

[ 2½ Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 75 ]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. Strictly avoid resorting to any unfair means during the examinations.
  2. Figures in brackets to the right indicate full marks allotted to the question.
  3. Working notes should form part of your answers.
  4. All five questions are compulsory.
  5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. A) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE (Any Eight) : (08)

- 1) As per AS-14, Purchase Consideration does not include settlement of Debenture holders of Vendor Company.
- 2) In the process of Internal Reconstruction, decrease in the value of any asset, is debited to Capital Reduction Account.
- 3) Debentures are fixed income bearing investment.
- 4) Loose Tools are shown under the head Inventories while preparing Balance Sheet of a company.
- 5) At the year end investments are always valued as per Weighted Average Method.
- 6) When an investor receives Bonus Shares, in his books, it increases his holdings in the company without any addition to the cost of total investment including the Bonus Shares received.
- 7) In case of Internal Reconstruction, payment of a Contingent Liability is a loss.
- 8) Live Stocks are Fixed Assets.
- 9) Vendor Company gets liquidated on Amalgamation.
- 10) Arrears of preference dividend is contingent liability.

B) Select the most appropriate answer from the given Multiple Choices to fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences (Any Seven) : (07)

- 1) Amalgamation is governed by \_\_\_\_\_ (AS-11 / AS-13 / AS-14)
- 2) Sub-division of shares results in \_\_\_\_\_. (increase in share capital / decrease in share capital / only alteration in share capital )
- 3) At the end of the year Investments are shown in the books at \_\_\_\_\_. (cost / market value / cost or market value whichever is less)
- 4) On Amalgamation, assets taken over are recorded in the books of Buying Company at \_\_\_\_\_ (book values as appearing in the books of Vendor Company / market value / values at which such assets taken over)
- 5) IFRS stands for \_\_\_\_\_. (Internal Fund Raising System / International Financial Reporting Standards / International Financial reconstructing Standards)
- 6) In a Balance Sheet Bank Overdraft is shown under the head \_\_\_\_\_. (Long Term Borrowings / Short Term Borrowings / Other Current Liabilities)
- 7) In a Profit and Loss Account, Dividend Received is \_\_\_\_\_. (Revenue from Operations / Other Incomes / Appropriations)
- 8) Internal Reconstruction involves \_\_\_\_\_.

(Only one company / two companies / two or more companies)

- 9) On completion of process of Internal Reconstruction, balance in Capital Reduction Account, if any, is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_ (General Reserve Account / Capital Reserve Account / Profit and Loss Account)
- 10) On Amalgamation, balance in Preliminary Expenses Account is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_. (Realisation Account / Buying Company Account / Equity Shareholders' Account)

2. Mr. X held on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 ₹3,00,000, 8% Bharat Debentures Stock at ₹98, interest being payable on 30<sup>th</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> March each year.  
On 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2017, he further purchased ₹1,00,000, 8% Bharat Debentures Stock at ₹96 ex-interest.

On 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2017 ₹1,00,000 of the stock was sold at ₹99 ex-interest and on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2017 ₹80,000 stock was purchased at ₹97 ex-interest. On 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2018 ₹60,000 stock was sold at ₹100 cum-interest.

The market price of Debenture stock on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 was 97%.

Mr. X closes his books of accounts on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year.

You are required to prepare Investment Account in the books of Mr. X to record the above transactions.

OR

2. The following Trial Balance has been drawn from the books of P Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018:

Debit	₹	Credit	₹
Goodwill	5,00,000	Share capital	5,00,000
Plant	5,05,000	Unsecured loan	2,50,000
Cash in hand	6,500	Creditors	1,50,000
Cash with scheduled Bank	1,10,000	Liabilities for Expenses	43,000
Advance to Suppliers	12,500	General Reserve	2,00,000
Advance Income tax paid (last year)	1,42,500	Provision for Taxation (last year)	1,50,000
Advance payment of income tax	2,25,000	Secured loan	1,00,000
Trade investment (at cost) (in fully paid shares of ₹10 each)	1,05,000	Provision for Tax (Current Year)	2,30,000
Security Deposits	25,000	<b>Depreciation Provisions :</b>	
Calls in Arrears	10,000	- Plant	44,500
Closing stock (at cost)	75,000	- Furniture	11,000
Furniture	60,000	- Profit & Loss Account	53,000
Debtors	40,000	- Securities Premium	85,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,16,500</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,16,500</b>

The following further particulars are available :

- Unsecured loan is from a director.
- Secured loan is from the Company's bankers obtained against charge of all assets of the company.
- Authorized Capital of the Company consists of 1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each.
- Market value of trade investments is ₹1,35,000.
- Sundry debtors include ₹10,000 due for more than six months.
- Share capital is represented by 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully called up, of which the last call of ₹2 per share on 5,000 shares has not been received.

Prepare Balance Sheet of the company in the prescribed form from the above Trial Balance and additional information given.

3. Mr. Black carried out during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018; the following transaction (15) in the shares of White Ltd.

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017, he held 5,000 equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid at ₹1,25,000.

On 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2017, he purchased 1,000 shares for ₹30,000 from market.

At a meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2017; the company resolved.

- by way of capitalization of reserves, to make a bonus issue of 1 fully paid share for every 6 shares held on 10 June, 2017; and
- to give its members the right to apply for one shares for every 10 shares held at price of ₹27 per share to be paid by 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2017.

The shares issued under (a) and (b) above were not to rank for final dividend for the year ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017, Mr. Black received his bonus shares and further he took up half his entitlement under the right issue, paying the amounts on due date. He sold the remaining rights for ₹2 per shares & received the proceeds on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.

On 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2018, Mr. Black received a final dividend for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 @ 7.5%.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2018; he sold 2,000 shares @ ₹29 per share.

Show the investment accounts in Mr. Black's books for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

OR

3. Z Ltd. had adverse trading for past few years resulting in accumulated losses and overvalued (15) assets:

Its Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital (of ₹10 each)		Goodwill	90,000
60,000 Equity Shares	6,00,000	Freehold Property	1,60,000
50,000 5% Preference Shares	5,00,000	Leasehold Property	2,54,000
12% Debentures (Secured)	2,00,000	Plant	3,24,000
Accrued Interest	12,000	Investment	1,30,000
Creditors	2,62,000	Stock	1,40,000

Overdrafts	2,80,000	Debtors	3,20,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	4,36,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,54,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,54,000</b>

Note : Preference Dividend is unpaid for past five years.

The shareholders and the court approved the following scheme of reconstruction :

- 1) The paid-up value of Pref. Shares and Equity Shares was to be reduced by 25% and 75% respectively. The Face value will remain unchanged.
- 2) The Pref. Dividend for two years is to be paid by allotment of Equity Shares credited ₹2.50 per share. The remaining amount to be cancelled.
- 3) The Debenture holders took over freehold property in full settlement of their claim.
- 4) The investments are sold for ₹1,60,000.
- 5) Obsolete stock worth ₹20,000 and Irrecoverable Debts worth ₹22,000 are to be written off along with Goodwill and Profit and Loss Account.
- 6) There was a claim against company not provided to the extent of ₹20,000. This was settled for Rs. 8,500.

You are required to show Journal Entries and Capital Reeducation Account after implementation of the scheme.

4. The following are the Balance Sheets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 of X Co. Ltd. and Y Co. Ltd.

Liabilities	X Co. Ltd.	Y Co. Ltd.	Assets	X Co. Ltd.	Y Co. Ltd.
Equity Share Capital (₹100 per share)	5,00,000	3,00,000	Land & Building	1,50,000	-
18% Debentures of ₹10 each	1,00,000	-	Plant & Machinery	5,50,000	2,50,000
Reserve Fund	1,70,000	-	Stock	80,000	40,000
Dividend Equalization Fund	20,000	-	Debtors	70,000	45,000
Employees Provident Fund	15,000	-	Cash	15,000	5,000
Trade Creditors	50,000	40,000			
Profit & Loss A/c	10,000	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,65,000</b>	<b>3,40,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,65,000</b>	<b>3,40,000</b>

The two companies agreed to amalgamate and form a new company called Z Ltd. which takes over the assets and liabilities of both the companies.

The assets of X Co. Ltd. are taken over at a reduced valuation of 10% with the exception of Land and Building which are accepted at a book value. Both companies are to receive 5% of the net valuation of their respective business as Goodwill.

The entire purchase price is to be paid by Z Co. Ltd., in its fully paid shares. In return for Debentures in X Co. Ltd., Debentures of the same amount and denomination are to be issued by Z Co. Ltd.

You are required to calculate Purchase Consideration of both the companies and prepare necessary Ledgers to close the books of X Co. Ltd. only.

OR

4. B Ltd. was in serious financial crisis and the Directors considered it advisable to go in for Internal Reconstruction : (15)

**Balance Sheet of B Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Preference Share Capital (₹100 paid-up)	10,00,000	Land	2,30,000
		Building	5,20,000
Equity Share Capital (₹10 paid-up)	14,00,000	Plant & Machinery	6,75,000
		Trade Mark	1,50,000
12% Debentures	4,00,000	Goodwill	3,00,000
Creditors	5,60,000	Stocks	3,20,000
Bank Loan	4,30,000	Debtors	5,46,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	10,24,000
		Discount on issue of Debentures	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,90,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,90,000</b>

Scheme as proposed by the directors is as below :

- 1) Bank agreed to waive interest amount outstanding of ₹30,000 included in the balance subject to immediate payment of 50% of their remaining dues.
- 2) Value of Land was increased by 150%, and Building revalued at ₹5,00,000.
- 3) Debenture holders agreed to reduce their claim by 20% provided they are paid 20% of the balance immediately.
- 4) Preference shareholders to reduce their shares to ₹60 fully paid-up.
- 5) Equity share holders to reduce their shares to ₹2 per share fully paid-up and subscribe 5,00,000 new Equity Shares of ₹2 each at par.
- 6) Write off Goodwill, Profit and Loss Account and Discount on issue of Debentures.
- 7) Trade Mark to be revalued at ₹1,40,000 and Stock at ₹3,00,000

Give necessary Journal Entries on implementation of above scheme of reconstruction.

5. Answer the following :

- a) Explain in detail the process of Internal Reconstruction. (08)
- b) Explain the need of Convergence with IFRS in India. (07)

5. Write short notes (Any Three) :

(15)

- 1) Purchase Consideration
- 2) Ex-interest and Cum-interest Quotations
- 3) IFRS
- 4) Contingent Liabilities
- 5) Bonus Shares and Right Shares



TY Bcom - Semester V

24/X/2018 [3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100]

F

- N.B.** (1) All questions are compulsory. Questions 2 to 6 have an internal choice  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(3) Use of simple calculators is allowed.  
(4) Working notes should form part of your answer.

