

Time: 3 hrs.

Total Marks: 100

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- N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks  
3) Working notes should form part of your answer  
4) Use of simple calculator is allowed
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- Q.1 A) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** (Any Ten) (10)
1. When two or more companies combine and form a new company it is called amalgamation.
  2. All foreign currency items are converted at fixed rate.
  3. External reconstruction means liquidation of one company and formation of two companies.
  4. Liquidator is responsible for settling liabilities.
  5. Marked applications are those received without underwriter stamp.
  6. Underwriter may have liability for unsubscribed shares.
  7. LLP partners have unlimited liability.
  8. LLP is a separate legal entity.
  9. AS-11 deals with accounting for foreign exchange transactions.
  10. Vendor company is the company which purchases another company.
  11. In absorption only one company continues to exist.
  12. Underwriting means guarantee of subscription of shares.

- Q.1 B) Choose the correct alternative from the given option and rewrite the sentence. (10)  
(Any Ten)

1. **When one existing company takes over another company it is called:**  
A) Merger  
B) Absorption  
C) Reconstruction  
D) Liquidation
2. **Companies which are taken over are called:**  
A) Purchasing companies  
B) Investor companies  
C) Vendor companies  
D) Banking companies
3. **Foreign exchange transaction means:**  
A) Local purchase  
B) Transaction in another country's currency  
C) Cash transaction  
D) Credit purchase
4. **Difference due to exchange rate change is called:**  
A) Capital profit  
B) Exchange difference  
C) Reserve  
D) Goodwill

5. **Liquidation means:**
  - A) Formation of company
  - B) Closing of company
  - C) Expansion
  - D) Share issue
  
6. **Internal reconstruction means:**
  - A) Formation of new company
  - B) Reorganisation without liquidation
  - C) Selling assets
  - D) Closing business
  
7. **Person who conducts liquidation is:**
  - A) Director
  - B) Auditor
  - C) Liquidator
  - D) Manager
  
8. **Applications bearing underwriter name are called:**
  - A) Unmarked applications
  - B) Marked applications
  - C) Rejected applications
  - D) Late applications
  
9. **Underwriter liability after adjustments is called:**
  - A) Gross liability
  - B) Net liability
  - C) Capital liability
  - D) Bonus liability
  
10. **LLP stands for:**
  - A) Limited Legal Partnership
  - B) Limited Liability Partnership
  - C) Legal Liability Partner
  - D) Limited Loan Partner
  
11. **LLP Act was passed in:**
  - A) 1956
  - B) 2008
  - C) 2013
  - D) 2020
  
12. **Preferential creditors include:**
  - A) Trade creditors
  - B) Government taxes
  - C) Shareholders
  - D) Investors

Q.2 A) The following is the summary Balance Sheet of Rohan Ltd on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026 (20)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Issued and Paid-up Equity share capital	6,00,000	Intangible Assets	70,000
Statutory Reserve (to be maintained for 3 years)	20,000	Fixed Assets	5,00,000
12% Debentures	1,20,000	Current Assets	1,50,000
Creditors	80,000	Profit & Loss A/c	1,00,000
	<b>8,20,000</b>		<b>8,20,000</b>

Mohan Ltd. agreed to take over the business of Rohan Ltd. on the following terms:

1. All assets and liabilities are taken over.
2. Assets are revalued at ₹6,50,000.
3. Purchase consideration is payable 1/5th in cash and the balance in equity shares of ₹10 each issued at ₹12 per share.
4. Liquidation expenses ₹5,000 are to be paid by Rohan Ltd.
5. Debentures are discharged by Mohan Ltd.
6. The amalgamation is in the nature of purchase.

**You are required to:**

- a) Calculate Purchase Consideration
- b) Prepare Ledger Accounts in the books of Rohan Ltd.
- c) Pass Journal Entries in the books of Mohan Ltd.

OR

Q.2 B) ABC Engineering Ltd. went into liquidation on 31 March 2022. The Balance Sheet on that date was as follows: (10)

**Balance Sheet of ABC Engineering Ltd.**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
60,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,00,000	Land and Building	4,00,000
10% Preference Share Capital	2,00,000	Plant and Machinery	2,20,000
12% Debentures	1,50,000	Stock	90,000
Interest on Debentures	15,000	Debtors	1,10,000
Unsecured Creditors	1,25,000	Cash	25,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	2,45,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,90,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,90,000</b>

**Additional Information:**

1. Liquidation expenses ₹5,000 and liquidator remuneration ₹15,000.
2. Debentures are secured by fixed charge on Plant and Machinery.
3. Plant and Machinery realised ₹2,40,000.
4. Other assets realised ₹3,50,000.

**Prepare Liquidator's Final Statement of Account.**

Q.2 C) .Sunrise Ltd (India) exported goods worth \$8,00,000 to Global Inc (USA) on 15 January 2026. (10)

Payments received:

Date	Amount (\$)
10-Feb-26	3,00,000
20-Mar-26	2,00,000
28-Mar-26	3,00,000

Exchange rates:

Date	Rate
15-Jan-26	₹ 74
10-Feb-26	₹ 75
20-Mar-26	₹ 73
28-Mar-26	₹ 72

Pass Journal Entries in the books of Sunrise Ltd. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026.

Q.3 A) On 1st April, 2024, SAHIKSHA LTD., an Indian importer, purchased \$3,20,000 worth goods from Bright Star Trading Company of USA. (20)

The payment for the import was made as follows:

On 15th May 2024 – \$1,20,000

On 10th July 2024 – \$1,00,000

On 25th April 2025 – \$1,00,000

Sahiksha Limited closes its books on 31st March every year.

The exchange rate for \$1 was as follows:

1st April 2024 – ₹83.00

15th May 2024 – ₹83.75

10th July 2024 – ₹82.40

31st March 2025 – ₹84.20

25th April 2025 – ₹85.10

Required:

1. Pass Journal Entries.
2. Prepare Bright Star Trading Company Account and Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Account in the books of Sahiksha Ltd.

