



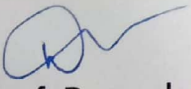
# Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics

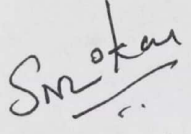
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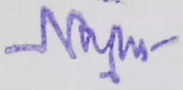
Date: 10 APR 2019

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS WHILE SUBMITTING INTERNAL PROJECT (ATKT), APRIL, 2019

- 1) The project should be hand written only.
- 2) The project should be submitted on full size paper.
- 3) The student should write his name, department, semester, exam seat no. and subject on the first page.
- 4) Student should download and take the printout of questions to his Roll no. and attach it with his answer paper.
- 5) Student to submit photocopy of fee payment receipt with every subject.
- 6) Student should submit the project as mentioned below:

  
Prof. Durgesh Kenkre  
(Exam Convener)

  
Prof. Subhashini Naikar  
(Vice Principal, Degree SFC)

  
Dr. N. N. Pandey  
(Principal)

DI/N-STD/GEN/00

## INTERNAL QUESTIONS FOR FYBAF SEMESTER 1 ATKT, MARCH, 2019

### Financial Accounting 1

#### ● 1081

1.Kothari purchased 2 Trucks from Mahindra Limited on hire purchase system on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015. The cash price of each truck was Rs. 125000. The payment was made as follows:

01-01-2015	Rs. 30000	Each truck
31-12-2015	Rs. 35000	Each truck
31-12-2016	Rs. 40000	Each truck
31-12-2017	Rs. 45000	Each truck

2.Depreciate @ 20% p.a. on original cost is charged.

You are required to calculate interest per year and show the necessary accounts in the books of Kothari.

Transactions Excluded under Accounting Standard – 9 Revenue Recognition.

3.Write short note on “Capital Expenditure”.

4.What is Measurement of Inventory according to AS2

#### ● 1082

1.Nitya Ltd. Produces chemical A. From the following data, Calculate the value of closing stock:

Direct Materials – Rs. 5 per unit

Direct Labour – Rs. 2 per Unit

Chargeable Expenses – Rs. 3 per Unit

Normal Capacity -12000 units p.a.

Actual Production – 10000 units p.a.

Fixed Production overheads – Rs. 60000p.a.

The company has 2000 units of closing stock at the end of the year.

2.Features of Accounting Standard 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies.

3.Write short note on “Weighted Average Method”.

4.Write short note on “Revenue Expenditure”.

- **1154**

1.State whether the following are capital, revenue or deferred revenue expenditure. (i) Carriage of Rs. 7,500 spent on machinery purchased and installed. (ii) Heavy advertising costs of Rs. 20,000 spent on the launching of a company's new product. (iii) Rs. 200 paid for servicing the company vehicle, including Rs. 50 paid for changing the oil. (iv) Construction of basement costing Rs. 1,95,000 at the factory premises.

2.Write short note on "FIFO".

3.What is Manufacturing Account.

4.Basis of Allocation of Expenses and Income /Receipts under Departmental Accounting.

- **1170**

1.State with reasons whether the following are Capital Expenditure or Revenue Expenditure: (i) Expenses incurred in connection with obtaining a licence for starting the factory were Rs. 10,000. (ii) Rs. 1,000 paid for removal of stock to a new site. (iii) Rings and Pistons of an engine were changed at a cost of Rs. 5,000 to get full efficiency. (iv) Rs. 2,000 spent as lawyer's fee to defend a suit claiming that the firm's factory site belonged to the Plaintiff. The suit was not successful. (v) Rs. 10,000 were spent on advertising the introduction of a new product in the market, the benefit of which will be effective during four years. (vi) A factory shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been incurred for the construction of the temporary huts for storing building materials. Calculation of Interest in Hire Purchase.

2.General Profit and Loss Account in Departmental Accounting.

3.Meaning of Inventories and Valuation of Inventories.

4.Methods of Stock Valuation as per AS – 2.

## Cost Accounting 1

### ● 1061

1. Explain the benefits of cost accounting?
2. Explain the essential of classifications of cost in cost accounting.
3. Fixed and variable cost
4. Direct and Indirect cost
5. Classify the following on the basis of traceability of product:

Customs duty on purchases

Cost of direct materials consumed.

Direct expenses

Expenses of sales branch

Office Lighting

Works transport expenses

Auditors fees

Bank charges

### ● 1069

1. The accounts of A Ltd for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2007, shows the following:

Particular	Rs.
Work Office Salaries	6500
Administrative Office Salaries	12600
Cash Discounts allowed	2900
Carraige outwards	4300
Carraige Inwards	7150
Bad debts written off	6500
Repairs to plant & machinery	4450
Rent, rates taxes, Insurance etc.	
Factory	8500
Office	2000
Sales	461000
Stock of Raw materials	
1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2007	48000
31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2007	62800
Materials Purchased	185000

Travelling Expenses	2100
Traveller's Salaries and commission	7700
Productive wages	126000
Depreciation on Plant & machinery	6500
Depreciation on office furniture	300
Director fees`	6000
Gas and water - factory	1200
Gas and water- office	400
Manager's Salary(1/4 office & 3/4 factory)	10000
General Expenses	3400

You are required to prepare a cost statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2007.