**1(A) State whether following statements are True or False (Any Ten) (10)**

1. A Debt Equity Ratio after buyback of shares should be maintained up to 2:1 as per legal requirement.
2. Reduction in Liability is debited to Capital Reduction A/c.
3. Investment Accounting is governed by AS 13.
4. In personal investment accounting, dividend received on shares for pre-acquisition period is treated as revenue gain.
5. Goodwill is classified as Fixed Asset under the Companies Act
6. As per CSR policy it is mandatory for certain companies to spend 5% of their average net profit of three immediately preceding financial years.
7. Law has a legal binding but Ethics do not have a binding nature.
8. Consolidation of shares results in profit for a company.
9. Interest Paid is disclosed under Finance Cost in Profit and Loss A/c.
10. For a company, dividend paid is an expense.
11. Capital Reduction requires court's sanction.
12. Public deposit is secured loan.

**1(B) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct answer (Attempt any 10) (10)**

1. Bills receivable is shown under \_\_\_\_\_ in Balance Sheet.  
(Trade Receivables/ Other Current Assets)
2. Internal reconstruction is done as per section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act  
(319/ 66)
3. Buyback of equity shares can be of \_\_\_\_\_ paid up shares.  
(Fully/ Fully and Partly both)
4. Ex-interest price includes \_\_\_\_\_ only.  
(Interest/ Cost)
5. The term 'Ethics' comes from \_\_\_\_\_ word.  
(Greek/ Latin)
6. Accounting Standard Board is constituted by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(ICWAI/ ICAI)
7. The premium received on sale of Rights is credited to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c.  
(Investment/ Profit & Loss)
8. A company cannot buy back more than \_\_\_\_\_ of its own funds.  
(10% / 25%)
9. Reconstruction expenses are \_\_\_\_\_ to Capital Reduction A/c.  
(Debited/ Credited)

10. The final accounts of companies are to be prepared in accordance with the provisions of \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act 2013.  
(Schedule III / Schedule IV)
11. Arrears of preference dividend is shown under \_\_\_\_\_ Liabilities.  
(Current/ Contingent)
12. Current investments are valued at cost or market value whichever is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(More/ Lower)

2. The following is the Balance Sheet of Mayuresh Ltd. as on 31-03-2018:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
<b>Share Capital:</b>		<b>Fixed Assets:</b>	
8,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid	80,00,000	Land and Buildings	40,00,000
<b>Reserves and Surplus:</b>		Plant & Machinery	36,00,000
Security Premium	20,00,000	Furniture and Fixtures	22,00,000
General Reserves	10,00,000	Investments	15,00,000
Profit and Loss Account	50,00,000	<b>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</b>	
<b>Secured Loan:</b>		Stock	20,00,000
10% Debentures	20,00,000	Debtors	40,00,000
<b>Unsecured Loans</b>	20,00,000	Bills Receivables	10,00,000
<b>Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions:</b>		Bank	47,00,000
Creditors	20,00,000		
Bills Payable	10,00,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,30,00,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,30,00,000</b>

The Company decides to buy back the maximum number of equity shares as may be permitted by law at a price of ₹20 per share, being the current market price. Investments are sold out at a loss of 20%.

You are required to pass journal entries (without narration) in the books of Mayuresh Ltd assuming that buy back is carried out. Also prepare Notes to Accounts with respect to Reserves and Surplus and Cash and Cash equivalent as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

(Do not prepare Balance Sheet)

(15)

OR

2. The summarized Balance Sheet of Shalaka Ltd. as on 31-03-2018 is as follows:

Particulars	₹
<b>Share Capital:</b>	
6,00,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	60,00,000
<b>Securities Premium</b>	4,00,000
<b>Profit &amp; Loss Account</b>	20,00,000
13% Debentures	28,00,000
Creditors	10,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,22,00,000</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Investments	67,00,000
<b>Current Assets</b>	25,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,00,000</b>
	<b>1,22,00,000</b>

Ascertain the maximum number of equity shares the company can buy back at the maximum possible price under the law as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

Assuming the buyback is actually carried out, record the journal entries (without narration) in the books of Shalaka Ltd. Also prepare Notes to Accounts with respect to Share Capital and Reserves and Surplus as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018. (Do not prepare Balance Sheet) (15)

3. The following is the trial balance of Rahul Ltd. as on March 31, 2018

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Stock	1,25,000	-
Purchases and Sales	3,45,000	4,00,000
Wages	50,000	-
Discount	7,000	5,000
Salaries	7,500	-
Rent	4,950	-
General Expenses	17,050	-
Surplus Account	-	15,030
Interim Dividend Paid	9,000	-
Equity Share Capital : 10,000 Shares of ₹10 each	-	1,00,000
Debtors and Creditors	37,500	17,500
Machinery	29,000	-
Cash at Bank	16,200	-
General Reserve	-	1,15,500
Bad Debts	4,830	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,53,030</b>	<b>6,53,030</b>

Additional information:

- Stock on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 is valued at ₹3,00,000
- Purchases include ₹5,000 machinery purchased on 1-10-2017.
- On 31-3-2018 good worth ₹30,000 were sold to a customer. He has taken away the goods. But no entry is recorded.
- Directors proposed 10% final dividend (excluding the interim dividend already paid).
- Provide Income Tax for the year ₹30,000.
- Transfer ₹20,000 to General Reserve.

Prepare Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet in vertical format along with notes to Accounts after taking into account the above information. (15)

OR

3A. The authorized share capital of a Tarzan Ltd. is ₹1,00,00,000 divided into 50,000 8% preference shares of ₹100 each and 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each. 50% of each class of shares were issued to the public fully called up. ₹20 per share on 1,000 8% preference shares and ₹2 per share on 20,000 equity shares was not received.

The Company's reserves and surplus was as under:

General Reserve (beginning) stood at ₹30,00,000, Profit & Loss Account (beginning) at ₹10,00,000. Profit made during the year was ₹60,00,000. Interim Dividend paid ₹28,00,000. Transfer made to General Reserve was ₹20,00,000. Profit & Loss (year-end) stood at ₹22,00,000.

Prepare the Note on Share Capital and Reserve and Surplus forming part of the Balance Sheet of the Company. (10)



3B. Z Ltd. has opening balance of ₹20,00,000 in its Machinery Account (WDV). Accumulated depreciation at the beginning was ₹12,00,000. There was an addition of Machinery of ₹10,00,000 at the beginning of the year, while Machinery costing ₹5,00,000 was sold at the end of the year. Accumulated depreciation on Machinery sold at the end of the year was ₹2,62,500

Prepare a note on Fixed Assets forming part of the balance sheet of the company if the depreciation is charged for the year @ 15% on original cost. (5)

4. Mr. Shivom gives you his following details of investment for the year in 12 % Debentures of ₹100 each in BH Ltd.

Date	Particulars	Numbers of Debentures	Terms
01/04/2017	Balance	2,000	Cost Price ₹ 2,02,000
30/06/2017	Purchased	1,000	₹103 Cum-Interest
01/09/2017	Purchased	1,000	₹98 Ex-Interest
01/11/2017	Sold	1,200	₹102 Cum-Interest
31/12/2017	Sold	200	₹104 Ex-Interest
01/02/2018	Purchased	600	₹97 Cum -Interest
01/03/2018	Sold	400	₹105 Cum-Interest

Interest is payable half yearly on 30<sup>th</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. The Books of accounts are closed on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year.

Prepare 12% Debenture Account in the books of Mr. Shivom for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. (15)

OR

4. Mr. Jinen had 10,000 equity shares of AP Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017. The face value of the share is ₹10 each but book value on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 was ₹15 per share.

On 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2017 he purchased another 2,000 equity shares in AP Ltd., at having market price of ₹13 each.

On 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2017, he purchased additional 3,000 equity shares of the same company at a market price of ₹5 higher than face value.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 he sold 3,000 equity shares at ₹25 per share.

On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2017 the directors of AP Ltd. had declared and issued bonus shares at the rate of one share for every four shares held as on that date.

On 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 he purchased 2,000 equity shares of AP Ltd. when market price was ₹20.

On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018, he purchased 3000 right shares in AP Ltd at ₹18 per share.

On 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2018 he sold 2,500 equity shares for ₹25 per share.

Market Price of shares on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 was ₹12 per share.

Prepare Equity Shares A/c in Mr. Jinen's books for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 (15)

1. The assets are to be revalued as follows:

Building	₹2,50,000
Plant & Machinery	₹2,25,000
Furniture & Fixtures	₹55,000
Stock	₹80,000
Debtors	₹70,000

2. Intangible and fictitious assets are to be written off completely.

3. The Preference Shares shall be converted into 7% Preference Share of ₹50 each, number of shares being the same.

4. The Equity Shares shall be reduced to ₹3 each.

5. The 5% Debentures shall be converted into equal number of 6% Debentures of ₹75 each.

6. The Debenture holders also agreed to waive 50% of the accrued interest

7. Arrears of Preference Dividend to be cancelled.

8. The Creditors agreed to waive 30% of their claims and to accept Equity Shares for ₹30,000 in part settlement of their renewed claims.

Draft journal entries (without narration) and give an extract of Balance Sheet to show Shareholders Funds. (15)

6A. What do you mean by Ethics? Describe its features and scope. (10)

B. Give disclosure of "Non-Current Investments" of a company as per Schedule III (10)

OR

6. Write Short Notes on the following (Any 4) (20)

1. Factors affecting Ethical Behaviour
2. Disclosure of Share Capital in Company Balance Sheet
3. Methods of Internal Reconstruction
4. Benefits of Buy Back
5. Accounting Standard 13
6. Contingent Liabilities

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Program code: 2C00145.

5. The Following is the Balance Sheet of Aarman Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
10% Preference Shares of ₹10 each	5,00,000	Goodwill	2,00,000
Equity shares of ₹10 each	10,00,000	Land & Building	10,00,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	Investments	5,00,000
Creditors	2,00,000	Stock	4,00,000
Other Liabilities	7,00,000	P & L A/c	4,00,000
		Preliminary expenses	1,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,00,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,00,000</b>

The scheme of Reconstruction as approved by the court was as under:

- Each existing equity share will be written down from ₹10 to ₹6 fully paid up.
- Each 10% Preference Share is to be written down from ₹10 to ₹8 fully paid up. These Preference shares are to be converted into 12% Preference Shares of ₹2 each and remaining into Equity shares of ₹6 fully paid up.
- 10% Debenture holders agree to waive 20% of their claims.
- Assets are revalued as follows:  
Land & Building ₹12,00,000.  
Stock reduced by 20%
- Creditors are settled as follows:  
a. 30% immediate payment  
b. 20% cancelled  
c. 50% paid by issue of 11% debentures
- All fictitious and Intangible assets are to be written off.
- 10,000 Equity Shares of ₹6 each were issued to public for cash, which were fully subscribed

You are required:

Prepare Capital Reduction A/c and show the extract of Asset forming part of balance sheet along with notes to accounts of Aarman Ltd after reconstruction. (15)

OR

5. The Following is the Balance Sheet of Godfrey Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
5000, 6% Preference Shares of ₹100 each fully paid up	5,00,000	Goodwill	80,000
40,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	4,00,000	Patents and Trade Marks	20,000
Capital Reserve	25,000	Building	2,15,000
5% Debentures of ₹100 each	2,00,000	Plant & Machinery	2,55,000
Accrued Interest on Debentures	30,000	Furniture	60,000
Creditors	1,55,000	Stock	90,000
		Debtors	75,000
		Cash at Bank	12,500
		Cash in hand	2,500
		Profit & Loss A/c	4,00,000
		Preliminary Expenses	1,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,10,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,10,000</b>

Note: The Preference Dividend is in arrears for 3 years

It was decided to reconstruct the Company for which the following scheme was approved by the Court.