OR

Q.3 B) Following is the balance sheet of Suman Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025. (20)

**Balance Sheet**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
2250 8% Preference Shares of ₹100	2,25,000	Land and Building	4,72,500
4500 Equity Shares ₹100 (₹80 paid)	3,60,000	Plant and Machinery	3,60,000
6750 Equity Shares ₹100 (₹70 paid)	4,72,500	Furniture	9,000
8% Debentures	2,25,000	Office Equipment	18,000
Outstanding Interest	9,000	Stock	1,57,500
Creditors	3,60,000	Debtors	2,52,000
		Bills Receivable	1,35,000
		Cash	31,500
		Profit and Loss A/c	2,16,000

Total	16,51,500	Total	16,51,500
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- (a) There are arrears of preference dividend for three years.  
 (b) Creditors include a bank loan of ₹90,000 secured by a charge on the Plant and Machinery and preferential creditors ₹22,500.  
 (c) The assets realised as follows:

Asset	₹
Land & Building	4,83,750
Plant	1,12,500
Furniture	29,250
Office Equipment	18,000
Stock	1,57,500
Debtors	2,52,000
Bills Receivable	1,35,000

- (d) Legal charges amounted to ₹2,250  
 (e) Liquidation expenses amounted to ₹5,850  
 (f) The liquidator is entitled to a remuneration of ₹2,250 plus 2% on assets realised and 4% on amount paid to unsecured creditors.  
 g) The liquidator made payment on 30<sup>st</sup> June 2025.  
**Prepare Liquidator's Final Statement of Account.**

**Q.4 A)** From the following Trial Balance of Albert and Gilbert, prepare: Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2024, Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on that date as per LLP Act 2008 (20)

Trial Balance as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Drawings A/c:		Capital A/c:	
Albert	2,000	Albert	60,000
Gilbert	1,000	Gilbert	40,000
Opening Stock	44,000	Sales	3,22,000
Bills Receivable	1,800	Returns Outward	2,000
Purchases	1,90,000	Discount Received	3,000
Returns Inward	6,000	Creditors	65,400
Salaries	10,000		
Carriage Outward	1,400		
Wages	24,000		
Insurance	1,600		
Postage	800		
Debtors	70,400		
Furniture	24,000		
Cash in hand	9,800		
Machinery	1,200		
Rent & Taxes	400		
Printing & Stationery	24,000		
Motor Car			
	4,92,400		4,92,400

**Adjustments:**

1. Closing stock ₹56,000
2. Interest on capital @ 7% p.a.; Interest on drawings: Albert ₹100, Gilbert ₹50
3. Motor car sold on 30-09-2023 for ₹22,000 (the amount being wrongly included in sales)
4. Unrecorded credit purchases ₹10,000
5. Depreciation: Furniture 10%, Machinery 5%, Motor Car 20% p.a.
6. Goods distributed as free samples ₹2,000
7. Create a Reserve for Bad and Doubtful debts @ 5% on Sundry Debtors.

**OR**

**Q.4** Ramdas Ltd, issued 6,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, at a premium of Rs. 2 Per share (entire amount is payable with application). The whole issue was underwritten by Babita, Priya, Saniya and Prem are as follows: (20)

Babita 40% , Priya 30% , Saniya 20% and Prem 10%

The company received applications for 5,56,000 Equity Shares including marked application as below.

Babita 1,55,000 Shares

Priya 1,95,000 Shares

Saniya 75,000 Shares

Prem 71,000 Shares

Underwriters are entitled to get 5% commission on issue price

From the above information find out the liability of underwriters and give journal entries

(Including Application money received from public in the books of Ramdas Ltd)

**Q.5 A)** Explain the procedure to convert Partnership into LLP. (10)

**Q.5 B)** What is meant by Purchase Consideration? Explain various method of calculating the purchase consideration. (10)

**OR**

**Q.5 C)** Write short notes on: (Any Four) (20)

1. Marked and Unmarked Application
2. Designated Partners
3. Preferential Creditors
4. Need of Foreign Currency Conversion
5. Trade Liabilities
6. Features of Purchase Method of Amalgamation

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**Q2. B)****(20 Marks)**

The following information relates to a building contract undertaken by M/s. Samay Ltd for Rs.20,00,000 and for which 80% of the value of work certified by the architect is being paid by the contractee.

Particulars	I Year	II Year	III Year
Material issued	1,40,000	1,80,000	1,40,000
Direct Wages	1,80,000	2,00,000	2,10,000
Direct Expenses	8,000	30,000	12,000
Indirect Expenses	4,000	2,600	1,000
Work Certified	4,70,000	15,00,000	20,00,000
Uncertified Work	5,000	12,000	----
Plant issued	1,50,000	----	----
Material on Site	5,000	10,000	8,000

The value of Plant at the end of I, II, III year was Rs.1,35,000, Rs.1,21,500 and Rs.1,09,350 respectively. Prepare Contract A/c for these three years.

**Q3. A)****(20 Marks)**

Veer Ltd. follows non-integrated system of accounting. Following is the Trial Balance as on 01-03-2025:

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr.Rs.
Stores Ledger Control A/c	10,00,000	-
Work-in-Progress Control A/c	8,00,000	-
Finished Goods Control A/c	14,00,000	-
Cost Ledger Control A/c	-	32,00,000
Total	32,00,000	32,00,000

Following were the transaction during the month of March:

Particular	Rs.
Material Purchase	30,00,000
Material issued to Production	12,00,000
Material issued to Factory	1,60,000
Material issued to Office	40,000
Total Wages paid	12,00,000
Direct Wages charges to Production	10,00,000
Indirect Wages charges to production	2,00,000
Office Overheads paid	1,20,000
Office Overheads applied to Finished Goods	1,50,000
Selling and Distribution Overheads incurred	1,20,000
Selling and Distribution Overheads applied to Cost of Sales	1,24,000
Factory Overheads charged to Production	3,50,000
Finished Goods Produced	32,00,000
Cost of Finished Goods sold	40,00,000
Sales	55,00,000

Prepare the following accounts for the Month:

- (a) Stores Ledger Control A/c (f) Office Overhead Control A/c  
 (b) Work-in-Progress Control A/c (g) Selling and Distribution Overhead Control A/c  
 (c) Finished Goods Ledger Control A/c (h) Profit and Loss A/c  
 (d) Cost Ledger Control A/c  
 (e) Factory Overhead Control A/c

OR

Q3. B)

(20 Marks)

Reliance Industries Ltd. Is manufacturing a product which passes through three consecutive processes i.e. Process A, Process B, and Process C. The following figures have been taken from their books for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2026.

Particulars	Process A	Process B	Process C
No. Of units produced	5,000	-	-
Rate per unit of units introduced (Rs.)	400	-	-
Output during the year (units)	4,250	3,750	3,250
Normal loss (% on units introduced in each process)	10%	20%	15%
Scrap value per unit (Rs.)	100	150	200
Process Stock			
Opening (units)	750	1,000	750
Closing (units)	500	750	500
Value of Opening stock per unit (Rs.)	550	850	1200
Process Materials (Rs.)	3,00,000	3,14,000	3,82,000
Wages (Rs.)	2,05,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
Manufacturing Overheads (Rs.)	2,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000

Closing stock is to be valued at respective cost of each process. You are required to prepare:

a) Process Accounts

b) Process Stock Accounts

Q4. A)

(10 Marks)

The following data have been extracted from the books of Manit Limited:

Year	Sales (Rupees)	Profit (Rupees)
2024	500000	50000
2025	750000	100000

You are required to calculate the following:

1. P/V Ratio
2. Fixed Cost
3. Break Even Sales
4. Profit on Sales of Rs 400000

Q4. B)

(10 marks)

The following data is available for the company dealing in 2 products X and Y. Calculate Material Cost Variance, Material Price Variance and Material Usage Variance.