**Q.2**The product of a manufacturing concern passes through 2 process A and B and then to finished stock. It is ascertained that in each process 5% of the total weight is lost and 10% is scrap which from process A and B realises Rs. 80 per tonne and Rs. 200 per tonne respectively.

The following are the figures related to both the process:

	Process A	Process B
Material (tonnes)	1,000	70
Cost of Material (Rs. Per tonne)	125	200
Wages (Rs.)	28,000	9,750
Manufacturing expenses (Rs.)	8,000	5,500
Output (tonnes)	830	780

Prepare all the relevant accounts

3. How would you classify cost on the basis of elements of cost?

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### • 1082

1. Explain meaning and importance of Financial Management.
2. A deposit of Rs. 100000 is made to earn interest @ 13%p.a. Find out the future value of this deposit if the compounding period is: a) Annually b) Half yearly C) Quarterly.
3. The management of company proposes to purchase a machine. Two machines are available – Machine A and Machine B. From the following information. Find present value of cash flows:

Particulars	Machine A	Machine B
Initial Outlay	Rs. 32000	Rs. 37500
Net cash flows p.a.	Rs. 15000	Rs. 10000
Estimated Life	3 years	6 years
Discounting rate	10%	10%

4. Write a short note on Operating Leverage.

### • 1094

1. Explain Short Term sources of Finance.
2. The management of company proposes to purchase a machine. Two machines are available – Machine A and Machine B. From the following information. Find present value of cash flows:

Particulars	Machine A	Machine B
Initial Outlay	Rs. 50000	Rs. 60000
Net cash flows p.a.		
Year 1	15000	20000
Year 2	25000	20000
Year 3	20000	20000
Year 4		10000
Year 5		10000
Estimated Life	3 years	5 years
Discounting rate	10%	10%

3. A deposit of Rs. 50000 is made to earn interest @ 10%p.a. Find out the future value of this deposit if the compounding period is: a) Annually b) Half yearly C) Quarterly.
4. Write a short note on Financial Leverage.

• 1096

1. From the following capital structure of perfect limited. Calculate weighted average cost of capital, using book value and market value weights.

Source	Book Value	Market Value	Cost after tax
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	50000	90000	14%
Retained Earnings	15000	-	13%
Preference Share Capital	20000	20000	10%
Debentures	30000	30000	5%

2. Explain Profit Maximization and Shareholders Wealth Maximization.
3. An investor invests Rs. 50000 in Bank certificate of Deposit for 5 years at 9% interest per annum. Calculate maturity value of the investment.
4. Write a short note on Combined Leverage.

## **BUSINESS COMMUNICATION**

### ● **1170**

1. Upward channel of organization communication
2. What is meant by body language?
3. Physical barriers to communication
4. What are the obstacles to effective listening?
5. Describe Persuasion.

## **FOUNDATION COURSE**

### ● **1072**

1. Explain the demographic composition of India.
2. Explain the characteristics of tribal population.
3. Explain the characteristics of rural population.
4. Explain the characteristics of urban population.
5. Discuss the concept of diversity as difference.

### ● **1081**

1. India as a multi-cultural society.
2. Discuss the violence against women.
3. Discuss the causes of declining female ratio.
4. Explain the positive role of mass media for women.
5. Explain the negative role of mass media against women.

### ● **1082**

1. Discuss the concept of communalism in detail.
2. Discuss the concept of regionalism in detail.
3. Discuss the concept of casteism in detail.
4. Explain the features of constitution in detail.
5. Explain the fundamental duties of citizen.

### ● **1178**

1. Explain the concept of tolerance in detail.
2. Discuss the significance of peace and communal harmony
3. Explain the features of political party in India.
4. Explain the role of women in politics.
5. Explain the role of Panchayati Raj in India.



## **BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

### **● 1054**

1. Explain basic economic tools.
2. What is meant by price discrimination? Explain its various degrees.
3. What is demand forecasting? Explain methods of demand forecasting.
4. Explain short run equilibrium under perfect competition.
5. What is meant by transfer pricing? Explain in detail.

### **● 1055**

1. What is elasticity of demand? Explain any 2 methods of measuring price elasticity of demand.
2. What is meant by kinked demand curve? Explain price rigidity in detail.
3. Explain long run equilibrium under monopolistic competition.
4. What is dumping? Explain with the help of a diagram.
5. Explain multiple product pricing in detail.

### **● 1082**

1. What is meant by isoquants? Explain properties of isoquants.
2. Explain meaning and features of monopoly. Discuss long run equilibrium under monopoly.
3. Explain law of variable proportions.
4. What is selling cost? Explain in detail its role in monopolistic competition.
5. Explain total revenue – total cost approach of pricing.