Semester V 26/12/2018

Program code: 2C00145

[3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100]

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 note wherever necessary should form part of your answer.
  4. Calculate figures up to two decimal points wherever required.

1. (a) Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentence (Any Ten) 10

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the portion of total cost which cannot be identified and direct to the production cost.
  - Indirect cost
  - Fixed cost
  - Direct cost
  - Variable cost
- 2) Gold in Jewellery is the example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Basic Raw material
  - Semi finished goods
  - Raw material
  - Finished goods
- 3) The method which doesn't differentiate between efficient and inefficient worker is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Time Rate
  - Rowan Plan
  - Piece Rate
  - Halsey Plan
- 4) After receiving material inspection note, the receiving official will prepare \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Material Requisition
  - Receipt of Material
  - Goods Received Note
  - None of these
- 5) Salary of works manager is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Selling overhead
  - Factory overheads
  - Office overheads
  - Prime cost
- 6) The statutory provision regarding deduction from payroll pertain to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tax deduction at source
  - Provident fund
  - Professional Tax
  - All of the above
- 7) Under Time Rate System, the wages is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Labour hours x Labour Hour Rate
  - Piece completed x Piece Rate
  - Actual output x Actual productive hours
  - None of these
- 8) Holiday pay is apportioned on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - No. of workers
  - No. of workers and Direct wages
  - Direct wages
  - None of these
- 9) Interest on Bank Deposit is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Credited in Financial Profit and Loss A/C
  - Credited in Costing Profit and Loss A/C
  - Debited in Financial Profit and Loss A/C
  - Debited in Costing Profit and Loss A/C

- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is not included in the administrative cost.
- Salaries of office staff
  - Office expenses
  - Telephone charge
  - Salaries of foremen
- 11) In Reconciliation statement, Closing stock over valued in Financial Account is \_\_\_\_\_
- Added to financial Profit
  - Deducted from financial loss
  - Added to costing profit
  - Deducted from costing profit
- 12) Production manager is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- Production cost Centre
  - Impersonal cost Centre
  - Personal cost centre
  - Service cost Centre

1. (b) State Whether the following statements are true or false (Any Ten)

- 1) Cost Accounting is used only in Manufacturing industry.
- 2) Earning under Halsey and Rowan plan are same.
- 3) Under Perpetual inventory control, stock is verified periodically.
- 4) Interest on capital is imputed cost.
- 5) FIFO method is usually suitable in case of perishable material.
- 6) Power failure is an abnormal Idle time.
- 7) Drawing Office salaries is an item of Factory Overheads.
- 8) Goods received Note is prepared by Storekeeper.
- 9) Over absorption of overheads increases costing Profits.
- 10) Transfer to general reserve is an item of Cost Accounts.
- 11) Bin Card is same as Stores Ledger.
- 12) Loss on Sale of Fixed assets is included in Cost for calculating profit.

2. SAM Manufacturing Company gives following particulars for the year 2017.

Particulars	₹
Material	5,00,000
Direct Wages	3,00,000
Administrative Overheads (fixed)	2,00,000
Sales	24,00,000
Profit	5,00,000
<b>Factory Overheads:</b>	
Fixed	2,00,000
Variable	4,00,000
<b>Selling and Distribution overheads:</b>	
Fixed	1,20,000
Variable	1,80,000

The Company has worked to its maximum capacity of 20,000 Units during 2017. The management has decided to increase production capacity to 30,000 Units for the year 2018 and it estimated that:-

1. There will be allround rise in all variable expenditure by 10%
2. There will be increase of 20% in all fixed overheads
3. There will be no need to change the selling price for the year 2018.

Prepare a statement showing Total as well as Unit Cost and profit for 2017.

Also prepare a statement showing estimated profit for 2018 taking into consideration the changes in 2018.

OR

2. (a) Calculate the earning of Sky and Blue From the following Particulars for a month and allocate the labour cost of each job R, S and T: 08

Particulars	Sky	Blue
Basic Wages	₹ 200	₹ 320
Dearness Allowance	50%	50%
Contribution to Employee State Insurance (On Basic wages)	2%	2%
Contribution to Provident Found (On Basic Wages)	8%	8%
Overtime (Hours)	10	-

The normal working hours for the month are 400. Overtime is paid at double the total of normal wages and dearness allowance. Employer's and Employee's Contribution to State Insurance and Provident Fund are at equal rates. The Two workers were employed on Job R, S and T in the following proportions:

Worker	Jobs		
	R	S	T
Sky	40%	30%	30%
Blue	50%	20%	30%

Overtime was done on Job S at the request of customers.

2. (b) Calculate the earnings of a worker using Halsey and Rowan Plan based on the following information. 07

Time allowed to complete the job	180 hours
Time taken to complete the job	144 hours
Rate of Wages per hour	₹ 20
Dearness allowances is ₹ 40 per day of eight hours.	

3. BAT Ltd. Commenced Business on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, Cost and Financial records are maintained for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, From the following information: 15

- Prepare Cost Sheet for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018
- Prepare Reconciliation Statement for the above period.

Particulars	As per Financial Records (₹)	As per Costing Records (₹)
Direct Material Consumed	1,58,750	1,58,750
Direct Wages	1,27,500	1,26,875
Factory Overheads	61,250	20% of Prime Cost
Administrative Overheads	1,60,000	₹ 5 Per Unit of production
Preliminary expenses written off	4,625	-
Dividend received	4,400	-
Interest received on fixed deposit	5,950	-
Selling and Distribution O/H	2,34,625	₹ 8 Per Unit Sold
Reserve for Bad Debts	475	-
Closing stock of Finished goods (1250 units)	22,500	?
Closing stock (WIP)	5,500	5250
Sales (1,30,000 units)	7,50,000	7,50,000

In Cost Accounts, Closing stock of Finished Goods is valued at Cost of Production. The profit as per financial records for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 was ₹ 41,125/-



OR

3. (a) Tomco Ltd. Manufactures a special product called "A" and provides you the following information:

Annual Demand	2,000 Units
Cost per unit	₹20
Other holding cost	15%
Pilferage while holding inventory	10%
Order Processing cost for each order	₹25
Inspection cost per order	₹10
Follow up cost of each order	₹15

Calculate:-

- Economic order quantity (use formula method)
  - Total ordering and carrying cost at EOQ level
3. (b) From the following information calculate Material Turnover Ratio and express it in number of Days. You are required to consider 365 days in a year.

Particulars	Materials A ₹	Materials B ₹	Materials C ₹
Opening Stock	13,000	14,000	17,000
Purchases	94,000	1,76,000	2,96,000
Closing Stock	7,000	10,000	13,000

4. GUM Ltd. has three Production Departments X, Y, Z and Two Service departments S1 and S2. The following details are extracted from the books of accounts in respect of indirect expenses incurred for the month ended March, 2018

Particulars	₹
Supervision	10,000
Insurance on stock	12,000
Indirect wages	9,000
Lighting	1,200
Rent and rates	12,000
Electric Power	6,000
Depreciation	24,000
Sundry Expenses	7,800

Following further details are collected for distribution of the above Costs:

Particulars	Departments				
	X	Y	Z	S1	S2
Value of Machinery (₹)	60,000	50,000	80,000	10,000	-
Horsepower of Machines	40	45	60	5	-
Light Points (Nos)	20	30	40	20	10
Floor Space (sq. Meters)	150	200	250	100	50
Direct Wages (₹)	30,000	20,000	40,000	4,000	6,000
No. of workers	20	30	30	10	10
Value of stock	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000

Prepare statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

OR

4. (a) Calculate the Machine Hour Rate from the following information:

08

Cost of Machine	₹ 8,00,000
Cost of Installation	₹ 2,00,000
Scrap value	₹ 2,00,000
Effective life of the machine	10 years
Rent and rates for a quarter for the shop	₹ 30,000
General lighting Expenses	2,000 per month
Shop Supervisor's Salary	₹ 60,000 per quarter
Insurance premium for a Machine	₹ 6,000 per annum
Estimated repairs	₹ 10,000 per annum
Power 2 units per hour	@ ₹ 5 per 10 units
Estimated working hours	2,000 per annum

The machine occupies 1/4 th of the total area of the shop. The supervisor is expected to devote 1/6 of his time for supervising the machine.

4. (b) A Manufacturer supplies you the following information:

07

Consumption of Raw Material Half Yearly	15,000 kg
Cost of placing an order	₹ 44
Cost of Raw Material	₹ 4 per kg.
Follow up cost of each order	₹ 4 per kg.

Carrying cost is 8% of average inventory

You are required to ascertain the Economic Order Quantity using Formula Method and also state the number of orders to be placed in the year.

5. (a) From the following data of Textile factory machine room, compute an hourly Machine Rate assuming that the machine room will work on 90% capacity throughout the year & that a breakdown of 10% is reasonable. There are three days holiday at Deepawali, 2 days at holi & 2 days at Christmas exclusive of Sundays. The factory works 7 hours a day & 5 hours on Saturday.

08

Expenses per annum	₹
Power	4,68,000
Salaries to Foreman	1,80,000
Lubricating oil	9,900
Light	96,000
Depreciation	1,17,840
Repairs to machine	2,16,900

Number of machines (each of same type) – 50

5. (b) The standard time fixed for a job is 40 hours and the wage rate is ₹ 40 per hour. The worker completed the job in 32 hours. Calculate the wages and effective rate of earnings per hour as per Halsey Premium plan and Rowan Premium plan.

07

OR

5. The following are the receipts and issues of coal in factory during March 2018

15

Date	Transactions
01-Mar	Opening Stock 200 Tons ₹ 460 per Ton
02-Mar	Issued 140 Tons
06-Mar	Purchased 350 Tons @ ₹ 450 per Ton
08-Mar	Issued 80 Tons
09-Mar	Issued 210 Tons
16-Mar	Condemned due to deterioration all quantity
20-Mar	Purchased 400 Tons @ ₹ 470 per Ton
24-Mar	Issued 200 Tons
27-Mar	Purchased 100 Tons @ ₹ 480 per Ton
29-Mar	Issued 150 Tons
31-Mar	Excess found in stock 50 tons due to wrong weighing during the month.

The Maximum Level fixed is 400 Tons, the Minimum Level 75 Tons and the Reordering level is 100 Tons.

Prepare Store Ledger Account under FIFO Method and Weighted Average Method.