Particulars	Product X	Product Y
Standard Material	1000 Kg.	1500 Kg
Standard Price	Rs.1.5 per Kg	Rs.2.00 per Kg
Actual Material required	800 Kg	1200 Kg
Actual Price	Rs.1.60 per Kg	Rs.2.20 per Kg.

OR

**Q.4. C)****(10 marks)**

From the following information, calculate all Labour cost variance, Labour rate variance, and labour efficiency variance.

Standard time required for 200 units	100 hours
Standard rate per hour	Rs.2.0
Actual Production	20000 units
Actual hours worked	11,000
Actual rate per hour	Rs.1.90

**Q4. D)****(10 marks)**

The following information is obtained from a company for January 2026:

Sales	Rs. 20000
Variable Costs	Rs. 10000
Fixed Costs	Rs. 6000

You are required to calculate the following:

1. P/V Ratio
2. Break Even Point
3. Margin of Safety
4. Profit on Sales of Rs 50,000

**Q5.A. Answer the following:****(10 marks each)**

- a) What are the characteristics of Product Life Cycle?
- b) Define the term Break-Even point and state its features?

**OR****Q5.B. Write short notes on any four of the following:****(20)**

- a) Benefits of Benchmarking.
- b) Elements of ABC Costing.
- c) Cost Ledger Control Account.
- d) Work Certified
- e) Advantages of Process Costing.
- f) Labour Cost Variance.

15/4/2026

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Note:

- (1) All questions are compulsory. Select appropriate internal options in the question.
- (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks allotted to the question.
- (3) Working Notes should form the part of your answer.
- (4) Calculate figures up to two decimal points, wherever required.
- (5) Provisions of GST Act as on 1-4-2025 have to be considered. Amendments made to the Act thereafter are to be ignored.
- (6) Use of Simple Calculator is allowed.

Q1 (A) Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentence: (Any 10) (10)

1. GST stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Goods and Supply Tax (b) Government Sales Tax  
(c) Goods and Services Tax (d) Good and Simple Tax
2. Which of the following specifies activities to be treated as a "supply" even if made without consideration?  
(a) Schedule I of the CGST Act (b) Schedule II of the CGST Act  
(c) Schedule III of the CGST Act (d) Section 11 of the CGST Act
3. Which of the following taxes is levied on the import of goods into India?  
(a) CGST (b) SGST  
(c) IGST (d) CGST and SGST
4. What is the aggregate turnover threshold in the preceding financial year for opting into the Composition Scheme for "Special Category States" (excluding Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir)?  
(a) 25 lakhs (b) 50 lakhs  
(c) 75 lakhs (d) 1.5 crore
5. Which of the following is currently exempt from GST?  
(a) Letting out of immovable property for commercial use  
(b) Services by way of renting of residential dwelling for use as residence to an unregistered person  
(c) Letting out of any residential property for use as a hotel  
(d) None of the above
6. The Place of Supply in case of the installation of an elevator (lift) is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Where the movement of the elevator commences  
(b) The registered office of the supplier  
(c) The location where the installation of the elevator is made  
(d) The address of the recipient on the invoice
7. As per Section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017, subsidies provided by the Central or State Governments \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Shall be excluded from the value of taxable supply  
(b) Shall be included in the value of taxable supply  
(c) Require no adjustment to the transaction value  
(d) Are taxable at a special rate of 5 percent

8. An E-commerce operator (required to collect Tax at Source) is required to obtain registration \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Compulsorily, irrespective of the threshold limit  
(b) Only if the aggregate turnover exceeds 20 lakhs  
(c) Only if located in North-Eastern states  
(d) Only if they deal in exempted goods
9. Payments made through a challan (GST PMT-06) will be credited to which of the following?
- (a) Electronic Tax Liability Register (b) Electronic Credit Ledger  
(c) Electronic Cash Ledger (d) All of the above
10. Gifts by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as a supply of goods or services provided the value of such gifts in a financial year does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 20,000  
(c) Rs. 50,000 (d) Rs. 1,00,000
11. Which GST model has been adopted in India?
- (a) Australian Model (b) Bagchi-Poddar Model  
(c) Dual Model (Canadian-style) (d) American Model
12. GST is currently not levied on which of the following?
- (a) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption  
(b) Five specified petroleum products  
(c) Sale of land and completed buildings (Schedule III)  
(d) All of the above

**Q1 (B) State whether the following statements are True or False: (Any 10) (10)**

1. GST is a form of Direct Tax in India.
2. The GST law applies exclusively to the supply of goods.
3. In a Composite Supply, the tax rate of the "Principal Supply" is applied to the entire bundle.
4. A Mixed Supply is taxed at the highest rate of tax applicable to any of the individual supplies in that bundle.
5. Supplies made to a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) unit or developer are treated as "Zero-Rated Supplies."
6. A registered person making a taxable supply is mandatorily required to issue a Tax Invoice.
7. To avail Input Tax Credit (ITC), the tax charged in respect of the supply must have been actually paid to the Government by the supplier.
8. Central Excise Duty is one of the taxes that was subsumed into GST.
9. Generation of an E-way bill is optional for the movement of goods exceeding the prescribed value.
10. A supply made without consideration can never be taxable under the GST Act.
11. The supply of all agricultural produce is subject to the levy of GST.
12. Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) is levied on the Intra-State supply of goods or services.

Q. 2. A) Mr. Manish Deshmukh provides you with the following information for the month of June 2025: (10)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Rent received from letting out commercial shop	6,00,000
Rent received from residential house used for residence	2,40,000
Legal consultancy services provided to a company	3,50,000
Interest received on savings bank account	80,000
Coaching services provided for professional course (CA Foundation)	1,20,000
Transport of passengers by AC bus	2,00,000
Services provided as classical music performance	1,20,000

Compute the value of taxable services and the GST payable. All amounts are exclusive of GST. Rate of CGST 9% and SGST 9%.