### **● 1115**

1. Explain any 2 types of elasticity of demand in detail.
2. Explain relation between total cost, average cost and marginal cost in short run.
3. Explain law of returns to scale.
4. What are arguments in favour and against advertising?
5. Explain nature and scope of business economics.

### **● 1142**

1. What is demand forecasting? Explain methods to measure demand forecasting
2. Explain law of variable proportions.
3. Explain marginal revenue – marginal cost approach of pricing.
4. Explain long run and short run equilibrium under monopolistic competition.
5. What is meant by transfer pricing? Explain.

• **1170**

1. What is oligopoly? Explain equilibrium under oligopoly.
2. Explain with the help of diagram, the calculation of TC, AC, AFC, AVC and MC in detail.
3. Distinguish between monopoly and perfect competition.
4. What is meant by multiple product pricing? Explain.
5. Explain short run equilibrium under perfect competition.

**INTERNAL QUESTIONS FOR FYBIM SEMESTER 1 ATKT, MARCH,  
2019**

**BASICS OF INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT**

● **113**

1. Savings Vs. Investment,
2. Investing Vs. Speculation,
3. Investing Vs. Borrowing,
4. Why is investment necessary
5. Simple Interest and Compound Interest

● **119**

1. Financial Assets Vs. Non-Financial Assets
2. Explain Purpose of Debt Management
3. Short Term Debt V/s Long Term Debt
4. Fixed rate mortgage v/s Variable rate mortgage
5. Explain Hire purchases and leasing.

● **126**

1. Meaning of sole trading concern and Features of Sole proprietor
2. What is partnership? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
3. Explain features of Limited Liability Partnership.
4. Explain the features of Limited Liability Companies.
5. Write short on Market Risk – Systematic and unsystematic

● **145**

1. Write short on Inflation Risk
2. Write short on Interest Rate Risk
3. Write short on Credit Risk
4. Write short on Maturity Risk
5. Write short on Liquidity Risk

## INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTS

- **113**

1. Write a note on AS-9?
2. New India LTD. Purchased 1000 units of material @list price of Rs.10/- The excise duties amounted to Rs.25000(out of which Rs.10000 was Refundable)The central sales tax amounted to Rs.15000. The seller gave a rebate of Rs.5000 on the list price. The company spent Rs.5000 on transportation & Rs.2500 for loading and unloading. Find out the cost of purchase.
3. Pass the Journal Entry in the Books of Ever shine LTD.  
1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2019 Goods worth Rs.10000 sold to Mr. Avinash on Credit basis.  
8<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Goods worth Rs.50000 sold to Mr. Manish on cash basis.  
16<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Purchased furniture worth Rs.10000.  
26<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Salary paid Rs.5000.  
28<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 Commission received Rs.1000

- **138**

1. Write a note on AS-1?
2. L & M LTD. Purchased 500 units of material @list price of Rs.5/- The excise duties amounted to Rs.12500(out of which Rs.5000 was Refundable)The central sales tax amounted to Rs.7500. The seller gave a rebate of Rs.2500 on the list price. The company spent Rs.2500 on transportation & Rs.1250 for loading and unloading. Find out the cost of purchase.
3. Pass the Journal Entry in the Books of Ekta LTD.  
2<sup>nd</sup> FEB 2019 Goods worth Rs.150000 sold to Mr. Alok on Cash basis.  
9<sup>th</sup> FEB 2019 Goods worth Rs.250000 sold to Mr. Mahesh on credit basis.  
15<sup>th</sup> FEB 2019 Purchased computer worth Rs.150000.  
24<sup>th</sup> FEB 2019 Wages paid Rs.25000.  
28<sup>th</sup> FEB 2019 Interest received Rs.5000

- **143**

1. Write a note on AS-1?
2. AMAN LTD. Purchased 2500 units of material @list price of Rs.25/-  
The excise duties amounted to Rs.62500(out of which Rs.25000 was Refundable)The central sales tax amounted to Rs.37500. The seller gave a rebate of Rs.12500 on the list price. The company spent Rs.12500 on transportation & Rs.6250 for loading and unloading. Find out the cost of purchase.
3. Pass the Journal Entry in the Books of Oberoi LTD.  
3<sup>rd</sup> MARCH 2019 Goods worth Rs.750000 sold to Mr. Dinesh on Cash basis.  
7<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2019 Goods worth Rs.1250000 sold to Mr. Suresh on credit basis.  
18<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2019 Purchased building worth Rs.750000.  
27<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2019 Rent paid Rs.125000.  
30<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2019 Dividend received Rs.25000

## **INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

- **108**

1. Overview of financial system
2. Functions of a financial system
3. Evolution of financial systems (bank oriented to capital market oriented)
4. Financial systems in India compared with those in developed nations and developing nations
5. Constituents of the financial system and interrelationships between various components.