6. (a) Explain the classification of Cost on the basis of functions. 10  
 (b) What is meant by Labour Turnover. Explain its causes. 10

OR

6. Write short notes on **any four** of the following:- 20

1. Objectives of Cost Accounting
2. Advantages of Material Control
3. Tabular method of EOQ.
4. Selling Overheads
5. Gantt Task Bonus Plan
6. Purpose of Reconciliation

TyBcom - Semester I Applied Accountancy  
31/1/2018

( 3 Hours )

( Total Marks : 100 )

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

1. (A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the statements (Any Ten) (10)

- (1) Income Tax Act extends to \_\_\_\_\_  
• Whole of India  
• India and Pakistan  
• Whole of Maharashtra
- (2) Income Tax is a tax on \_\_\_\_\_  
• Goods  
• Services  
• Income
- (3) The Legal status of Ms. Hima Das, Indian sprint runner is \_\_\_\_\_  
• an individual  
• a body of individuals  
• a sportsman
- (4) Personal 24 carat gold mangalsutra is \_\_\_\_\_ asset.  
• Fixed  
• Capital  
• Current
- (5) Every assessee is a person and \_\_\_\_\_  
• Every person is also an assessee  
• Every person need not be an assessee  
• An individual is always an assessee
- (6) Total income of a person is determined on the basis of his \_\_\_\_\_  
• Citizenship  
• Residential Status  
• Marital Status
- (7) In case of capital assets acquired on 01-04-1971, Fair Market Value of this capital asset is determined as on \_\_\_\_\_  
• 01-04-2001  
• 01-04-1981  
• 01-04-1971
- (8) Deduction under Section 80D in respect of medical insurance premium is allowed to \_\_\_\_\_  
• An individual  
• Any assessee  
• An individual and HUF

TURN OVER

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- (9) Share of profit received by a partner of partnership firm is \_\_\_\_\_  
 • Fully exempt • Fully taxable • Partly taxable
- (10) Uncommuted pension received by a government employee is \_\_\_\_\_  
 • Exempt • Taxable • 1/3 exempt
- (11) The deduction under Section 80E is allowed for payment of interest to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_  
 • ₹25,000 • ₹10,000 • any amount
- (12) Award received from the government is \_\_\_\_\_  
 • Taxable • Exempt • Partly exempt

1. (B) Re-write following full sentence and state whether it is True or False (Any Ten) :

- (1) Ex-gratia received from employer is taxable as a salary.
- (2) When a property is occupied by the owner himself that property is called let-out house property.
- (3) Expenses on local festival navaratri puja is allowable business expenditure.
- (4) Previous year can be more than 12 months.
- (5) There are total five heads of income.
- (6) Salary received by a Member of Parliament is taxable under the head Income from salaries.
- (7) Cost inflation index is applicable for transfer expenses.
- (8) The status of Indian origin individual is always a resident.
- (9) Ground rent is taxable under the head income from house property.
- (10) Gift received by a doctor from his patient is taxable under the head income from profession.
- (11) Interest on Income Tax refund is taxable under the head income from other sources.
- (12) Any sum received under key-man insurance policy is taxable.

2. Mr. Abhinav, who is physically disabled to the extent of 55%, works in a private company. He has provided the following particulars of his income for the previous year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

- (1) Basic Salary ₹40,000 per month.
- (2) Dearness Allowance ₹16,000 per month.
- (3) House Rent Allowance ₹10,000 per month.  
 [Exempt (under section 10) ₹6,000 per month.]



- (4) Travelling Allowance ₹50,000.  
(Amount actually spent on travelling ₹38,000)
- (5) He was provided with the accommodation by his employer, the perquisite value of which was ₹35,000.
- (6) Bonus declared by employer during the year was ₹15,000.
- (7) Profession tax ₹2,500.
- (8) Employee's contribution to Provident Fund ₹48,000.

He also received the following :

- (9) Interest on fixed deposits with Bank of India ₹44,000
- (10) Interest on fixed deposits with Post-Office ₹10,000.
- (11) Dividend from co-operative credit society ₹6,500.
- (12) Gift from his sister ₹51,000.

During the year, he paid ₹32,000 as premium on his Life Insurance Policy.  
Compute his taxable income for the Assessment Year 2018-19.

OR

2. Mr. Kedar was a Maharashtra State Government employee, who retired on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017. Thereafter, he joined a private company from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018. (15)

He has provided the following particulars for the previous year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

**(A) From Maharashtra State Government :**

- Basic Salary @ ₹30,000 per month.
- Dearness Allowance @ ₹10,000 per month.
- Gratuity received on retirement ₹3,00,000.
- Commutation of Pension received on retirement ₹2,20,000.
- Pension received @ ₹8,000 per month.
- Profession tax deducted @ ₹200 per month.
- Employee's contribution to provident fund @ ₹5,000 per month.

**(B) From Private Company :**

- Salary @ ₹25,000 per month.
- Entertainment Allowance @ ₹2,200 per month.

**(C) Other Information :**

- Interest received on company debentures ₹60,000.
- Dividend received from Indian Companies ₹32,000.
- Interest received on 8% Taxable RBI Bonds ₹20,000.

During the year, he deposited ₹50,000 in his PPF account and paid ₹22,000 towards medical insurance premium for himself and his spouse.

Compute his taxable income for the Assessment Year 2018-19.

TURN OVER

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3. Mr. Sanghameetra provides the following information for the previous year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. You are required to compute his net taxable income for Assessment Year 2018-19 :

**Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Printing & Stationery	20,000	By Gross Profit	8,50,000
To General expenses	25,000	By Income Tax Refund	8,000
To Interest on capital	55,000	By Dividend from U.T.I	35,000
To GST Penalty	23,000	By Interest on Saving Bank A/c	5,000
To Income Tax	49,000	By Amount received from	
To Office Rent	26,000	L.I.C for matured insured policy	15,000
To Depreciation	30,000		
To Salaries	1,20,000		
To Advertising	9,000		
To Net Profit	5,55,999		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,13,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,13,000</b>

**Additional Information :**

Salaries includes ₹ 55,500 for medical treatment of Mr. Sanghameetra's dependent brother, who is person with severe physical disability (81%).

OR

3. The following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Advocate Happy Salve for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018:

**Receipt and Payment A/c**

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d	4,00,000	By Office Expenses	8,00,000
To Fees from clients	25,00,000	By Stamp paper & court fees	3,00,000
To Fee for fighting India's case at International Court	1	By Salary to staff	15,00,000
To Income for attending court hearing	7,00,000	By Office Rent	4,00,000
To Gift received from client	5,55,555	By Conveyance	1,00,000
To Dividend from foreign company	10,000	By Drawings	6,00,000
To Rent from open plot of land	12,000	By Balance c/d	4,77,556
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,77,556</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,77,556</b>

**Additional Informations :**

- (1) Drawings includes ₹99,000 towards pension fund (U/S 80CCC) of LIC and ₹92,000 for medical treatment expenditure of his son who is physically disabled to the extent of 51%.

You are required to compute his net taxable income for the Assessment Year 2018-19.

4. Mr. Aniket furnishes you the following particulars of income earned by him during the previous year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. (15) X

Compute his Gross Total Income for the Assessment Year 2018-19 assuming that he is :

- (1) Resident and Ordinarily Resident.  
(2) Resident but not Ordinarily Resident. (3) Non-Resident.

S.No.	Particulars	₹
(1)	Income from business in Delhi, controlled from London	2,00,000
(2)	Interest on Debentures of Indian Company received in Japan	2,20,000
(3)	Rent from property in France received in Mumbai	2,40,000
(4)	Interest on Bank Accounts in Dubai	1,20,000
(5)	Income from agriculture in Sri Lanka	1,40,000
(6)	Income from business in Nepal controlled from India	1,60,000
(7)	Salary earned and received in Singapore	1,80,000
(8)	Past untaxed profits earned in U.K. brought to India during the previous year.	2,60,000

OR

4. Mr. Pratham is an Indian citizen. He visits various countries for the purpose of his business. Following are the details of his visits out of India : (15)

Name of Country	Date of Departure from India	Date of Arrival in India
Germany (for first time)	01.07.2015	01.03.2017
France	10.04.2017	28.04.2017
U.K.	15.05.2017	01.06.2017
Australia	28.06.2017	15.07.2017
Singapore	01.09.2017	17.09.2017
China	01.02.2018	22.02.2018

Determine his residential status for the Assessment Year 2018-19.

TURN OVER

5. Mr. Mahesh is the owner of two houses. He provides you the information of these two houses for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 as under

- (a) First house is let-out with municipal valuation ₹ 3,00,000 p.a. and actual rent ₹ 30,000 p.m. municipal tax paid @ 10% on municipal valuation. Interest on housing loan paid ₹ 50,000 and house was vacant for 2 months.
- (b) Second house is self occupied property with municipal valuation ₹ 1,00,000 municipal tax paid ₹ 10,000 and interest on housing loan paid ₹ 45,000.
- (c) He also received following income during year
- |                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Interest on deposit with companies | ₹ 1,60,000 |
| Dividend from Bank of India        | ₹ 40,000   |
| Interest on Saving Bank Accounts   | ₹ 15,000   |
| Dividend from co-operative bank    | ₹ 10,000   |
- (d) He also deposited ₹ 1,20,000 in P.P.F. during the Previous Year.

You are required to calculate taxable income for the Assessment Year 2018-19.

OR

5. Mr. Dinesh provides the following particulars of assets transferred by him during the previous year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. You are required to compute his Income from Capital Gains chargeable to tax for Assessment Year 2018-19.

A residential house in Indore was purchased on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1998 at a cost of ₹ 18,00,000. Fair Market Value of the residential house on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2001 was ₹ 25,00,000.

The cost of improvement incurred by him was as follows :

Financial Year	Amount (₹)
1999 - 2000	2,00,000
2003 - 2004	3,27,000
2009 - 2010	3,70,000
2014 - 2015	8,40,000

He sold the above house on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 for ₹ 1,50,00,000.

He incurred transfer expenses of ₹ 3,00,000 on the sale transaction.

He purchased a new residential house in Bhopal for ₹ 40,00,000 on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2018.

He purchased 3 years bonds issued by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for ₹ 12,00,000 on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2018.

Cost Inflation Index are as follows :

Financial Year	Cost Inflation Index
2001 - 2002	100
2003 - 2004	109
2009 - 2010	148
2014 - 2015	240
2017 - 2018	272

6. (a) Explain the term Income with suitable examples. (10)
6. (b) Explain the deductions under Income from other sources. (10)
- OR**
6. Write short notes on **any four** of the following (20)
- (i) Assessment Year and Previous Year.
  - (ii) Taxable perquisites.
  - (iii) List of assets which are not capital assets.
  - (iv) Allowable business expenditure.
  - (v) Deductions under Income from house property.
  - (vi) Deduction under section 80DD.