AND

Q.2. B) Determine the Time of Supply of Goods in each of the following cases as per the provisions of GST Act. (10)

Sr. No.	Date on which goods are made available (A)	Date of Invoice (B)	Date of Receipt of Payment (C)
1	02-04-2025	01-04-2025	03-04-2025
2	18-05-2025	22-05-2025	20-05-2025
3	25-06-2025	25-06-2025	15-06-2025
4	30-07-2025	02-08-2025	31-07-2025
5	12-08-2025	10-08-2025	18-08-2025
6	05-09-2025	09-09-2025	06-09-2025
7	20-10-2025	20-10-2025	15-10-2025
8	14-11-2025	18-11-2025	16-11-2025
9	09-12-2025	05-12-2025	12-12-2025
10	22-01-2026	20-01-2026	25-01-2026

OR

Q.2. C) Classify the following activities as Taxable Supply and Non-Taxable Supply: (10)

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Salary received from employer	1,20,000
Renting of property for commercial use	10,25,000
Transport facility provided by a school to students	3,00,000
Commission earned on sale of rice	10,00,000
Interest earned on bank deposits	2,20,000
Implementation of software services	2,00,000
Hotel accommodation charged at ₹700 per day	2,50,000
Warehousing services of agricultural produce	3,50,000
Coaching services provided for IIM entrance exams	1,00,000
Income from trading in derivatives (margin)	4,50,000

AND

**Q.2. D)** Determine Time of Supply in each of the following cases as per the provisions of GST Act. (10)

Sr. No.	Date of Supply of Services (A)	Date of Invoice (B)	Date of Receipt of Payment (C)
1	01-04-2025	30-04-2025	28-04-2025
2	15-05-2025	20-06-2025	18-06-2025
3	20-06-2025	15-07-2025	10-07-2025
4	10-07-2025	20-08-2025	22-08-2025
5	25-08-2025	20-09-2025	15-09-2025
6	05-09-2025	20-10-2025	25-10-2025
7	12-10-2025	10-11-2025	05-11-2025
8	20-11-2025	22-12-2025	18-12-2025
9	08-01-2026	12-01-2026	15-01-2026
10	18-02-2026	30-03-2026	20-03-2026

**Q.3.(A)** Determine the place of Supply in following cases with reasons: (10)

1. Mr. Sohail, a travel agent registered in Thane, books a tour of famous Indian cities for Singapore residents.
2. Ms. Megha of Mumbai boards a Mumbai-Kolkata flight to attend a business meeting at Kolkata. She buys lunch in the flight. The food items were loaded into the aircraft at Mumbai.
3. Mr. Gaurav an architect from Mumbai, provides professional services to Mr. Saurav of U.K. in relation to his property located in Pune.
4. Zee Events, an event management company at Goa, organises an award function for Sony Company, registered in Raipur.
5. Mr. Ganesh of Gujrat purchased a 'Titan Watch' from a shop in Nasik

AND

**Q. 3 (B)** From the Following details calculate Net GST Liability. (10)

Mr. Kartik a registered dealer in the state of Maharashtra provides you with the following details for the month of March, 2026.

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2026.

IGST – Rs. 60,000 CGST – Rs. 52,500 SGST – Rs. 55,500

Transactions during the month	Amount (Rs.)
Sold goods @ 12 % GST to Akash in Amritsar (Punjab)	15,00,000
Purchased Goods @ 12% GST from Mumbai	3,75,000
Provided services @ 18% GST to Pravin in Pune	5,62,500
Availed services / Inward supplies @ 5% GST from Goa	6,00,000

OR

**Q. 3 (C) Determine the place of Supply in following cases with reasons: (10)**

1. Mr. Rakesh having registered office in Rajkot, Imported goods into India from Dubai, which were received at Pune Airport.
2. Mr. Santosh of Sangli, Maharashtra sells 100 Washing Machines to M/s Ishan of Indore, Madhya Pradesh for delivery at his registered address in Indore.
3. Mr. Ninad of Nagpur, goes to Kerala to avail plastic surgery services.
4. Mr. Piyush of Pune installed an elevator in Bengaluru.
5. M/s Kshitij Consultants from Kota impart GST training at Pune to accounts and finance employees of M/s Asha Ltd., which is registered at Ahmedabad.

AND

**Q. 3 (D) From the Following details calculate Net GST Liability. (10)**

Mr. Atul, a registered dealer in the state of Maharashtra provides you with the following details for the month of January, 2026.

Opening Balance in electronic credit ledger as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2026.

IGST – Rs. 40,200 CGST – Rs. 24,000 SGST – Rs. 30,000

Transactions during the month	Amt (Rs.)
Sold goods @ 5 % GST to Govind in Goa	12,00,000
Sold goods @ 12 % GST to Nagnath in Nanded	11,00,000
Purchased Goods @ 12% GST from Satara	2,00,000
Provided services @ 18% GST to Lokesh in Ludhiana (Punjab)	2,90,000
Provided services @ 18% GST to Nishant in Nagpur	1,50,000
Availed services / Inward supplies @ 5% GST from Rajasthan	4,00,000

**Q.4 A) M/s Chaitanya Ltd., a manufacturing concern in Rajasthan is a registered dealer and wants to opt for composition scheme. It furnishes you with the following information for the financial year 2024-25. (10)**

Kindly advise:

- a) Are they eligible to opt for the composition scheme in the financial year 2025-26?
- b) If yes, then calculate their composition tax liability (SGST @ 0.5% and CGST @ 0.5%)

The break-up of supplies is as follows:

Particulars	₹
Intra-state supplies of goods to Mr. Shree @ 18% GST	29,50,000
Intra-state supplies of goods to Mr. Ali @12% GST	31,36,000
Intra state supplies which are wholly exempt under section 11 of CGST Act, 2017	33,33,000
Value of inward supply on which tax is payable under Reverse Charge Mechanism	55,55,550
Intra-state supplies made which are chargeable to GST at Nil rate.	66,60,600

All amounts are inclusive of GST.

AND

**Q.4 B) Mr. Raftar entered into a contract with Mr. Mandar for supply of Goods. (10)**

Particulars	₹
Value of Goods (Including GST @ 12%)	26,88,000
Taxes other than CGST/SGST/IGST charged separately	2,15,500
Expenses incurred by Mr. Raftar	
a. Packing charges	34,000
b. Commission	17,250
c. Testing charges	12,750
Other information:	
a. Subsidy received from Central Government	2,58,000
b. Subsidy received from NGO	2,12,000
c. Expenses incurred by Mr. Mandar on behalf of Mr. Raftar: Transport Charges	70,000

Calculate Value of Supply as per section 15 of CGST Act. Also, calculate GST Payable.

OR

**Q.4 C) In following cases determine with reason whether assessee is required to get registered under GST or not: (10)**

1. Jaspreet, a trader in Punjab supplies taxable goods and services only within the state. Her Aggregate Turnover is ₹ 25 lakhs in the month of June 2025.
2. Mandar, a businessman situated in Kanpur, supplies taxable goods worth ₹ 55 lakhs to Karnataka.
3. Yuvraj supplies agricultural produce cultivated by him. His Total Aggregate Turnover during F.Y. 24-25 is ₹ 40 lakhs.
4. Ankit from Nagaland is a casual taxable person who wants to make taxable supply of ₹ 15 lakh to Harshit of Mumbai.
5. Celina, a non-resident person, supplies taxable goods worth ₹ 10 lakhs in Delhi.

