit on sale of Investment	15,000
Office rent	15,000	Loss by Fire	15,000
Carriage Inward	80,000	Closing Stock	50,000
Wages	82,000	Purchases	2,10,000
Octroi	15,000	Postage and Telegram	15,000
Office Staff Salaries	50,000	Provision for Tax	40,000
Audit Fees	30,000	Sales	6,23,000
Advertisement	35,000	Dividend on Shares Held	35,000
Finance Expenses	35,000	Carriage Outward	15,000
Loss on sale of Assets	40,000	Warehouse Expenses	15,000
Depreciation:		Import Duty	13,000
Plant and machinery	25,000	Proposed Dividend	45,000
Furniture	26,000		
Delivery Van	24,000		

OR

- Q4 Calculate trend percentage from the following information extracted from financial statements of M/s Shah Ltd. after arranging in vertical form

Balance sheet as on 31 march.....

Liabilities	31 March 2015 ₹	31 March 2016 ₹	31 March 2017 ₹	Assets	31 March 2015 ₹	31 March 2016 ₹	31 March 2017 ₹
Share capital	50,000	60,000	70,000	Fixed assets	40,000	50,000	60,000
Secured loan	20,000	30,000	20,000	Trade Investment	30,000	40,000	30,000
Current liabilities	12,000	13,000	14,000	Current assets	12,000	13,000	14,000
	82,000	1,03,000	1,04,000		82,000	1,03,000	1,04,000

Income statements for the year ended 31st March.

Particulars	31 March 2015 ₹	31 March 2016 ₹	31 March 2017 ₹
Net sale	50,000	55,000	60,000
Gross margin	20,000	25,000	25,000
operating expenses	12,000	14,000	15,000
Operating profit	8,000	11,000	10,000
cost of sale	30,000	30,000	35,000

- Q.5 a) Discuss the factors that affect working capital requirement?
b) Explain the functions of Management Accounting.

OR

- Q.5 Write Short Note on (Any three)

- 1) Distinguish between owned fund and owed fund
- 2) Net Worth
- 3) Cash flow from Investing Activity.
- 4) Users of Financial Statements
- 5) Types of working capital

08
07

15



T.Y.B.COM / SEM:-V

Regular Exam / NOV. 2017

Q.P. Code : 19483

B. ECO. III [Time: 2 ½ Hours]

[Marks: 75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Draw neat and clear figures wherever applicable.

Q.1 Attempt **any two** of the following.

- a. Explain the meaning and scope of public finance.
- b. Describe Dalton's version of Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.
- c. What is functional finance? Discuss the features of functional finance.

15

Q.2 Attempt **any two** of the following.

- a. Discuss the various sources of revenue of the government.
- b. Examine the merits and demerits of indirect taxes.
- c. Explain the factors affecting the shifting of a tax.

15

Q.3 Attempt **any two** of the following.

- a. Discuss the various causes of increase in public expenditure.
- b. Describe the various types of public debt.
- c. Explain the meaning and key issues in fiscal federalism.

15

Q.4 Attempt **any two** of the following.

- a. Explain the components of unorganized sector of Indian money market.
- b. Discuss the money market reforms introduced in India since 1991.
- c. What is capital market? Explain the structure of Indian capital market.

15

Q.5 A. State with reasons whether the following statements are true or false. (**any four**)

08

1. The basic principle of both public and private finance is the same.
2. Anti-inflationary taxation reduces savings.
3. Incidence of tax refers to the final money burden of a tax.
4. Direct taxes will not affect the willingness and ability to work, save and invest.
5. Capital levy is advocated to repay the debt raised during a war.
6. Revenue expenditures improve the productive capacity of the economy.
7. In India, the bill market is not yet fully developed.
8. Credit Rating Agencies are passive participants in the capital market.

B. Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statement. (**any seven**)

07

1. The function of public finance which came into prominence since the late 1930s is ---

- a) Distribution function
- b) Consumption function
- c) Stabilization function
- d) None of these

- 22
2. The test of maximum social advantage is -----
 - a) Economic stability
 - b) Improvement in production
 - c) Improvement in distribution
 - d) All of these
 3. ----- does not form the basis of sound finance.
 - a) Say's law
 - b) Assumption of full employment
 - c) Ricardian Equivalence Theorem
 - d) Lerner's Fundamental Rules
 4. The demerit of direct taxes is -----
 - a) Certain
 - b) Elastic
 - c) Arbitrary
 - d) Equitable
 5. ----- will involve a quid-pro-quo.
 - a) Income tax
 - b) Corporation tax
 - c) Prices of goods
 - d) Wealth tax
 6. In case of backward shifting, the burden of tax is shifted from -----
 - a) Producers to suppliers of factors of production
 - b) Producers to consumers
 - c) Consumers to producers
 - d) All of these
 7. ----- is not a part of the plan expenditure.
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Defence
 - c) Social services
 - d) Industry
 8. Primary deficit is obtained by deducting interest payments from the -----
 - a) Fiscal deficit
 - b) Revenue deficit
 - c) Monetised deficit
 - d) Budgetary deficit

9. As per FRBM Act, 2003 the central government should reduce revenue deficit to zero by -----.
- 2003-04
 - 2007-08
 - 2008-09
 - 2010-11
10. Certificates of Deposits are issued by -----
- Regional Rural Banks
 - Local Area Banks
 - Scheduled Commercial Banks
 - All of these
11. ----- is not the role of capital market.
- Mobilisation of savings
 - Channelisation of funds for investment
 - Industrial development
 - Development of commercial banking
12. Secondary market reforms of Indian capital market do not include -----.
- Screen based trading
 - Liquidity Adjustment Facility
 - Depository system
 - Rolling settlement

T.Y. B.COM :- Sem :- V

Regular Exam / Nov. 2017

M.H.R.M.