TURN OVER

Semester IV 01/11/2018

Program code: 2000145 [ 3 Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 100 ]

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. a) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below (Any Ten) (10)

- 1) Export marketing is important for countries because it leads to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Peaceful international relations
  - Spread effect
  - Earning Foreign Exchange
  - All of the above
- 2) Risk in export marketing due to civil disturbances is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Commercial Risk
  - Political Risk
  - Legal Risk
  - Cargo Risk
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ contributes a major share of foreign exchange in the total Indian service exports.
  - Business Services
  - Software Services
  - Transportation Services
  - None of the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ raises the prices of imported goods thereby discouraging imports.
  - Non-tariff barriers
  - Tariff Barriers
  - International forums
  - None of the above
- 5) GATT was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1995.
  - EU
  - WTO
  - WHO
  - IMF
- 6) AoA, as per WTO stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Agreement on Allied sectors
  - Agreement on Agriculture
  - Association on Agriculture
  - All of the above
- 7) MEIS is expected to support \_\_\_\_\_ sector with special emphasis on improving the ease of doing business.
  - Service
  - Manufacturing
  - Allied
  - Agriculture
- 8) DGFT grants \_\_\_\_\_ to Indian importers and exporters.
  - RCMC
  - IEC
  - Duty drawback
  - Blanket permit
- 9) Five star export house needs to have minimum export performance of US\$ \_\_\_\_\_ million.
  - 1,000
  - 2,000
  - 2,500
  - 3,000
- 10) ASIDE scheme provides benefits for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Import of capital goods
  - Infrastructure development to states
  - Refund of excise duty
  - Import of raw materials in bulk



- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoys the status of a deemed university.
- IIFT
  - EPC
  - FIEO
  - ITPO
- 12) FICCI was established on the advice of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1927 in India.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Mr. J. R. D. Tata
  - Lokmanya Tilak
1. b) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Ten) :
- 1) Export marketing helps in spreading risk of business.
  - 2) Export marketing is influenced by regional economic groupings of the world.
  - 3) India is one of the largest exporters of gems and jewellery sector.
  - 4) WTO agreements have no impact on export trade of India.
  - 5) India is not a member of SAARC.
  - 6) Global market research does not help exporters.
  - 7) MEIS & SEIS are associated with India's foreign trade policy of 2015-20.
  - 8) Onions are included under the canalised list of exports.
  - 9) AEZ is a specific geographic region reserved to establish agriculture based processing industries.
  - 10) MDA supplies imported raw materials to all exporters.
  - 11) IIP acts as a publicity wing of the Indian government.
  - 12) IGST is collected only by the state governments
2. Answer any two of the following :
- a) What is export marketing? Discuss the features of export marketing.
  - b) Explain the factors influencing export marketing.
  - c) Explain briefly region wise India's export since 2015.
3. Answer any two of the following :
- a) Distinguish between Tariff and Non-tariff barriers.
  - b) Explain in brief various WTO agreements.
  - c) Discuss the need for conducting overseas market research.
4. Answer any two of the following :
- a) Write a note on India's foreign trade policy 2015-20.
  - b) Briefly explain Deemed Exports.
  - c) What are EOUs? Discuss the benefits given to EOUs.
5. Answer any two of the following :
- a) Discuss IRMAC scheme given to exporters.
  - b) Explain the assistance provided by ITPO to Indian exporters.
  - c) Briefly explain the Duty drawback scheme.



6. Write short notes of the following (Any Four) :

- a) Problems of India's export sector.
- b) Types of Tariff barriers.
- c) EHTPs
- d) Commodity Boards
- e) Importance of export marketing from the view point of a nation.
- f) Negative list of exports.

(20)

TY Bcom - Semester V  
30/11/2018

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks: 100]

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. (A) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below (Any Ten) (10)

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ concept rests on four pillars: target market, customer needs, integrated marketing and profitability.  
a) Product  
b) Production  
c) Marketing  
d) Holistic
- 2) With the help of \_\_\_\_\_ marketers can analyze customer behavior.  
a) Marketing Research  
b) Enterprise  
c) Production concept  
d) None of these
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the patterns of target market selection.  
a) Full market coverage  
b) Half market coverage  
c) Middle market coverage  
d) All of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is an element of the Marketing Mix.  
a) Profit  
b) Price  
c) Investment  
d) Plan
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the product that carries information about the product and the seller.  
a) Channels  
b) Profit  
c) Label  
d) Decision
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ when registered becomes a trademark.  
a) Brand  
b) Product  
c) Patent  
d) Copyright
- 7) In \_\_\_\_\_ distribution system, two or more firms at the same level come together for marketing purpose.  
a) Horizontal  
b) Multi-Channel  
c) Multi-Level  
d) None of these
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ includes tools like discounts, coupons, free samples etc. used to stimulate demand.  
a) Public Relations  
b) Sales Promotion  
c) Supply  
d) Publicity
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of important steps in personal selling.  
a) Blurring  
b) Prospecting  
c) Reporting  
d) Mentoring

- 10) Ethics is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_ which is concerned with human conduct.
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Physiology | b) Psychology |
| c) Philosophy | d) Sociology  |
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ marketing makes use of electronic devices such as computer.
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Digital | b) Green       |
| c) Rural   | d) Traditional |
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are main factors contributing to the success of brands in India.
- |                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Unique Selling Proposition | b) Innovation   |
| c) Consistency                | d) All of these |

**(B) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any Ten)**

- 1) Co-ordinating is a very important function of Marketing.
- 2) Marketing Research is increasing the gap between the producers and consumers.
- 3) Data warehousing is one of the techniques in Customer Relationship Management.
- 4) Brands should be repositioned frequently.
- 5) Odd pricing is also called psychological pricing.
- 6) Label acts as a silent salesman.
- 7) Direct channel of distribution involves intermediaries to sell goods to final consumers.
- 8) Packaging helps in promotion of goods.
- 9) Sales Planning involves setting sales targets.
- 10) The consumer organizations create awareness about consumer rights.
- 11) Green Marketing contributes to the betterment of public health.
- 12) Over spending on promotion can lead to failure of brand.

**2. Answer ANY TWO of the following:**

- a) How strategic marketing differs from traditional marketing? Explain.
- b) Discuss the various components of Marketing Information System.
- c) Explain in detail any two factors influencing consumer behaviour.

**3. Answer ANY TWO of the following:**

- a) Describe the management of different stages of Product Life Cycle.
- b) What is Packaging? Explain the essentials of a good packaging.
- c) Explain the various factors affecting pricing.

**4. Answer ANY TWO of the following:**

- a) Explain the different types of traditional Channels of Distribution.
- b) What is Promotion? Explain the important elements of Promotion-mix?
- c) Discuss the components of Sales Management.

5. Answer ANY TWO of the following: (15)
- a) Explain the competitive strategies for Market Leaders and Market Followers.
  - b) What are the features of Indian Rural Market?
  - c) Elaborate various careers in marketing in 21<sup>st</sup> century.
6. Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following: (20)
- a) Importance of Marketing.
  - b) Bases of Market segmentation.
  - c) Strategies of product positioning.
  - d) Integrated Marketing Communication.
  - e) Unethical practices in Marketing.
  - f) Factors contributing to success of a brand.
-

[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 features of Marketing.
  - b) What is Customer Relationship Management? Explain techniques of CRM.
  - c) What are the challenges before Marketing Manager in changing business environment.
2. Answer **any two** of the following. 15
  - a) Define Marketing Information System. Explain briefly the essentials of a good MIS.
  - b) Describe the steps involved in consumer buying decision process.
  - c) What is Market Segmentation? Explain the bases of Market Segmentation.
3. Answer **any two** of the following: 15
  - a) Discuss the importance of Marketing Mix.
  - b) What is Branding? Describe the components of a Brand.
  - c) Explain the term Pricing. What are the various methods of Pricing.
4. Answer **any two** of the following: 15
  - a) What is the meaning of Physical Distribution. Explain the factors affecting the selection of distribution channels.
  - b) What is Sales Promotion? Explain the various techniques of Sales Promotion at consumer level.
  - c) What is Integrated Marketing Communication? Explain the components of IMC in brief.
5. (A) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate option given below. 5
  - i) Strategic marketing managers make \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.
 

a) Proactive	b) Reactive
c) Adhoc	d) None of the above
  - ii) Business Ethics deals with \_\_\_\_\_ that help in good conduct of business.
 

a) Principles	b) Values
c) Philosophies	d) All of these
  - iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a component of Logistics.
 

a) Inventory Management	b) Sales Promotion
c) Product Decisions	d) Market Segmentation
  - iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of Direct Marketing.
 

a) Telemarketing	b) Advertising
c) Branding	d) Horizontal Marketing System.
  - v) \_\_\_\_\_ is an incremental value of a brand.
 

a) Brand Extension	b) Brand Equity
c) Brand Positioning	d) Brand Character

Turn Over

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

- i) According to Production Concept customers will prefer products that offer high quality & performance.
- ii) Social Marketing aims at promoting welfare of few sections of the society.
- iii) Positioning creates value to the customers.
- iv) Skimming Pricing is a long term pricing strategy .
- v) The Direct channels are more common in Industrial Products.

(C) Match the following:

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1) Event Marketing  | a) Number of different products of company |
| 2) Personal factors | b) Point of Purchase                       |
| 3) Primary data     | c) Sponsored programme                     |
| 4) Product width    | d) Survey method                           |
| 5) Banner           | e) Age & lifecycle                         |

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Paper / Subject Code: 23013 / Business Economics.: Paper V.

Semester V ASKT 29/12/2018  
Program code: 2200135

F

[Time: 2:30 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 diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1 **Attempt any two of the following:** 15
- a) Define the concept of public finance and explain dissimilarities between public and private finances.
  - b) Diagrammatically explain the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.
  - c) Explain redistributive and anti-inflationary tax policy of the government.
- Q.2 **Attempt any two of the following:** 15
- a) Discuss the various sources of public revenue.
  - b) Explain the merits and demerits of direct taxes.
  - c) Explain the concept of impact, incidence and shifting of taxation with examples.
- Q.3 **Attempt any two of the following:** 15
- a) Discuss the causes of increase in public expenditure.
  - b) Define public budget and explain types of budget.
  - c) What is fiscal federalism? What are the key issues of fiscal federalism?
- Q.4 **Attempt any two of the following:** 15
- a) Explain the organized sector of Indian Money Market.
  - b) Write a note on the role of capital market in economic development.
  - c) Discuss the reforms taken in the Indian Capital Market since 1991 with special reference to secondary market.
- Q.5 8
- (A) State with reasons, whether the following statements are true or false (any four)
- i) The primary objective of public finance is to maximize profit.
  - ii) Classical economists were strong supporters of government intervention in the economy.
  - iii) Indirect taxes are difficult to evade.
  - iv) When the burden of a tax is borne by final consumers, it is called backward shifting of a tax.
  - v) Under development of a country is one of the causes of increase in public expenditure.
  - vi) Primary deficit indicates the actual position of the government finances.
  - vii) Chit funds are part of organized Indian Money Market.
  - viii) Investment in mutual funds is a major option in the Indian Capital Market.