AND

**Q.4 D) Mr. Manoj sold Equipment worth ₹ 35,40,000 inclusive of GST at 18% to Mr. Roshan. Installation charges of ₹ 40,000 was paid separately. A subsidy of ₹ 4,40,000 was received from Merchant Association A subsidy of ₹ 8,00,000 was received from Maharashtra State Government. Further Mr. Manoj charged ₹ 45,000, for delay in payment by Mr. Roshan. Calculate value of supply as per provision section 15 of CGST Act, 2017. Also calculate GST payable. (10)**

**Q5 (a) Explain the key reasons for implementation of GST. (10)**  
**(b) Enumerate the categories of person liable for compulsory registration. (10)**

OR

**Q5. Write a short note on any Four of the following: (20)**

1. Non-resident Taxable Person
2. Composite Supply.
3. Aggregate Turnover.
4. Mixed supply.
5. Time of supply of services.
6. Intra-state supply and Inter-State Supply.

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks: 100]

- N.B.: 1. All the questions are compulsory.  
2. Draw need diagrams wherever necessary.  
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q1 A Choose the correct answer from the given options and rewrite the statements. (Any 10) 10
- 1 Ricardo's theory of international trade is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Absolute advantage                      b) Comparative advantage  
c) Opportunity cost                         d) Economies of scale
  - 2 Heckscher-Ohlin theory emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Technological differences                b) Market imperfections  
c) Factor endowments                        d) Monopoly power
  - 3 Reciprocal demand is expressed through \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Supply curve                                b) Demand curve  
c) Aggregate curve                            d) Offer curve
  - 4 Which of the following commercial policy restricts imports?  
a) Free trade policy                            b) Expansionary policy  
c) Protectionist policy                        d) Fiscal policy
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of non -- tariff barrier.  
a) Specific duties                              b) Export duties  
c) Import duties                                d) Import quotas
  - 6 ASEAN is primarily an organization of \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
a) European                                    b) South Asian  
c) African                                        d) Southeast Asian
  - 7 \_\_\_\_\_ account of BOP records the exports and imports of goods only.  
a) Capital account                              b) Current account  
c) Trade account                                d) Errors and omissions
  - 8 \_\_\_\_\_ disequilibrium of BOP is chronic in nature.  
a) Cyclical                                      b) Structural  
c) Monetary                                      d) Fundamental
  - 9 Under WTO, TRIMs cover \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Investment in Services goods            b) Investments in trade related  
c) Patents                                        d) Foreign aid
  - 10 Foreign exchange market determines \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tax rates                                      b) Exchange rate  
c) Inflation rate                                d) Employment level
  - 11 \_\_\_\_\_ operate in foreign exchange market to make risk-less profit.  
a) Bidders                                        b) Hedgers  
c) Arbitragers                                    d) Speculators
  - 12 Managed floating exchange rate system in India is monitored by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Ministry of Commerce                      b) RBI

- c) Finance Commission                      d) SEBI

- B State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10) 10
- 1 Comparative advantage explains international trade even when one country is more efficient in production of all goods.
  - 2 Factor intensity is measured in relative terms.
  - 3 The concept of reciprocal demand was introduced by J.S Mill.
  - 4 Free trade allows unrestricted movement of goods across borders.
  - 5 Quotas are a type of tariff barrier.
  - 6 ASEAN was formed to promote political and economic co-operation.
  - 7 The current account balance records long-term transactions of the country.
  - 8 TRIMS deals with investment measures related to trade.
  - 9 Most favoured nations (MFN) under WTO implies that some countries have more advantage in trade.
  - 10 Foreign exchange is demanded for exporting products.
  - 11 Forward exchange rate ensures immediate delivery.
  - 12 Hedging operation helps the participants to cover the risks.
- Q.2 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15
- A Explain Ricardo's Theory of Comparative cost difference.
  - B What do you mean by Terms of Trade? Explain in detail i) Net barter terms of Trade and ii) Gross barter terms of trade.
  - C Explain the determination of Terms of Trade with the help of Offer Curves.
- Q.3 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15
- A What is free trade? Examine the arguments for free trade.
  - B What are tariffs? Examine different effects of tariffs.
  - C Discuss the various types of economic integration.
- Q.4 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15
- A Explain the structure of the Balance of Payments.
  - B Explain the various types of disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments.
  - C Explain the causes of disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments.
- Q.5 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15
- A Explain the determination of equilibrium rate of exchange under free market.
  - B Explain Purchasing Power Parity Theory of exchange rate determination.
  - C Explain the role of the Central Bank in foreign exchange rate management
- Q.6 Write short notes on any four of the following. 20
- A Limitations of Modern Theory of International Trade
  - B Advantages of protection
  - C Objectives of EU
  - D Recent developments in TRIPS
  - E Functions of Foreign exchange market
  - F Spot and forward exchange rates

\*\*\*\*\*





**Q.3. Answer the following questions (Any two) (15)**

- a) Discuss the concept and functions of Human Resource Development.
- b) Explain any 8 methods of Performance Appraisal.
- c) What is Succession Planning? Explain its Need.

**Q.4. Answer the following questions (Any two) (15)**

- a) Discuss the concept and significance of good Human Relations in an organization.
- b) What is Employee Morale? Explain factors influencing morale.
- c) Explain Employee health and safety measures.

**Q.5. Answer the following questions (Any two) (15)**

- a) Explain the meaning and classification of competencies.
- b) What do you mean by Employee Engagement? Explain its types.
- c) Discuss the causes of Employee Absenteeism.

**Q.6. Write short notes of the following. (Any four) (20)**

- a) Strategic Human Resource Management
  - b) E-Selection
  - c) Potential appraisal
  - d) Theory X and Y of motivation
  - e) Innovative Organisation
  - f) Millennials
-

Toyo B Com

Reg.

Sem. VI

16/4/20

Duration : 3 Hours.