- **110**

1. Classify different types of financial markets.
2. Features of Intermediation.
3. Role of non – intermediation.
4. How non intermediaries support intermediation.
5. Kinds of financial markets.

- **112**
  1. Features of financial markets.
  2. Role of financial markets.
  3. Function of financial markets.
  4. Types of financial institutions.
  5. Participants of financial markets.
  
- **114**
  1. Importance of financial markets.
  2. Structure of financial markets.
  3. Intermediary financial institutions.
  4. Functions of financial institutions.
  5. Structure of financial institutions.
  
- **123**
  1. Role of financial institutions.
  2. Functions of financial institutions.
  3. Participants of financial institutions.
  4. Non – fee based Intermediation services
  5. Importance of financial institutions.
  
- **128**
  1. Fund based Intermediation services.
  2. Features of financial services.
  3. Functions of financial services.
  4. Types of financial services.
  5. Role of financial services.
  
- **138**
  1. Features of financial regulators.
  2. Functions of financial regulators.

3. Kinds of financial regulators.
4. Various financial regulators in financial markets.
5. Classification of financial instruments.

## **BUSINESS COMMUNICATION**

- **110**

1. Corporate social responsibility.
2. Communication through facial expression and gesture.
3. Explain diagonal communication.
4. Language or semantic barrier.
5. Need and importance of business communication.

## **FOUNDATION COURSE**

- **101**

1. Explain the demographic composition of India.
2. Explain the characteristics of tribal population.
3. Explain the characteristics of rural population.
4. Explain the characteristics of urban population.
5. Discuss the concept of diversity as difference.

- **119**

1. India as a multi-cultural society.
2. Discuss the violence against women.
3. Discuss the causes of declining female ratio.
4. Explain the positive role of mass media for women.
5. Explain the negative role of mass media against women.

## BUSINESS ECONOMICS

- **119**

1. Explain the theory of law of demand in detail.
2. Explain the demand curve under perfect competition.
3. Explain the demand curve under imperfect competition
4. Discuss the significance of demand forecasting.
5. Discuss the types of demand forecasting.

- **143**

1. Explain the theory of law of diminishing returns.
2. Discuss the properties of iso-quant.
3. Explain the internal economies of scale..
4. Explain the internal diseconomies of scale..
5. Explain the concept of cost curve in short run.

## QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

- **112**

**Q1** Explain sample ,Population .

**Q2** Draw the histogram and Frequency Polygon of the data given below

Height	150-155	155-160	160-165	165-170	170-175	175-180
People	7	15	37	29	10	2

**Q3** Find the Median of the data given below.

Wages	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300
No.of employees	15	60	70	90	50	30



• 118

Q1 Find Mode of the data given below.

Age Group	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Mobile Users	24	38	23	15

Q2 Write Merits and Demerits of Mean Mode and Median

Q3 Find the Median of the data given below.

Wages	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300
No.of employees	10	70	80	100	150	90

• 120

Q1 Find Mode of the data given below.

Age Group	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Mobile Users	24	38	23	15

Q2 Write Merits and demerits of standard deviation and Quartiles

Q3 Draw the histogram and Frequency Polygon of the data given below

Height	150-155	155-160	160-165	165-170	170-175	175-180
People	12	18	48	22	12	5

• 124

Q1

Find the Quartile Deviation and its Coefficient for the marks out of 100 obtained by 80 students.

Marks	10	20	30	40	50	60
No. of students	4	7	15	8	7	2

Q2

Find the Arithmetic Mean of the data given below.

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	6	8	11	10	9	6

Q3

Describe types of graphs and give in detail.

• 126

Q1

Find the Quartile Deviation and its Coefficient for the marks

Marks	10	20	30	40	50	60
No. of students	4	7	15	8	7	2

2. Explain sample, Population

Q3

Draw the histogram and Frequency Polygon of the data given below

Height	150-155	155-160	160-165	165-170	170-175	175-180
People	12	18	48	22	12	5

• 136

Q1 Find Mode of the data given below.

Age Group	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Mobile Users	24	38	23	15

Q2 Write Merits and demerits of standard deviation and Quartiles

Q3 Draw the histogram and Frequency Polygon of the data given below

Height	150-155	155-160	160-165	165-170	170-175	175-180
People	12	18	48	22	12	5

**INTERNAL QUESTIONS FOR SYBAF SEMESTER III ATKT, MARCH,  
2019**

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

• **2028**

1. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Z annual share of profit is to be a minimum of Rs. 20000. Any deficiency being borne by other two partners in their Profit sharing ratio. Interest on fixed capital is to charge at 6% p.a. Trial balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2014 was as follows:

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
Premises	90000	Capital A/c	
Machinery	80000	X	80000
Purchases	380000	Y	60000
Stock	72000	Z	30000
Motor car	24000	Current A/c	
Wages	82000	X	18000
Other expenses	6000	Y	6000
Salaries	54000	Sales	678000
Repairs	12000	Creditors	42000
Cash discount	2400	Provision for Doubtful Debts (1-4-2013)	3400
Office expenses	36000	Outstanding other expenses	36000
Carriage inward	6200	Discount	4200
Rates and rents	14000		
Professional charge	4000		
Debtors	68000		
Bank	8000		
Current a/c of Z	11000		
Carriage outward	8000		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>957600</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>957600</b>

**Additional information:**

1. Stock in hand on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2014 amounted to Rs 64800.
2. Sales included Rs 24000 for goods sent out on sale or return basis, which remained unsold on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2014. The cost price of goods was Rs 20000.
3. The following amounts included in salaries have been drawn each month by the partners: X Rs 500, Y Rs 400 and Z Rs. 250.
4. Repairs included an items of Rs 7500 for alteration to office and it should be capitalized
5. Rates paid in advance Rs 5000 and office expense accrued Rs 1200.

6. Depreciation machinery and motor car at 10% and 20% respectively.

7. A debts Rs 3000 is written off and provision for doubtful debts @ 5%.

You are required to prepare Final Accounts.

2. Following is the balance sheet of AB & CD as at 31<sup>st</sup> march, 2014.

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>AB</b>	<b>CD</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>AB</b>	<b>CD</b>
Creditors	10000	15000	Cash in hand	3400	3300
Bills payable	4000	8000	Stock	20000	24000
O\S Rent	2000	1500	Debtor	19000	17000
Capital:			Furniture	8000	9000
A	30000	-	fixtures	1600	1200
B	30000	-	Machinery	20000	27000
C	-	25000	Goodwill	4000	-
D	-	32000			
Total	76000	81500	Total	76000	81500

A & B were partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:1 and C & D were partners sharing equally. They decided to amalgamate their business with effect from 1-4-2014 as per following conditions:

1. The name of new firm shall be ABCD firm.
2. Creditors of both firms were taken by new firm at a discount of 5%.
3. Outstanding expenses of both the firm is paid by old firm before amalgamation.
4. Fixtures are not taken over by new firm.
5. Stock of AB and CD are fixed at Rs 22100 & 21000 respectively.
6. Goodwill of AB and CD are fixed at Rs 6000 & 8000 respectively.
7. Create provision for bad debts on debtors @ 5%.
8. Machinery is subject to 5% depreciation of both the firms.
9. Capital of each partner in the new firm is to be maintained at Rs 25000 by bringing cash or paying cash, as the case may be.

Show necessary accounts in the books of old firms and the balance sheet of new firm ABCD after amalgamation.

**3. write a note on Amalgamation of Firm**

• 2086

1. Following is the Trial balance of firm as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014:

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
Cash	29700	Creditors	40500
Debtors	93000	Sales	540000
Rent	17700	<b>Capital:</b>	
Salary	36000	D	72000
Sundry expenses	15600	E	36000
Stock	75000	F (including	12000
Purchases	330000	goodwill)	
Bank	1500		
Machinery(purchased on 1-4-2014)	30000		
<b>Drawings:</b>	45000		
D	22500		
E	4500		
F			
<b>Total</b>	<b>700500</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>700500</b>

**Additional information:**

1. D and E were partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2.
2. From 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2014, they admitted F into partnership giving him 1/5<sup>th</sup> share in profit.
3. F brought in cash Rs 12000 in cash of which Rs 2000 were consider as goodwill and balance as capital
4. On 31<sup>st</sup> dec 2014 stock was value at Rs 70500.
5. Rent were paid in advance Rs 700.
6. Sundry expense were outstanding Rs 400.
7. Depreciation on machinery by 20% p.a.
8. Interest on capital @10 % p.a.
9. Salary paid to all partners Rs 2000 p.a.

You are required to prepare final Account.

## 2.

The firm of LMS was dissolved on 31-03-2004 at which date its balance sheet stood as follows:

<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital L	1500000	Fixed Assets	4500000
M	1000000	Cash and bank	200000
S	500000		
Bank Loan	500000		
Creditors	200000		
L's Loan	1000000		
	<b>4700000</b>		<b>4700000</b>

Partners share profit equally. A firm of Chartered Accountant is retained to realize the assets and distribute the cash after discharge of liabilities. Their fees which are to include all expenses is fixed at Rs.100000/-.

Realizations are :1<sup>st</sup> Rs.500000; 2<sup>nd</sup> Rs.150000; 3<sup>rd</sup> Rs. 500000; 4<sup>th</sup> Rs.800000; 5<sup>th</sup>Rs.1300000.

The chartered accountant firm decided to pay off the partners in "Surplus Capital Method". You are required to prepare a statement showing distribution of cash with necessary workings.

## 3. Write a note on piecemeal distribution

## COST ACCOUNTING

### • 2086

1.The product of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion.