- B) Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statement (any seven)
- i) Which of the following is not a fiscal tool?  
a) Taxation      b) Repo rate      c) Public expenditure      d) Public debt
- ii) According to the "Principle of Maximum Social Advantage" the government has only \_\_\_\_\_ budget.  
a) Surplus      b) Deficit      c) Balanced      d) unbalanced
- iii) The term functional finance was coined by  
a) A.P. lerner      b) J.M. Keynes      c) David Ricardo      d) Adam Smith
- iv) Which of the following is not a source of non-tax revenue to the government.  
a) Fee      b) Betterment levy      c) GST      d) Grants
- v) GST is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Direct tax      b) Indirect tax      c) Both a and b      d) None of the above
- vi) If elasticity of supply is equal to elasticity of demand the incidence of tax will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) More on buyer      b) More on seller  
c) equal on both buyer and seller      d) None of the above
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ is not an example of unproductive expenditure of the government.  
a) Expenditure on Defence      b) Expenditure on Law and Order  
c) Expenditure on interest payment      d) Expenditure on agricultural development
- viii) Loans for which no promise is made by the government regarding the exact date of maturity is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Irredeemable debt      b) Redeemable debt      c) Productive debt      d) Voluntary debt
- ix) In India Finance Commission is appointed every \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 5 years      b) 4 years      c) 3 years      d) 2 years
- x) \_\_\_\_\_ are a part of organized money market.  
a) Finance brokers      b) Loan Companies      c) Commercial Bank      d) Indigenous Bankers
- xi) Which of the following is not a function of Capital Market.  
a) Promoting industrial development      b) Mobilisation of savings  
c) Development of commercial banks      d) None of the above
- xii) Investor Production fund was set up under SEBI Act for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Investors education      b) Investors complaints      c) both a and b      d) none of the above

TY Bcom - Semester - V ATKT  
25/x/2018

ATKT

[2½ Hours]

[Total Marks: 75]

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

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

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is not major elements of product cost.
  - Direct material
  - Direct Labour
  - Factory overheads
  - Indirect Labour
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ cost are ascertained after they have been incurred.
  - Imputed
  - Historical
  - Sunk
  - Opportunity
- 3) The supplier will delivers the goods along with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Purchase order
  - Bin card
  - Dispatch advice
  - All the above
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a document which is used to authorize and record the issue of material from stores.
  - Goods received note
  - Material Requisition
  - Sales invoice
  - Payment slip
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ attendance system is one of the most popular time clock attendance system.
  - Bio metric
  - Mechanical
  - Register
  - Punch card
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ was enacted to safeguard the interests of workers, mostly in the unorganized sector.
  - The Payment of Bonus Act 1956
  - The Minimum Wages Act 1948
  - The Payment of Wage Act 1936
  - None of above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ expenses is an example of distribution overheads.
  - Warehouse
  - Bad debts
  - Commission paid
  - None of above
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ item is not excludéd in preparation of cost sheet.
  - Goodwill written off
  - Depreciation on Factory Building
  - Provision for Tax
  - Transfer to reserve
- 9) Cost of sales ₹ 5,00,000 profit 20% on sales is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ₹ 1,25,000
  - ₹ 6,00,000
  - ₹ 4,20,000
  - ₹ 6,25,000
- 10) Dividend paid appears in \_\_\_\_\_ account.
  - Financial
  - Cost
  - Trading
  - All the above

54454

Program code: 2C00135

1. (B) State Whether the following statements are true or false (Any Seven).
- 1) The term cost and expenses are synonyms but are not identical.
  - 2) Depreciation is an example of fixed cost.
  - 3) Costing means the process of ascertainment of cost.
  - 4) Research cost is the cost of searching new or improved product.
  - 5) The cost of raw material represents a high proportion of the total cost of production.
  - 6) The supplier will deliver the goods along with purchase order.
  - 7) Time keeping is important for computation of salary due to the staff.
  - 8) ESI fund is maintained by SEBI.
  - 9) Interest paid is included in preparation of cost sheet.
  - 10) Codification helps in easy identification of different items of overheads.
2. Omkar Ltd. has five departments. P, Q, R and S are production departments and T is a service department. The actual cost for the period are as follows:

	₹
Rent and Taxes	12,500
Repairs and Maintenance	17,500
Depreciation	21,000
Supervision	20,000
Motive power	16,200
Labour welfare expenses	30,000
Insurance	8,000
Lighting	9,000
Employer's Liability of Employees' Insurance	12,000

The following information is also available in respect of the five departments:

Particulars		Production Departments				Service Dept.
		P	Q	R	S	T
Area	(Sq. ft)	140	120	110	90	40
No. of Workers		125	250	50	50	25
Total Wages	(₹)	50,000	40,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Value of Plant	(₹)	4,00,000	3,60,000	3,20,000	2,00,000	1,20,000
No. of Light Points		10	8	7	6	5
Value of Stock	(₹)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000	-
H.P. of Machines		60	40	30	15	5

Prepare a Statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

OR

2. (A) Calculate the comprehensive Machine Hour Rate from the following.

Cost of machinery	₹ 50,000
Installation charges	₹ 10,000
Estimated Life of machinery	6 years
Working Hours per year	3000



Estimated repairs and maintenance charges throughout the working life of machine ₹ 6,000  
 Electric power consumed 8 units per Hour @ 10 paise per unit  
 Lubricant oil ₹ 5 per day  
 Consumable store @ ₹ 15 per Day  
 Wages of machine operator @ ₹ 12 per Day  
 Working Hours per Day 8  
 Insurance charges ₹ 1500 p.a.  
 Supervision ₹ 1500 p.m.

2. (b) From the following details, calculate:
- Economic Order Quantity (by Formula Method)
  - No. of orders to be placed.
- Consumption of material p.a. 1350kg.  
 Cost of placing order ₹ 26/-  
 Cost of inspection ₹ 10/-  
 Cost of material per kg ₹ 30/-  
 Storage and carrying cost per kg 10% of inventory

3. From the books of Deepesh Enterprises, the following details have been extracted 15 for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

Particulars	₹
Opening stock of Raw Materials	37,500
Closing stock of Raw Materials	22,500
Direct wages	2,20,000
Factory Rent	52,500
Machinery Purchased	2,40,000
Commission on sales	31,350
Audit fees	11,500
Direct Expenses	1,80,000
Purchase of Raw Materials	3,60,000
Materials handling charges	22,000
Cost of Catalogues	51,300
Store keeper's salary	27,000
Interest on loans	25,400
Office salaries	55,000
Depreciation on Plant & Machinery	38,000
Indirect Materials	39,000
Sundry expenses	46,250
Repairs to office furniture	31,250
Demonstration Expenses	19,950
Furniture loss by fire	56,500
Carriage outwards	38,475
Depreciation on office Equipments	25,000
Distribution of free samples	27,550

**Other Information:**

- Stock of finished goods at the end 500 units to be valued at cost of production.
- Number of units sold during the year 9,500



3) Profit desired on sales is 20%  
 Prepare Cost sheet showing cost and profit in total as well as per unit.

OR

3. (a) With the help of the following information, prepare the Store Ledger Account as per Weighted Average Method.

Date	Transactions
April 2018	
1	Purchase 40,000 kgs @ ₹ 7,000 per tonne
5	Issue 10,000 kgs
10	Purchase 20,000 kgs @ ₹ 8,000 per tonne
15	Issue 30,000 kgs
20	Refund of surplus from work order 10 tonne
25	Issue 30,000 kgs
30	Excess found in stock 1 tonne.

Opening stock at the beginning of the month 10 tonne @ ₹ 6,000 per tonne.

- (b) From the following information calculate the Inventory Turnover Ratio of two types of Material and put forward your comments on them.

Particulars	Material 'A' (₹)	Material 'B' (₹)
Opening Stock	40,000	36,000
Purchases during the year	3,00,000	2,85,000
Closing stock	36,000	66,000

4. The following figures are available from Financial accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

Particulars	₹
Direct material consumed	2,00,000
Direct wages	75,000
Production overheads	2,50,000
Administrative overheads	2,00,000
Selling and Distribution overheads	3,50,000
Bad Debts	15,000
Preliminary Expenses (written off)	10,000
Dividend received	30,000
Interest on Deposit received	5,000
Sales (1,00,000 units)	5,00,000
Closing stock of finished goods (25,000 units)	75,000

The Cost Account reveals:-

- 1) Direct material consumed ₹ 2,20,000
- 2) Production overheads recovered at 30% of prime cost
- 3) Administration overheads at ₹ 2 per unit of production
- 4) Selling and distribution overheads at ₹ 3 per unit sold
- 5) Direct wages recovered at ₹ 80,000

Prepare:-

- a) Financial Profit and Loss Account
- b) Cost sheet
- c) Statement of Reconciliation

OR

54454

Program Code: 2200135

- (a) Avadhoot India Ltd. has fixed the standard time to produce one unit of product 'X' at 20 hours. Standard wages rate fixed is ₹25 per hour. A worker produces 20 units of product 'X' in 260 hours. 08

Calculate his total wages under Halsey Premium Plan and Rowan Premium Plan. Also Calculate works cost under both the plans if direct material cost per unit of product 'X' is ₹ 240 and factory overheads are 250% of prime cost.

- (b) From the following information of a factory, find out the amount of wages payable in cash and also find out the cost of wages per hour of March 2018. 07

Basic wages per month	₹ 45,000
D.A	100% of Basic wages
Employee's own contribution to P.F	12% of Basic wages
Employee's own contribution to ESI	3.5% of Basic wages
Employer's contribution to P.F.	12% of Basic wages
Employer's contribution to ESI	4.5% of Basic wages
No. of working hours per month	2,000 hours

- A) What are the functions and scope of Cost Accounting? 08  
 B) Explain Fixed, Variable and Semi-Variable Cost. 07

OR

Write short notes on (Any Three) of the following:- 15

- Cost Classification by Behaviour
- ABC classification of Inventory
- Need for reconciliation
- Labour turnover
- Direct cost

[2½ Hours]

[Total Marks: 75]

- N.B:**
1. All questions are compulsory and carry 15 marks each.
  2. Questions no. 2 to 5 have internal option.
  3. Working note should form part of your answer.
  4. Use of simple calculator is allowed.
  5. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1) A) Match the columns with most appropriate choice and rewrite. (Any Eight) (08)

Column A	Column B
1) Cash Received from Debtors	a) Financing Activity
2) Bank Overdraft	b) Efficiency in collection from debtors
3) Trend Analysis	c) Intangible Assets
4) Gross Working Capital	d) Investing Activity
5) Buyback of shares	e) Operating Activity
6) Debtors Turnover Ratio	f) Non quick Liability
7) Patents	g) Total Current Assets
8) Dividend Received	h) Percentage of Difference
9) Comparative statements	i) Top management
10) Strategic information	j) Direction of Data
	k) Quick Assets
	l) Middle Management

Q 1) B) State Whether the following statements are true or false and rewrite. (Any Seven) (07)

- 1) Capital gearing ratio compares own fund with owed fund.
- 2) Increase in the balance of sundry debtors results in cash inflow.
- 3) Fictitious Assets are shown under tangible fixed assets.
- 4) Amortisation of share issue expenses is considering under operating expenses.
- 5) Long term loans given by a bank is financing activity in cash flow statement of bank.
- 6) Interest paid on loans reduces the cash flow for operating activity.
- 7) Common size analysis is used for comparing performance of a company in one year with that of another year.
- 8) Only the balance sheet is used to prepare the statement of cash flows.
- 9) The cash conversion cycle cannot be negative.
- 10) The traditional financial statements give all the relevant and required information to show the strength and weakness of the company.