Marks :100

Note: 1. All Questions are Compulsory

2. Figures to the right state the marks allotted to the questions.

Q 1 A) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below: (Any Ten) 10

1. Product \_\_\_\_\_ helps to differentiate a product from competing products in the market.
  - Branding
  - Line
  - Planning
  - Mix
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the external factors affecting the export price of a product.
  - Product life cycle
  - Cost
  - Credit Policy
  - Demand
3. According to \_\_\_\_\_ incoterm, the seller is responsible to package and deliver goods at the place of manufacture.
  - Free on Board
  - Ex Works
  - C&F
  - FCA
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ method of exports, the manufacturer manages all activities without the help of intermediaries.
  - Indirect
  - Direct
  - Horizontal
  - Longitudinal
5. An export firm must consider \_\_\_\_\_ feasibility to select the right mode of transport.
  - Shipping
  - Hiring
  - Financial
  - Logistic
6. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in obtaining leads of prospective buyers.
  - Advertising
  - Publicity
  - Barter
  - Trade Fairs

7. Deferred credit payment is generally used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Consumer goods
  - Perishable goods
  - Capital goods
  - Raw materials
8. The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ is to bridge the gap between shipment and receipt of export proceeds.
- Pre-shipment Finance
  - Post-shipment Finance
  - Term Loan
  - Overdraft Facility
9. ISO 9000 Scheme helps units to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Increase production
  - Obtain quality certification
  - Reduce tax
  - Get foreign exchange
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ bill of lading does not have any adverse remarks regarding quality of goods
- To order
  - Freight paid
  - Container
  - Clean
11. An exporter needs \_\_\_\_\_ to bring the goods inside the docks for the purpose of examination.
- Let ship order
  - Carting order
  - Shipping Order
  - Loan Order
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is authorised to issue RCMC to status holder exporters.
- FIEO
  - DGFT
  - RBI
  - Commodity Boards

**Q.1 B) State whether following statements are True or False: (Any Ten)**

**10**

1. Sponsorship and personal selling are elements of product mix.
2. Corporate image of the exporter influences export price of the product.
3. In export trade, CIF price quotation is preferred by the importer.
4. The channel objectives have an indirect influence on choice of distribution channel.

5. Warehousing involves display of products.
6. Warranties are promises made by the seller that the product will perform as specified for a certain period of time.
7. Letter of Credit is one of the most popular method of payment in international trade.
8. SIDBI mainly promotes large-scale industries.
9. Packing credit helps in meeting working capital before shipment.
10. Exporter must register with different tax authorities to claim tax benefit.
11. Let export order is issued by the custom preventive officer.
12. ECGC helps the exporter to complete shipping and custom stage formalities.

**Q2. Answer any two of the following –**

- a. Explain the essentials of a good package.
- b. Discuss the need for labelling in export markets.
- c. Calculate the minimum FOB price from the following details. Also calculate the amount of foreign exchange that can be earned if 1 EURO = ₹ 90/-

Particulars	Amount
Material Cost	₹ 2,10,000
Labour Cost	₹ 90,000
Transportation cost	₹ 12,000
Other expenses	₹ 3,000
Profit Contribution	10% of FOB cost
Duty Drawback	10% of FOB price

**Q 3. Answer any two of the following –**

15

- a) Explain the indirect channels of distribution in export marketing.
- b) Discuss the need for insurance in export marketing
- c) What are various sales promotion techniques in export marketing.

**Q.4 Answer any two of the following-**

15

- a) What is counter trade. Explain types of counter trade.
- b) Distinguish between pre shipment finance and post shipment finance.
- c) Discuss the role of Exim bank in export finance.

**Q 5. Answer any two of the following –**

15

- a) Discuss the procedure of pre-shipment inspection of export goods.
- b) Explain the steps involved in the realisation of export proceeds
- c) State the importance of Certificate of Origin.

**Q6. Write Short Notes (Any Four)-**

20

- a. Objectives of export pricing
- b. Importance of Personal Selling.
- c. Components of Logistics in export marketing
- d. Risks covered by ECGC
- e. Shipping Bill
- f. Role of clearing and forwarding agent

(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

- Q.1 A** Attempt any two sub-questions from a), b) and c) in MS-EXCEL (True or False) 02
- (a) SUM function is used to subtract numbers.
  - (b) Excel can create charts and graphs.
  - (c) The default file extension of Excel 2007 and later is .xlsx.
- B** Attempt any two sub-questions from d), e) and f) in VISUAL BASIC (Multiple Choice) 02
- (c) Which control is used to perform an action when clicked?  
a) Label                      b) Frame                      c) Command Button                      d) Shape
  - (d) Which keyword is used to declare a variable?  
a) Dim                      b) Set                      c) Print                      d) Input
  - (e) Which data type stores text in Visual Basic?  
a) Integer b) String c) Boolean d) Double
- C** Attempt any six sub-questions from g), h), i), j), k), l), m), n), o) in E-Commerce. (True Or False) 06
- (g) E-commerce refers to buying and selling goods over the internet
  - (h) B2C means Business to Customer.
  - (i) C2C means Customer to Company.
  - (j) Advertising is a business model in E-commerce.
  - (k) Subscription model does not generate revenue.
  - (l) Portal is one of the major B2C models.
  - (m) Market Creator is not a type of E-commerce model.
  - (n) Integrity and Confidentiality are part of E-commerce security.
  - (o) SSL stands for Secure Socket Layer.
- D** Attempt any five sub-questions from p), q), r), s), t), u), v), w) in E Commerce. (Multiple Choice) 05
- (p) In which model do consumers sell directly to other consumers?  
A) B2B                      B) B2C                      C) C2C                      D) P2P
  - (q) Which revenue model depends on user subscriptions?  
A) Advertising                      B) Transaction fee                      C) Subscription                      D) Affiliate
  - (r) Which of the following is NOT a major B2C model?  
A) Portal                      B) Content Provider                      C) Manufacturer                      D) Market Creator
  - (s) Which security feature ensures that data is not altered?  
A) Confidentiality                      B) Integrity                      C) Availability                      D) Privacy
  - (t) What does SSL stand for?  
A) Secure System Link                      B) Secure Socket Layer  
C) Safe Server Link                      D) System Security Layer
  - (u) Digital signature is mainly used for:  
A) Data storage                      B) Authentication and integrity  
C) Payment processing                      D) Data compression

- (v) Which payment system stores value digitally?  
 A) Digital cash                      B) Cheque      C) Draft                      D) Credit slip
- (w) SET protocol is used for:  
 A) Email security                      B) File transfer  
 C) Secure credit card transactions      D) Website design

**Q.2 A** Answer any *one* sub-question from a) and b) in E-Commerce. 08

- (a) Explain the different types of E-Commerce 1. B2B    2.B2C  
 (b) Explain the business models in E-Commerce.

**B** Answer any *one* sub-question from c) and d) in E-Commerce. 07

- (c) What is Encryption? Explain Digital Signatures and SSL.  
 (d) Explain the SET protocol in E-Commerce.

**Q.3 A** Answer any *one* sub-question from a) and b) in MS-EXCEL 08

(a) Consider the following worksheet showing the Basic Salary of 4 persons

	A	B	C	D	E
1	NAME	BASIC	HRA	DA	TAX
2	ROHIT	5400			
3	OM	8900			
4	RAM	5600			
5	RAKESH	12000			

Write the steps to compute

- (i) HRA as 20% of basic salary whenever the basic salary is 8000 or less otherwise it is 25% of the basic salary.  
 (ii) DA as 120% of basic salary or 30000 whichever is more.  
 (iii) Tax as 10% of Basic+DA+HRA

(b) 1. The following worksheet contains the marks obtained by students in an exam. Marks are stored in column B. write the formula in Column C contain the result according to following criteria.