They are known as A,B& C. From past experience it is ascertained that loss is

Incurred in each process as under: Process A 2%, Process B 5%, Process C 10%.

In each case the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering

the process concerned. The loss of each process possesses a scrap value.

The

loss of processes A & B is sold at Rs.5 per, 100 units and that of process C at

Rs. 20 per 100 units.

The output of each process passes immediately to the next process and the finished units are passed from Process C into stock.

The following information is obtained:

Particulars	Process A (Rs.)	Process B (Rs.)	Process C (Rs.)
Materials	6,000	4,000	2,000
Labour	8,000	6,000	3,000
Overheads	1,500	1,749	3,460

20,000 units have been issued to Process A at a cost Rs. 10,000. The output of each process has been as under. Process A – 19,500 units, Process B – 18,800 units, Process C – 16,000 units. There is no work in progress in any process.

Prepare Process

Accounts, Normal Loss A/c, Abnormal Loss & Gain A/c.

2.The following information for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012 is taken from the books of a company .

Particulars	Amount
Materials Consumed	6,00,000
Direct Wages	4,00,000
Direct Expenses	2,00,000
Indirect Wages	30,000
Spares Consumed	55,000
Workmen welfare Expenses	40,000
Cost of rectifying defective works	15,000
Depreciation on Machinery	25,000
Other Factory Expenses	1,50,000
Sales of factory scrap	15,000
Administrative staff salaries	1,55,000
Other Administrative Expenses	1,10,000
Audit Fees	35,000
Commission Charges	1,20,000
Selling Expenses	25,000
Show room Expenses	35,000
Sales	26,40,000



10,000 units had been produced & sold for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2012. For

the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 the following estimates have been made

- i) Production & Sales will be 10,000 units
  - ii) Material cost per unit will rise by 25%
  - iii) Wage rates per unit will rise by 20%
  - iv) Direct Expenses per unit will be in the same proportion to wages before
  - v) Factory expenses will be in the same proportion to wages.
  - vi) Administrative overheads in the same proportion to factory cost & selling
  - vii) overheads in the same proportion to cost of production as before.
  - viii) Profit desired per unit is 20% on selling price.
- Prepare Cost Sheet showing total cost, cost per unit, total profit and profit per unit for 2012 and 2013

3. What is Reconciliation Statements? What are the causes of disagreement between Costing Profit and Financial Profit?

## **TAXATION**

- **2086**

1. Define: Person under the income tax act 1961.

2. Define : Income under the income tax act, 1961.

3. Shri Ram an Indian citizen left India for the first time on 22-9-2017 for employment in UK and did not return to India till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

Determine his residential status for the assessment year 2018-2019.?

4. Shri Raj , a citizen of USA has been staying in India since 1995. He leaves India on 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 on a visit to USA and returns on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2018. Determine his residential status for the previous year 2017-2018.

5. Mr. C purchases a house property for Rs. 1,06,000 on May 15, 1975. The following expenses are incurred by him for making additional / alteration to the house property:

Cost of construction of first floor in 1982-1983- Rs. 3,10,000.

Cost of construction of Second floor in 2002-2003- Rs. 7,35,000.

Reconstruction of the property in 2012-2013-Rs. 5,50,000.

Fair market value of the property on April 1, 2001 is Rs. 8,50,000. The house property is sold by Mr. C on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 for Rs. 68,00,000 (expenses incurred on transfer- Rs. 50,000). Compute the capital gain for the assessment year 2018-2019.

FY	CII
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2001-2002-100	
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2002-2003-105	
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2012-2013-200	
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2017-2018-272.	
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## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

- **2172**

1. Describe the history of computers.
2. Explain the parts of computers.
3. Specifications and Data storage management.
4. Concept of system software.
5. Use of various web browsers.

## **FOUNDATION COURSE**

- **2086**

1. Explain the characteristics of financial services.
2. Write a note on NHB.
3. What is corporate bond? Explain its merits and demerits.
4. Explain various money market instruments.
5. Write a note on commercial papers.

## **LAW**

- **2028**

1. What are the types of partner?
2. Define Partnership. What is the maximum number required in non banking partnership business?
3. Define Partnership. What are the different kinds of Partnership?
4. What is the procedure for registration of partnership?
5. What is Dissolution of Partnership? Explain the modes of Dissolution.

**INTERNAL QUESTIONS FOR SYBIM SEMESTER III ATKT, MARCH,  
2019**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

• **209**

1. Explain Short Term sources of Finance.
2. What are equity shares and features of equity shares?
3. From the following data pertaining to XYZ ltd. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016, you are required to calculate the missing figures:

Particulars	
Sales Value	Rs. 2000000
Income	Rs. 400000
Average Investment	Rs. 500000
Sale Margin	?
Capital Turnover	?
ROI (%)	?
EVA	?
WACC	8%

4. A deposit of Rs. 10000 is made to earn interest @ 12%p.a. Find out the future value of this deposit if the compounding period is: a) Annually b) Half yearly C) Quarterly.