Q2) From the following information of Manoj Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, Prepare comparative statements after rearranging in vertical form suitable for analysis. (15)

Particulars	2017 (Rs.)	2018 (Rs.)
Sales	17,00,000	25,00,000
Return Inward	23,000	32,600
Opening Stock - Raw material	8,200	8,100
Purchase of Raw Material	3,93,500	5,91,200
Work in progress - Opening	12,500	13,500
Work in progress - Closing	13,900	11,800
Closing stock - Raw material	8,200	12,600
Power	58,400	73,400
Administrative expenses	75,500	76,300
Finance Expenses (Operating)	75,200	68,200

Selling & distribution expenses	1,07,800	1,65,200
Direct Labour	2,52,600	3,78,800
Repairs factory - Building	43,000	68,000
Depreciation on Machinery	75,600	1,12,500

OR

Q 2) Calculate Trend Percentage from the following information extracted from the financial statements of different years. Give your comments. (15)

Particulars	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Assets :</b>				
Fixed Assets	2,11,696	2,08,694	2,04,580	1,84,122
Investments	20,000	15,000	10,000	9,000
Cash in Hand	41,680	30,472	20,346	18,312
Sundry Debtors	1,85,040	1,31,346	85,750	77,175
Stock	1,31,474	1,34,684	1,45,172	1,30,655
Prepaid Expenses	1,690	3,236	2,440	2,196
	<b>5,91,580</b>	<b>5,23,432</b>	<b>4,68,288</b>	<b>4,21,460</b>
<b>Liabilities :</b>				
Sundry Creditors	1,40,712	1,32,684	1,17,410	1,05,669
Liability for expenses	5,640	4,094	2,490	2,240
Share capital	4,45,228	3,86,654	3,48,388	3,13,551
	<b>5,91,580</b>	<b>5,23,432</b>	<b>4,68,288</b>	<b>4,21,460</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Sales	9,880	13,640	16,400	18,040
Cost of Sales	8,810	12,490	14,970	16,460
Expenses	50	130	80	100
Interest expenses	200	370	500	540
Tax	450	190	390	450

Q 3) Prepare following Balance sheet in vertical form. (15)

( Figures in '000)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	1,000	Trade Investments	400
Dividend Equalisation Reserve	140	Patents	60
General Reserve	220	Land & Building (Cost)	640
Profit & Loss A/c	380	Plant & Machinery (Cost)	1,300
6% Debenture	500	Cash & bank Balance	176
Bank Overdraft	300	Closing stock	620
Sundry creditors	420	Sundry Debtors	440
Unpaid Dividend	20	Bills Receivable	60
Proposed Dividend	120	Short term Deposits with customers	60
Provision for tax	340	Underwriting commission	120
Provision for depreciation :		Preliminary Expenses	60
- Land & Building	100		
- Plant & Machinery	400		
	<b>3,940</b>		<b>3,940</b>

OR

Q 3) Prepare a statement showing a working capital required to finance the level of activity of 18,000 units per year from the following information.

(15)

Particulars	Cost per unit (Rs.)
Raw materials	24
Direct Labour	6
Overheads	18
Total cost	48
Profit	12
Selling price	60

- 1) Raw materials are in stock on an average for two months.
- 2) Materials are in process on an average for half a month.
- 3) Finished goods are in stock on an average for two months.
- 4) Credit allowed by creditors is two months of raw materials supplied.
- 5) Credit allowed to debtors is three months.
- 6) Lag in payment of wages is half month.
- 7) Cash on hand and at bank expected to be Rs.27,000.
- 8) All activities are evenly spread out during the year.

Q 4) Following are Balance Sheets of M Ltd. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 & 2018

(15)

Liabilities	2017	2018	Assets	2017	2018
Share Capital	30,000	55,000	Plant & Machinery	40,000	40,000
Security Premium		1,000	Property	20,000	25,000
Profit & loss A/c	10,000	10,000	Share in subsidiary company.	2,000	2,000
Provision for depreciation	14,000	15,000	Debtors	10,000	15,000
Debenture	15,000	10,000	Stock	14,000	15,000
Profit on redemption of debenture	-----	200	Bank balance	3,500	17,200
Creditors	14,000	11,000			
Provision for taxation	5,000	10,000			
Proposed Dividend	1,500	2,000			
	89,500	1,14,200		89,500	1,14,200

Additional Information :

- 1) Plant Costing Rs. 5,000 accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs.3,000 was sold for Rs.1,000. The loss on the sale has been charged to Profit & loss A/c.
  - 2) Tax paid for the year amounts to Rs. 6,000.
  - 3) An interim dividend of Rs.1,000 had been paid during the year 2018.
- Prepare a cash flow statement from the above information.

OR

Q 4) Trading & Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 :

(15)

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening stock	10,000	By Sales	1,50,000
To Purchases	55,000	By closing stock	15,000
To wages	20,000		
To Power & fuel	10,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	70,000		



	1,65,000		1,65,000
To Administrative expenses	15,000	By Gross profit b/d	70,000
To Interest	3,000	By rent received	1,500
To Depreciation on machinery	5,000		
To selling expenses	12,000		
To loss by fire	2,000		
To provision for tax	14,500		
To net profit	20,000		
	71,500		71,500
To interim dividend	10,000	By Opening Balance	15,000
To closing balance	25,000	By Net profit	20,000
	35,000		35,000

Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Equity Share capital	1,00,000	Land & Building	50,000
Profit & loss A/c	25,000	Plant & machinery	30,000
Creditors	15,000	Furniture	20,000
Secured Loans	10,000	Stock	15,000
Bank overdraft	25,000	Debtors	15,000
Provision for tax	5,000	Investments	12,500
Outstanding expenses	5,000	Cash	17,500
		Goodwill	20,000
		Miscellaneous expenditure	5,000
	1,85,000		1,85,000

Rearrange above in vertical form.

- Q 5. A) Distinguish between comparative & common size statement ?  
 B) State the different types of working capital?

(08)  
(07)

OR

- Q 5) Write short notes on (any three) :

(15)

- 1) Functions of management accounting
- 2) Working capital cycle
- 3) Cash flow from financing activities
- 4) Own funds
- 5) Cash and cash equivalent

Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: 1) All questions carry equal marks and are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for a question.

- Q1 (A) Attempt any *two* sub-questions from (a), (b), (c) in MS-EXCEL (True/False) (2)
- (a) The argument of a function can be a reference to another cell in the spreadsheet.
  - (b) To insert subtotal you must sort the list.
  - (c) A worksheet may have either a header or footer, but not both.
- (B) Attempt any *two* sub-questions from (d), (e), (f) in MySQL (Multiple Choice) (2)
- (d) To indicate that there should be 6 integers and 2 decimal positions we use \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) DECIMAL(8,2)    2) DECIMAL(6,2)    3) DECIMAL(2,6)    4) DECIMAL(2,8)
  - (e) To save the transaction we use \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) Rollback    2) Save    3) Commit    4) Return
  - (f) A Database contains one or more \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) Rows    2) Databases    3) Columns    4) Tables
- (C) Attempt any *six* sub-questions from (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet. (True/False). (6)
- (g) Telecommunication system is an example of distributed processing.
  - (h) A network is used to share hardware and software.
  - (i) There is no way to handle collisions that occur in a bus topology.
  - (j) There are four types of twisted pair cables.
  - (k) The Presentation layer is one of the upper layers in the OSI model.
  - (l) OR is a Boolean operator.
  - (m) In the domain name system .com is used for business and commercial organisation.
  - (n) Email can be sent with attachments.
  - (o) Spoofing refers to tricking or deceiving computer systems or other computer users.
- (D) Attempt any *five* sub-questions from (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v), (w) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet. (Multiple Choice) (5)
- (p) The transmission medium that carries the message is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) Protocol    2) gateway    3) Communication channel    4) Transport
  - (q) A \_\_\_\_\_ network spans a number of cities and countries.  
 1) LAN    2) MAN    3) WAN    4) None of these

- (r) In \_\_\_\_\_ topology all the nodes are connected with a single cable.  
1) Bus                    2) Ring                    3) Star                    4) None of these
- (s) \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest Internet account.  
1) ISDN account   2) Shell account   3) Dial-up account   4) Broadband account
- (t) Internet Explorer is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) System Software   2) Utility Software   3) Browsers            4) Internet tools.
- (u) Full form of HTTP is Hyper Text \_\_\_\_\_ Protocol.  
1) Transfer            2) Transport            3) Terminal            4) Transaction
- (v) The protocol to download email and store it in your computer is -----.  
1) POP                    2) NMTP                    3) FTP                    4) HTTP
- (w) \_\_\_\_\_ type of hackers break into the security system for non-harmful reasons.  
1) Grey hat            2) Blue hat            3) White hat            4) Black hat

- Q2. (A) Answer *any one* sub-question from (a), (b) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet. (8)
- (a) Write the four main characteristics of LAN and WAN.
- (b) Write short notes on i) Twisted Pair Cable ii) Fiber Optic Cable

- (B) Answer *any one* sub-question from (c), (d) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet. (7)
- (c) What is a protocol? Describe any three layers of TCP/IP protocol.
- (d) What is hacking and explain any three types of hackers.

- Q3. (A) Answer *any one* sub-question from (a), (b) in MySQL. (8)
- (a) Write MySQL statement to create a table called BEST having the columns Consumer Number (CNO, integer, Primary key), Consumer Name (CNAME, character with variable width 30 columns), Type of Connection (TYPE, character with variable width 25 columns default value "INDUSTRIAL") and Bill Amount (BILL, width of 9 including 2 decimals, positive).
- (b) Write MySQL statement to create a table called COMPANY having columns Employee Number (EN, Integer, should be increased by 1 automatically), Name of Employee (NAME, character with width 30 columns), Department Name (DEPT, character with variable width 20 columns, should not be empty), Gender (GENDER, Boolean) and Provident Fund Amount (PF, 8 integer and 2 decimals).

(B) Answer *any one* sub-question from (c), (d) in MySQL (7)

(c) Explain the following built-in functions in MySQL.

- 1) LOWER()    2) LTRIM()    3) REVERSE()    4) DAY()
- 5) ABS()    6) TIME()    7) MONTHNAME()

(d) There exists a table called PICNIC containing the columns Roll Number (RNO, integer, Primary Key), Name (SNAME, character variable width 20), Date of birth (DOB, Date), Gender (GENDER, character width 1) and Division (DIVISION, character variable width 4).