Marks	Result
>=60	FIRST CLASS
<60 but >=45	SECOND CLASS
<45 but >=35	PASS CLASS
<35	FAIL

	A	B	C
1	Name	Marks	Result
2	Anjali	87	
3	Preeti	69	
4	John	31	
5	Aishwarya	61	
6	Deep	37	

**Q.3 B** Answer any *one* sub-question from c) and d) in MS-EXCEL 07

- (c) Write the steps to find the HRA and Bonus in column C and D respectively using HLOOKUP function. Policy table to be referred for finding the HRA and Bonus is given in the range G1: J3

(d) The following data has been entered in a worksheet

	A	B	C	D
1	ROLL NO	NAME	CLASS	PERCENTAGE
2	34	DARSHIT	FY	54
3	78	AMAN	SY	87
4	45	MALHAR	FY	63
5	12	KARISHMA	TY	80
6	15	SRIDEVI	TY	72
7	24	JOHN	SY	66
8	91	AKBAR	FY	48

Write steps to do the following:-

1. Display the data of the students whose percentage is below 50.
2. Display the data where names start with "A".
3. Display the data where class is "FY".
4. Display the data of the students whose percentage is between 60 and 80.

Q.4 A

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

08

(a) The following data is entered in a worksheet regarding expenses (in `) during January, February and March.

1	Item	Jan	Feb	March	E
2	Food	11,200.00	11,000.00	11,800.00	
3	Clothing	6,500.00	8,000.00	7,500.00	
4	House Rent	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,500.00	
5	Miscellaneous	5,000.00	7,000.00	9,000.00	
6					

Write the steps to

- i) Find the total expenses in each month in the cells B6, C6 and D6.
- ii) Create 3-D Bar chart for expenses of January, February and March.
- iii) Create a Pie chart for the month of February.
- iv) Create a Line diagram for the months January and March.

(b) The following is the Excel worksheet showing expenses under different heads for the year 2024.

	A	B	C	D
1	HEADS	EXPENDITUR E in 2024	INCREASE IN EXPENSES	EXPECTED EXPENDITURE
2	Factory Expenses	2,500,000.00	75,000.00	2,575,000.00
3	Administrative Expenses	878,000.00	50,000.00	928,000.00
4	Selling and distribution expenses	344,500.00	80,000.00	424,500.00
5	TOTAL EXPENSES	3,722,500.00		3,927,500.00
7		DIFFERENCE		205,000.00

Manager assumes that the most likely scenario is 75000 ,50000 and 80000 increase in respective headers and computes expected expenditure for the year 2024 in column D.

Difference in total expenses is computed in cell D7. Using scenario manager, explain steps build another new scenario (WORST) with 200000, 150000 and 200000 increases in Factory Expenses, Administrative Expenses and Selling and distribution expenses respectively and show the summary of these two scenarios.

Q.4 B

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

(c) The following data has been entered in a worksheet:

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Country	Number of Matches Played	
2	Root	England	80	
3	Nissanka	Sri Lanka	160	
4	Virat Kohli	India	110	
5	Travis Head	Australia	150	
6	Glenn Phillips	New Zealand	100	
7	Markram	South Africa	90	
8				

Write steps to

- (i) To display only the rows where number of matches played is less than 105.
- (ii) To display only the rows where the Country is "INDIA".
- (iii) To display only the rows where the players name starts with "A".

(d) Explain the following functions in EXCEL.

- 1) NOW()    2) COUNTBLANK()    3) SMALL()    4) WEEKDAY()
- 5) CORREL()    6) TIME()    7) YEAR()

Q.5 A

Answer any *one* sub-question from a) and b) in VISUAL BASIC

- (a) Write a project in VB to design a form where the user enters a length of a square, and the program calculates and displays its AREA.
- (b) Write a project in VB to design a form that allows the user to enter Principal, Rate of Interest, and Period in years, then calculate and display the Simple Interest and Total amount received at the end of the period.

B Answer any *one* sub-question from c) and d) in VISUAL BASIC

- (c) Write a project in VB to design a form that allows the user to enter marks secured by the student and the program computes and displays the REMARK as follows:  
**PASS**    If marks is more than or equal to 40  
**FAIL**    Otherwise
- (d) Write a project in VB to compute the sum of first 100 numbers

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T.Y.B. Com Sem. V VT Reg.

10/4/2020

[Time: 3 hours]

[Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory Subject to internal Choice.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Use of simple calculator is allowed
4. Working notes should form part of your Answer

Q 1 a) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10): (10)

1. Fixed cost changes with the level of output within the relevant range.
2. Break-even point is the point where profit is earned.
3. Direct expenses are not included in prime cost.
4. Closing stock of raw material is added to the cost of raw material consumed.
5. Working capital management is related to long-term financing.
6. Accrued expenses are not treated as current liabilities.
7. Operating cycle does not refer to the time gap between purchase of raw material and Collection of cash from sales.
8. Cash received from issue of shares is not a source of working capital.
9. Idle time wages are treated as direct wages.
10. Break-even analysis is not called cost-volume-profit analysis.
11. Outstanding wages appear under current Assets.
12. Carriage inward is not a part of prime cost.

b) Match the column. (Any 10) (10)

Column A	Column B
1. Variable Cost	a) Total Current Assets
2. Fixed Cost	b) To meet seasonal needs
3. Break-Even point	c) Contribution – Fixed cost
4. NPV	d) Actual Sales – Break even sales
5. Credit purchase	e) Debtors
6. Neon sign Expenses	f) Expected receipts and payments
7. Cash Budget	g) Selling & distribution expenses
8. Credit sales	h) Creditors
9. Seasonal working capital	i) Discounted cash flow
10. Profit	j) Remains constant in total
11. Gross working Capital	k) Changes with the level of output
12. Margin of Safety	l) No profit, No loss point

Q.2. Purnpoli Ltd Furnishes the following information, prepare an Estimate of working capital required to finance level of activity of 52,000 units per year assuming 52 working weeks. (15)

Particulars	Per Unit
Raw materials	Rs. 90
Labour	Rs. 60
Overheads	Rs. 50
Profit	Rs. 50

The following additional information is available:

1. The activities of purchasing, producing, selling occur evenly throughout the year.
2. Raw Materials equivalent to 12 weeks supply is stored in warehouse.
3. The production process takes 8 weeks.
4. Finished goods equal to 16 weeks production are carried in stock.
5. Credit allowed to customers is 8 weeks but 20% of sales are collected immediately.
6. Time lag in payment of wages is 4 weeks and in overheads is 6 weeks.
7. Credit available from suppliers is 12 weeks.
8. Bank balance to be maintained at Rs 50,000.