5. Calculate payback period from the following information of Safar Ltd.

Investment – Rs. 100000

Estimated life – 10 years

Tax rate – 50%

Year	Profit before depreciation	Depreciation	Profit after Depreciation	Tax @ 50%
1	40000	10000	30000	15000
2	60000	10000	50000	25000
3	50000	10000	40000	20000
4	50000	10000	40000	20000

## **COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

### **• 201**

1. The standard material cost for 10 units of output is:

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Kgs</b>	<b>Rate per kg</b>
A	7	15
B	9	19
C	12	10

The actual cost for 5000 units is as follows:

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Kgs</b>	<b>Rate per kg</b>
A	3600	16
B	4550	20
C	6150	8

Calculate all material variances:

2. The sales and profit for the last two years are as follows:

<b>Years</b>	<b>Sales (Rs.)</b>	<b>Profit (Rs.)</b>
2017	4,00,000	20,000
2018	5,00,000	40,000

Calculate: p/v ratio, fixed cost, BEP sales, MOS, sales to earn a profit of Rs 90,000

3. What is standard costing? Explain with its advantages?

### **• 205**

1. Vivek Chemical Industries provide the following information from their records:

For making 10kg of SYBI, the standard material requirement is:

<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity (kgs)</b>	<b>Rate per kg (Rs.)</b>
A	8	6
B	4	4

During January, 2006, 1000 kg of SYBI were produced. The actual consumption of materials is as under:

<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity (kgs)</b>	<b>Rate per kg (Rs.)</b>
A	750	7
B	500	5

Calculate all possible material variances.

**2. You are given the following information:**

Selling price per unit – Rs. 40, variable cost per unit – Rs. 30, Fixed cost – Rs. 1,80,000

Calculate: 1) profit volume ratio 2) the break even sales (in units)

3) Break even sales in Rs. If sales price is reduced by 10%

4) Profit when sales is Rs.500000, 5) sales at a profit of Rs.50000

3. Write a note on Marginal Costing?

• **207**

1. The product of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion.

They are known as A,B& C. From past experience it is ascertained that loss is

Incurred in each process as under: Process A 2%, Process B 5%, Process C 10%.

In each case the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering

the process concerned. The loss of each process possesses a scrap value.

The

loss of processes A & B is sold at Rs.5 per, 100 units and that of process C at

Rs. 20 per 100 units.

The output of each process passes immediately to the next process and the finished units are passed from Process C into stock.

The following information is obtained:

Particulars	Process A (Rs.)	Process B (Rs.)	Process C (Rs.)
Materials	6,000	4,000	2,000
Labour	8,000	6,000	3,000
Overheads	1,500	1,749	3,460

20,000 units have been issued to Process A at a cost Rs. 10,000. The output of each process has been as under. Process A – 19,500 units, Process B – 18,800 units, Process C – 16,000 units. There is no work in progress in any process.

Prepare Process

Accounts, Normal Loss A/c, Abnormal Loss & Gain A/c.

2. The following information for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012 is taken from the books of a company .

Particulars	Amount
Materials Consumed	6,00,000
Direct Wages	4,00,000
Direct Expenses	2,00,000
Indirect Wages	30,000
Spares Consumed	55,000
Workmen welfare Expenses	40,000
Cost of rectifying defective works	15,000
Depreciation on Machinery	25,000
Other Factory Expenses	1,50,000
Sales of factory scrap	15,000
Administrative staff salaries	1,55,000
Other Administrative Expenses	1,10,000
Audit Fees	35,000
Commission Charges	1,20,000
Selling Expenses	25,000
Show room Expenses	35,000
Sales	26,40,000

10,000 units had been produced & sold for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2012. For

the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 the following estimates have been made

- i) Production & Sales will be 10,000 units
- ii) Material cost per unit will rise by 25%
- iii) Wage rates per unit will rise by 20%
- iv) Direct Expenses per unit will be in the same proportion to wages before
- v) Factory expenses will be in the same proportion to wages.
- vi) Administrative overheads in the same proportion to factory cost & selling

- vii) overheads in the same proportion to cost of production as before.
- viii) Profit desired per unit is 20% on selling price.  
Prepare Cost Sheet showing total cost, cost per unit, total profit and profit per unit for 2012 and 2013

3. What is Reconciliation Statements? What are the causes of disagreement between Costing Profit and Financial Profit?

• **208**

1. The accounts of A Ltd for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2007, shows the following:

Particular	Rs.
Work Office Salaries	6500
Administrative Office Salaries	12600
Cash Discounts allowed	2900
Carraige outwards	4300
Carraige Inwards	7150
Bad debts written off	6500
Repairs to plant & machinery	4450
Rent, rates taxes, Insurance etc.	
Factory	8500
Office	2000
Sales	461000
Stock of Raw materials	
1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2007	48000
31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2007	62800
Materials Purchased	185000
Travelling Expenses	2100
Traveller's Salaries and commisssion	7700
Productive wages	126000
Depreciation on Plant & machinery	6500
Depreciation on office furniture	300
Director fees`	6000
Gas and water - factory	1200
Gas and water- office	400
Manager's Salary(1/4 office & 3/4 factory)	10000
General Expenses	3400



You are required to prepare a cost statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2007.