Write MySQL statements for the following:

- i) Display the structure of the table PICNIC.
- ii) Enter the following one row of data in this table.

RNO	SNAME	DOB	GENDER	DIVISION
101	REKHA	2001-03-01	F	A

- iii) Add a new column Mobile Number (MOB, integer) at the end of the table PICNIC.
- iv) Delete the row where roll number of the student is 56.
- v) Change the Date of Birth of student with roll number 11 to September 7, 1999.
- vi) Change the size of the column SName to 30 columns.
- vii) Rename the table PICNIC as FUNPICNIC.

Q4. (A) Answer *any one* sub-question from (a), (b) in MySQL (8)

(a) There exists a table AMAZON having the columns Purchaser's Number (PNO, integer), Purchaser's Name (PNAME, character), Receipt Number (RNO, integer, primary key), Total Cost (TCOST, integer) and Date of Purchase (PURDT, date).

Write MySQL statements for the following:

- i) Display Purchaser's name, Receipt Number and Total Cost from this table where Date of Purchase is January 1, 2018.
- ii) Display Purchaser's Name and Total Cost where Total Cost is equal to the maximum Total Cost.
- iii) Display Date of Purchase, maximum and minimum Total Cost grouped by Date of Purchase.
- iv) Display Purchaser's Name, Date of Purchase and Total Cost where Total Cost is more than the average Total Cost.
- v) Display Purchaser's Name, Total Cost and "Discount" as 10% of Total Cost.

(b) There exists a table INSTITUTE containing columns Roll Number (RNO, integer, primary key), Name (SNAME, character), Age (AGE, integer), Fees (FEES, decimal (8, 2)). There exists another table PERFORMANCE containing columns Roll Number (RNO, integer, primary key), Total marks (TOTAL, integer).

Write MySQL statements for the following:

- i) Display Name, Age and Total marks of a student with Roll Number 100 using both the tables.
- ii) Display Name, Age and Total marks of students getting Total Marks more than or equal to 400 using both the tables.

- iii) Display Roll number and Total marks of students who have scored more than average Total Marks using table PERFORMANCE.
- iv) Display Name and Fees of students who pay maximum Fees using table INSTITUTE.

Q4. (B)

Answer *any one* sub-question from (c), (d) in MySQL

- (c) There exist a table called RMALL containing columns Department Name (DEPT, character), Department Manager Name (MNAME, character), Date of Sale (DSALE, date), Sale Amount (SAMT, numeric) and Discount Amount (DISCOUNT, numeric).

Write MySQL statements for the following:-

- i) Display Department Name, Manager Name, total and average Sale Amount grouped as per Department Manager.
- ii) Display Department Name, Manager Name, minimum and maximum of the Discount Amount of each Department
- iii) Display all the rows where the Sale Amount is equal to maximum Sale Amount.
- iv) Display Department Name, Manager Name, Sale Amount where Sale Amount is between 45000 and 70000.

- (d) There exists a table STUDENT containing columns Roll Number (RNO, integer), Students Name (SNAME, character), Age (AGE, integer), Mobile Number (MOBILE, integer) and Fees Paid (FPAID, numeric).

Write MySQL queries for the following.

- i) Display all the rows from this table where Student Name contains 'R'.
- ii) Display all the rows from this table where Age is more than 18.
- iii) Display Roll Number, Student Name labeled as 'Name of the Student' and Fees Paid from this table.
- iv) Display Roll Number, Student Name and Age from this table where Fees Paid is more than 7500.
- v) Display all the rows from this table in the ascending order of Roll Numbers.
- vi) Display all the rows from this table where Age is divisible by 5.
- vii) Display Students Name, Mobile Number and Fees Paid from this table.

Q5. (A)

Answer *any one* sub-question from (a), (b) in MS-EXCEL

- (a) The following data has been entered in a worksheet.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	ROLL NO.	NAME	ACC	ECO	MHRM	COMP	TOTAL	AVERAGE
2	152	AVINASH	88	80	92	99		
3	176	DIANA	60	64	80	97		
4	243	SAPNA	45	38	65	80		
5	362	KARAN	69	76	72	90		
6	89	ANU	98	90	98	100		
7	127	SAMPATH	87	85	90	98		
8								
9						MAX. AVG MARKS		



Write the steps to obtain

- i) Total Marks in column G
- ii) Average of best three subjects in column H.
- iii) Maximum average marks in cell H9.

- (b) For the following spreadsheet write the steps to obtain the subtotals of sales city wise.

	A	B	C
1	NAME	CITY	SALES
2	NIRAJ	MUMBAI	78000
3	KARTHIK	PUNE	60000
4	JAY	MUMBAI	100000
5	RAVPREET	NAGPUR	68000
6	RAM	NAGPUR	62000
7	DHEERAJ	PUNE	77000
8	ANUP	MUMBAI	75000

Q5. (B)

Answer *any one* sub-question from (c), (d) in MS-EXCEL

- (c) For the following spreadsheet write the steps to obtain the Pivot table showing total salary and lowest salary department wise in column G.

	A	B	C	D
1	NAME	AGE	DEPT	SALARY
2	VINAYAK	42	A/C	48000
3	NAVIN	28	PUR	32000
4	PADMA	25	ADMIN	25000
5	MOHAN	44	PUR	55000
6	PETER	46	ADMIN	46000
7	MUSCAN	29	A/C	30000
8	BHAVYA	32	PUR	36000

- (d) Explain the following built in functions in MS-EXCEL

1. FV()
2. PPMT()
3. ROUNDDOWN()
4. MOD()
5. INT()
6. SQRT()
7. COUNT()



EXDoyt  
ATKT

Paper / Subject Code: 23016 / Applied Component Group : Paper I : Export Marketing.

TyBcom - Semester V 01/11/2018

Program code: 2000135

[2½ Hours]

[Total Marks: 75]

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

**Answer any two of the following :**

15

- a) Define Export Marketing. Explain the features of Export Marketing.
- b) Explain the challenges of Export Marketing in India.
- c) Discuss the Direction of India's Exports since 2010.

**Answer any two of the following :**

15

- a) What are the negative implications of trading blocs on export marketing?
- b) Explain the steps involved in global marketing research.
- c) Discuss the various components of logistics in export marketing.

**Answer any two of the following :**

15

- a) Explain the highlights of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.
- b) Describe the role of DGFT.
- c) Write a note on Negative List of Exports.

**Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Write a note on Packaging.
- b) What are the factors determining export pricing?
- c) Calculate minimum FOB price from the following details. Also calculate foreign exchange that can be earned if exchange rate 1 US Dollar = ₹ 70

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Ex-factory cost	2,80,000
Packing cost	60,000
Transportation cost	80,000
Profit contribution	10% of FOB cost
Duty Drawback	10% of FOB cost

5. Answer the following :

(A) State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. TRIPs agreement gives protection to patented products.
2. India is a member nation of ASEAN.
3. Foreign Trade Policy in India is generally prepared for a period of five years.
4. Skimming pricing strategy is adopted by exporters to gain large market share.
5. Product labelling helps the customers to identify the product.

(B) Give full form of the following :

1. SAARC
2. MEIS
3. FAS
4. TRIMs
5. WTO

(C) Match the following :

**Group A**

1. Break even pricing
2. Services export
3. Five Star Export House
4. Human skeleton
5. Direct exporting

**Group B**

- a) Absence of middlemen
  - b) 2000 US \$ Million
  - c) INCO terms
  - d) Telecommunications and Software
  - e) Prohibited item
  - f) No profit no loss
  - g) NAFTA
-

Semester V 29/x/2018

F

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

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.

Q.1 A) Select the right answer and rewrite the statement (Any 10) 10

1. Liberalisation policy was announced on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) January 1<sup>st</sup> 1991  
b) April 1<sup>st</sup> 1991  
c) July 24<sup>th</sup> 1991  
d) None of the above
2. Social infrastructure refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Agriculture  
b) Education  
c) Real estate  
d) Manufacturing
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is related to girls education?  
a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
b) RUSA  
c) Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao  
d) None of the above
4. Farmers need short-term loans for \_\_\_\_\_  
a) purchase of seeds  
b) purchase of inputs  
c) to meet consumption needs  
d) all of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the apex body of rural credit.  
a) Government of India  
b) Reserve Bank of India  
c) NABARD  
d) ADB
6. Farmers are not able to realise better prices because of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) lack of grading  
b) lack of market knowledge  
c) lack of storage facilities  
d) all of the above
7. Disinvestment refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) sale of government ownership  
b) purchase of shares  
c) sale of private securities  
d) none of the above
8. Industrial pollution control is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) State subject  
b) Central subject  
c) Concurrent subject  
d) None of the above
9. \_\_\_\_\_ sectors are identified for promotion.  
a) Tourism  
b) Medical tourism  
c) both a) and b)  
d) none of the above
10. Narasimham Committee recommended \_\_\_\_\_  
a) introduction of modern technology  
b) consolidation of banks  
c) liberalization of banking sector  
d) all of the above
11. Indian money market is regulated by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) the RBI  
b) SBI  
c) SEBI  
d) LIC
12. Equity market is associated with \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Government Securities  
b) private securities  
c) issue of fresh capital  
d) sale of old shares

Q.1 B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10) 10

1. NEP was launched by Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao.
2. Invest in India is to attract foreign investment.

3. National Nutrition Mission (NNM) is created to ensure effective nutrition interventions.
4. Central government allocation to agriculture declined in recent years.
5. Credit provisioning for agriculture is adequate in India.
6. Agricultural marketing infrastructure is inadequate in India.
7. Disinvestment in India is mainly governed by deficit considerations.
8. National Green Tribunal is responsible to maintain the environment.
9. FDI flows into services sector are not satisfactory.
10. Indian banking sector is facing serious threat from non-performing assets.
11. Indian money market is segmented.
12. Indian insurance sector provides only life insurance.

- Q.2 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a. What is liberalisation? Explain the different policy measures undertaken to liberalise the Indian economy since 1991.
  - b. Explain the role of social infrastructure related to health.
  - c. Explain any seven Sustainable Development Goals.
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a. Explain the main features of National Agriculture Policy 2000.
  - b. Discuss the role of different financial institutions in providing rural credit.
  - c. Explain the policy initiatives to improve agricultural marketing in India.
- Q.4 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a. Bring out the main features of Competition Act of 2002.
  - b. Explain the measures to promote MSME sector in recent years.
  - c. Explain the growth of services sector since 1991.
- Q.5 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a. Explain the recent trends in Indian banking sector.
  - b. Explain the various money market instruments.
  - c. Explain the role of SEBI in the development of capital market.
- Q.6 Write short notes on any four: 20
- a. Globalisation
  - b. Make in India
  - c. Agricultural Pricing strategies
  - d. Measures to control industrial pollution
  - e. Measures to develop the insurance sector
  - f. Structure of Indian capital market

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