OR

Q.2. A factory is having a capacity of 4,00,000 units per annum. It is budgeted that for the year 2024-25 the capacity utilisation will be 60%. The estimated cost structure is as follows. (15)

Particulars	Rs (p.u)
Raw Materials	60
Labour	40
Overheads	30
Total cost	130
Selling price	200

The following additional information is available:

- a) The activities of purchasing, producing and selling occur evenly throughout the year.
- b) Raw materials equivalent to 4 month's supply is stored in Godown.
- c) The production process takes one month.
- d) Finished goods equal to four month's production are carried in stock.
- e) 75% of the sales will be for credit. Debtors get 4 month's credit.
- f) Creditors allow one and half month's credit.
- g) Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is 6 months.

You are required to prepare estimate working Capital for the year 2024-25.

Q.3. From the books of accounts of MAN Enterprises, the following details have been extracted for the year ended 31st March, 2024. (15)

From the following information, prepare a Cost Sheet showing

- Prime Cost
- Factory Cost
- Cost of Production
- Cost of Sales

Data given:

- Raw material purchased – ₹2,00,000
- Opening stock of Raw material – ₹40,000
- Closing stock of Raw material – ₹20,000
- Direct Wages – ₹80,000
- Direct Expenses – ₹15,000
- Factory Overheads – ₹35,000
- Office & Administrative Overheads – ₹25,000
- Selling & Distribution Expenses – ₹25,000
- Opening Stock of Finished Goods – ₹35,000
- Closing Stock of Finished Goods – ₹40,000
- Sales – ₹6,50,000

OR

Q.3. Prepare a Cash Budget for January to March 2024 from the following estimates in the books of Mitwa Ltd.: (15)

1. Sales during the months:

- November 2023 → ₹80,000
- December 2023 → ₹100,000
- January 2024 → ₹120,000
- February 2024 → ₹100,000
- March 2024 → ₹140,000

2. Sales terms: 50% sales are on cash; balance is on credit (realised after 2 months).

3. Purchases: 30% of sales (paid after 2 months).

4. Wages & Expenses: ₹5,000 per month (paid in the same month).

5. Commission: 10% of sales (paid after 1 month).

6. Other payment: Purchase of furniture ₹20,000 in March 2024.

7. Opening cash balance on 1st Jan 2024: ₹35,000.

Q.4. XYZ Ltd. Produces and Sells Product. The following information is available: (15)

- Selling price per unit = ₹50
- Variable cost per unit = ₹30
- Fixed costs = ₹10,000
- Output level = 1,000 units

You are required to calculate:

1. Contribution per unit
2. Profit/ Loss
3. Break-even point (in units and in ₹)

OR

Q.4. A company sells a product at ₹400 per unit. (15)

Variable cost is ₹240 per unit. Fixed cost is ₹80,000.

Sales = 1,500 units.

Find:

- a) Contribution per unit
- b) Total Profit
- c) Break-even point (units & ₹)

Q.5. Asha Ltd. is considering buying a machine. (15)

- Cost of machine = ₹4,00,000
- Life = 5 years
- Depreciation = straight-line
- Net profit before depreciation and tax = ₹120,000 per year
- Income tax rate = 40%
- No salvage value

Compute annual cash inflow, and then calculate

- a) Payback period
- b) Payback profitability (%)
- c) Average Rate of Return (ARR %)

OR

Q.5. Rana Ltd. is thinking of Purchase a small machine.

(15)

- Cost = ₹180,000
- Life = 3 years (straight line)
- Net profit before dep & tax = ₹60,000 p.a.
- Tax rate = 50%
- No salvage

Compute annual cash inflow, and then calculate

- a) Payback period
- b) Payback profitability (%)
- c) Average Rate of Return (ARR %)

Q.6 A) What is Cash Budget? List out its advantages.

(10)

B) How would you calculate Payback Period and Average Rate of Return (ARR)?

(10)

OR

Q.6. Write short notes on (any 4)

(20)

- a. Marginal costing
- b. Components of Cost Sheet
- c. Objectives of Budgetary Control
- d. Cash Flow Statement
- e. Profitability Index (PI)
- f. Margin of Safety

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Ty. B. Com Sem. VI  
09/01/20

Time: 3:00 Hours

Marks: 100

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicates full marks.

**Q.1 (A) Fill in the blanks with suitable options given below (Any 10)**

[10]

1. The process of interpreting the message is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Decoding, Encoding, Sending, Receiving)
2. The process of guiding and instructing employees to achieve goals is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Planning, Directing, Organizing, Staffing)
3. The ability to influence others towards goal achievement is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Motivation, Control, Leadership, Supervision)
4. The process of integrating activities for unity of action is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Coordination, Cooperation, Motivation, Control)
5. Voluntary joint effort of individuals is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Coordination, Communication, Leadership, Cooperation)
6. The process of stimulating employees to act is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Motivation, Direction, Control, Planning)
7. The movement of information within organization is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Flow, Process, Channel, Medium)
8. The process of ensuring performance as per plans is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Planning, Controlling, Organizing, Staffing)
9. Control dealing with day-to-day activities is called \_\_\_\_\_ control.  
(Strategic, Tactical, Operational, Financial)
10. Differences in values and beliefs among employees is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Diversity, Conflict, Culture, Equality)
11. A situation where two parties disagree is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Cooperation, Coordination, Competition, Conflict)
12. The response given by receiver is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Feedback, Noise, Channel, Medium)

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

[10]

1. Noise enhances the effectiveness of communication.
2. Cooperation and coordination are the same concepts.
3. Financial incentives include recognition and praise.
4. Standards are predetermined performance levels.
5. Strategic control focuses on short-term goals.
6. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) integrates business processes.
7. Time management reduces productivity.
8. Poor choice of medium can create communication barriers.

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9. Theory 'Y' assumes employees are responsible.
10. Control process ends with setting standards.
11. Organizational development focuses on long-term improvement.
12. Conflict management aims to eliminate all conflicts permanently.

**Q.2. Answer any two of the following.** [15]

- a. Explain the Barriers to Communication.
- b. What are the qualities of a good leader?
- c. Explain the features of transformational leader.

**Q.3. Answer any two of the following.** [15]

- a. Distinguish between co-ordination and conciliation.
- b. Describe the importance of Motivation.
- c. Explain Abraham Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory of Motivation.

**Q.4. Answer any two of the following.** [15]

- a. What are the requirements of effective control system?
- b. Explain the steps in developing a modern Management Information System (MIS).
- c. Describe the need for managing information in the organization.

**Q.5. Answer any two of the following.** [15]

- a. What are the challenges in organisational growth and development?
- b. What are the reasons for resistance to change?
- c. Describe the various causes of Conflict.

**Q.6. Write short notes. (Any Four)** [20]

- a. Ethical issues in using social media for communication
- b. Role of a leader
- c. Financial and Non-financial motivators
- d. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- e. Steps in the controlling process
- f. Time management

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