Q.P. Code : 22740

[Time: 2½ Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are **compulsory**.
 2. Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

1. Answer **any two** of the following: 15
 - a) Define Marketing. Explain the functions of Marketing.
 - b) What is Strategic Marketing Management? How is it different from Traditional Marketing Management? Explain.
 - c) What is Ethics in Marketing? Explain the importance of Ethics in Marketing.
2. Answer **any two** of the following. 15
 - a) Define Marketing Research. Discuss the features of Marketing Research.
 - b) What is Consumer Behaviour? Describe the factors influencing Consumer Behaviour.
 - c) Explain the term Product Positioning. What is its significance in Marketing?
3. Answer **any two** of the following: 15
 - a) Explain the term Marketing Mix. What are the various elements of Marketing Mix.
 - b) What is Brand Extension? Discuss the advantages of Brand Extension.
 - c) What is Pricing? Explain the factors affecting Pricing decision.
4. Answer **any two** of the following: 15
 - a) Explain the meaning of Physical Distribution. What are the components of Logistics?
 - b) Explain the term Direct Marketing. What are the various forms of Direct Marketing?
 - c) What is Publicity? Explain the features of Publicity.
5. (A) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate option given below. 5
 - i) Customer Relationship Management leads to _____.
 - a) Market segmentation
 - b) Brand loyalty
 - c) Product Positioning
 - d) None of these
 - ii) Marketing Decision Support System is a component of _____.
 - a) Marketing Research
 - b) Consumer Research
 - c) Marketing Information System
 - d) Consumer Behaviour
 - iii) Demography refers to study about different aspects of _____.
 - a) Population
 - b) Personality
 - c) Culture
 - d) Behaviour
 - iv) At the Introductory stage of the Product Life Cycle, the objective of Advertising is to _____.
 - a) Remind about the product
 - b) Clear Stock
 - c) Enhance Brand Equity
 - d) Create awareness
 - v) Advertising is _____ form of Promotion.
 - a) Paid
 - b) Unpaid
 - c) Positive
 - d) Negative

Turn Over

25

Q.P. Code : 22740

2

(B) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**.

- i) According to Selling Concept of Marketing, customers will prefer products that are widely available.
- ii) Marketing Information System is a component Marketing Research.
- iii) Repeat purchase by a satisfied customer is called as Brand Equity.
- iv) Public Relations builds company's image.
- v) Life style is an element of Psychographic Segmentation.

(C) Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Green Marketing | a) Product identification |
| 2) Customer Relationship Management | b) Use of various promotional tools |
| 3) Niche marketing | c) Marketing of products that are environment friendly |
| 4) Labelling | d) Brand Equity |
| 5) Integrated Marketing Communication | e) Targeting Specific Segment |

Turn Over

932EBF463941929CE437393033594CED

(26)

T.Y. B.Com / Sem:-V

Regular Exam / Nov. 2017

D.I.T.

Q.P. Code : 27005

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks : 75

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) **Figures to the right** indicate **maximum marks**.
(3) Working should form part of the **main answer**.

1. (a) Rewrite the following statements by choosing correct option as per the provisions of income tax laws (**any eight**) : **08**

(1) A new business was set up on 01-10-2016. It's first previous year will end on _____.

- 31-03-2017
- 30-09-2017
- 31-03-2018

(2) Unrealised rent is a deduction from _____.

- Net Annual Value
- Municipal Value
- Gross Annual Value

(3) Share of income received by a member of HUF from the HUF is _____.

- Fully exempt
- Fully Taxable
- 50% Taxable

(4) Agricultural income from land in Nepal is _____ for an ordinarily resident individual.

- taxable
- tax free
- partly taxable

(5) Mr. Pankaj paid fees for his school going daughter to King George school; Fees consisted of tuition fees ₹5,000 and development fees ₹2,000. He is entitled to a deduction u/s 80C equal to _____.

- ₹5,000
- ₹2,000
- ₹7,000

(6) If the owned building is let-out to be used as show room for display of goods, rent will be taxed as _____.

- Business income
- Income from house property
- Income from other sources

(7) Profit arising on sale of personal platinum jewellery is _____.

- Taxable as capital gains
- Not taxable being personal asset
- Not taxable being non-recurring in nature

(8) Mr. Desai contributed for his girl child under the Sukanya Samridhi account scheme. He is entitled to a deduction _____.