**Q.2**The product of a manufacturing concern passes through 2 process A and B and then to finished stock. It is ascertained that in each process 5% of the total weight is lost and 10% is scrap which from process A and B realises Rs. 80 per tonne and Rs. 200 per tonne respectively.

The following are the figures related to both the process:

	Process A	Process B
Material (tonnes)	1,000	70
Cost of Material (Rs. Per tonne)	125	200
Wages (Rs.)	28,000	9,750
Manufacturing expenses (Rs.)	8,000	5,500
Output (tonnes)	830	780

Prepare all the relevant accounts

3. How would you classify cost on the basis of elements of cost?

• **210**

1. A. sales and profit for the last two years are as follows:

Years	Sales (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)
2017	4,00,000	3,80,000
2018	5,00,000	4,60,000

Calculate: p/v ratio, fixed cost, BEP sales, MOS, sales to earn a profit of Rs 90,000

2. The sales data were given below. Calculate sales variance.

Materials	Kgs	Rate per kg
A	3500	15
B	4600	19

The actual cost for 5000 units is as follows:

Materials	Kgs	Rate per kg
A	3600	16
B	4550	20

3. Write a note on standard Costing?

Selling price per unit – Rs. 50, variable cost per unit – Rs. 35, Fixed cost – Rs. 1,50,000

Calculate: 1) profit volume ratio 2) the break even sales (in units)

3) sales at a profit of Rs.50000

● 214

1. Advantages And Disadvantages of reconciliation.
2. Write a note on Normal Loss
3. Write a note on advantages of Cost Accounting
4. Write a note on Disadvantages of Cost Accounting

● 218

1. Write a note on Marginal costing
2. Write a note on Break Even Point?
3. Write a note on PV Ratio
4. Write a note on Abnormal Loss.

● 222

1. Write a note on Abnormal Gain
2. Financial Accounting v/s Cost Accounting
3. Write a note on advantages of process costing
4. Write a note on Disadvantages of process costing.

● 224

The standard material cost for 10 units of output is:

Materials	Kgs	Rate per kg
A	7	15
B	9	19
C	12	10

The actual cost for 5000 units is as follows:

Materials	Kgs	Rate per kg
A	5600	16
B	6550	20
C	7150	8

Calculate all material variances:

2. The sales and profit for the last two years are as follows:

Years	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2017	5,00,000	20,000
2018	6,00,000	40,000

Calculate: p/v ratio, fixed cost, BEP sales, MOS, sales to earn a profit of Rs 90,000

3. What is standard costing? Explain with its advantages?

. 230.

1. A. sales and profit for the last two years are as follows:

Years	Sales (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)
2017	5,00,000	4,80,000
2018	6,00,000	5,60,000

Calculate: p/v ratio, fixed cost, BEP sales, MOS, sales to earn a profit of Rs 90,000

2. The sales data were given below. Calculate sales variance.

Materials	Kgs	Rate per kg
A	4500	15
B	5600	19

The actual cost for 5000 units is as follows:

Materials	Kgs	Rate per kg
A	4600	16
B	5550	20

3. Write a note on standard Costing?

## Portfolio Management

- **208**

1. Features of portfolio management.
2. Objectives of portfolio management.
3. Role of Portfolio Managers
4. Advantages of Portfolio Management.
5. Investment environment in India.

- **210**

1. Calculation of expected Returns.
2. Calculation of covariance.
3. Feasible set of portfolios.
4. Markowitz model.
5. Risk return trade off.

- **218**

1. Selection of Optimal Portfolio.
2. Measuring Security Return and Portfolio Return.
3. Multi Index Model.
4. Portfolio Revision need in market.
5. Constraints and Strategies.

- **224**

1. Measuring Bond Returns.
2. Yield to call
3. Yield to Maturity
4. Bond Pricing Theorems
5. Decomposition of Performance



## Mutual Fund Management

- **209**

1. Features of Mutual Fund.
2. Ethics in mutual fund.
3. Limitations of mutual fund.
4. Fund houses in India.
5. Role of SEBI.

- **216**

1. Open ended Mutual Funds.
2. MMF.
3. Portfolio Income.
4. Entry Load.
5. Financial Planning Steps.

- **230**

1. Eligibility for investment in MF.
2. Model Portfolios meaning.
3. Step by Step Approach of Building Model Portfolio.
4. Wealth Cycle
5. Contingency Funds