- u/s 80C
- u/s 80CCC
- u/s 80D

(9) Interest received on company debentures is _____.

- taxable
- taxfree
- partly taxable

TURN OVER

(10) _____ is not taxable.

- profits in lieu of salary
- gift from father
- illegal income

(b) State whether the following statements are True or False (any Seven) :

07

- (1) Income tax is an example of direct tax.
- (2) Capital gain arises on transfer of any asset.
- (3) Loan received from employer against salary is taxable.
- (4) Stock of finished goods of a business, is not a capital asset.
- (5) Previous year means financial year.
- (6) All pensions are exempt from tax.
- (7) Award received from employer by an employee is taxable in the hands of the employee.
- (8) Exemption and deduction are not same.
- (9) Municipal Taxes paid in advance are deducted from Gross Annual Value in the year of payment.
- (10) Service Tax paid is disallowed as business expenditure.

2. Sonam Chandratre, an Indian resident, joined ABC Ltd. on 1st July, 2016 after completing her MBA in finance. The terms of employment were as follows; The salary for each month became due on the last date of the month.

Basic salary : ₹ 20,000 per month.

Dearness Allowance : @ 25% of Basic salary.

Childrens' Education Allowance covered u/s 10(14) : ₹ 8,000 received in August 2016 (No expenditure on childrens' education).

Bonus : Equal to One month basic salary received in October 2016.

She had availed an higher education loan of ₹ 4,00,000 from a bank. She paid ₹ 45,000 to the bank during the year against the loan, of which ₹ 39,000 was interest for the year 2016-17 and ₹ 6,000 principal repayment.

She received the followings :

- (i) Interest of ₹ 25,000 on her PPF A/c.
- (ii) Annual interest on 9% Debentures issued by X Ltd. of the nominal value of ₹ 1,00,000.
- (iii) Dividend from Indian companies ₹ 36,000.
- (iv) Interest on her savings bank account with a co-operative bank ₹ 12,000.

Compute the Taxable Income of Sonam Chandratre for Assessment Year 2017-18.

OR

TURN OVER

2. Following details are available for the year ended 31st March 2017, for the house properties owned by Homesick, an Indian resident: 15

Particulars	Mumbai (₹)	Delhi (₹)
Municipal Valuation	94,000	72,000
Fair Rent	92,000	78,000
Actual Rent Received	96,000	76,000
Building Maintenance Charges	7,000	2,400
Fire Insurance Premium	0	4,200
Municipal Tax @ 10% of Municipal valuation	Paid	Due but not paid

He borrowed ₹5,00,000 for the renovation of Delhi Property on 01.07.2016. Interest for the year 2016-17 amounted to ₹45,000.

He received interest of ₹65,000 on term deposits with bank and savings accounts interest of ₹8,000. He has a dependent son who is suffering from 'severe physical disability' (88%) and he has incurred expenses on his maintenance.

Compute the Taxable Income of Homesick for Assessment Year 2017-18.

3. Mr. Padmpani provides the following information for the previous year ended 31st March, 2017. You are required to compute his net taxable income for the Assessment Year 2017-18. 15

Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Office Salaries	2,80,000	By Gross Profit	10,00,000
To General Expenses	80,000	By Interest on National Saving Certificate	15,000
To Interest on Capital	30,000	By Winning from Lotteries	65,000
To Advance Income Tax	25,000		
To VAT paid	10,000		
To Income Tax	5,000		
To Donations	20,000		
To Bad Debts	70,000		
To Depreciation	45,000		
To Drawing	30,000		
To Net Profit	4,85,000		
Total	10,80,000	Total	10,80,000

TURN OVER

Additional Information :

- (1) He spent ₹26,000 as medical expenditure on his father "a very senior citizen", who is not covered under medical insurance scheme and he paid ₹4,000 to Star Health Insurance Co. in respect of Medical Insurance for self.
- (2) Depreciation as per Income Tax Act is ₹50,000.
- (3) General expenses include ₹12,000 spent on Birth-day celebration of his son.

OR

3. Dr. Amitabh provides the following information for the previous year ended 31st March, 2017. You are required to compute his net taxable income for the Assessment Year 2017-18 : 15

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
Salaries to Staff	45,000	Consultation fees	2,50,000
Laboratory expenses	35,000	Visiting fees	67,000
Rent of operation room	26,000	Gift from Patients	5,000
Purchase of Medicines	15,000	Sale of Medicines	19,000
Income Tax	9,000	Dividend from foreign companies	30,000
Motor car expenses	23,500		
Membership fees	500		
Charity and Donations	12,500		
Surplus	2,04,500		
Total	3,71,000	Total	3,71,000

Additional Information :

- (1) He paid ₹15,000 to GIC for medical insurance of self, his wife and children.
- (2) Depreciation as Motor Car is ₹14,000 as per Income Tax Act.
- (3) He paid Life Insurance Premium for his son ₹55,000 by cash.
- (4) Investment made in units of a Mutual fund approved u/s 80C of the Income Tax Act ₹40,000.

TURN OVER