

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Management Accounting - I****Sub. Code: 91704****Day and Date: MAY ,05-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: 1) Question No. 1, Question No.2 and Question No. 3 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any two questions from Question No. 4 to Question No. 6.****Q1) A. choose the correct alternatives. [10]**

- i. Which of the following ratio come under Profitability Ratio?
 - A. Current Ratio
 - B. Liquid Ratio
 - C. Gross Profit Ratio.
 - D. Proprietary Ratio
- ii. Cash balance Rs. 30,000, Trade Receivable Rs. 70,000, Inventory Rs. 80,000, Trade Payables Rs. 48,000 and Bank Overdraft Rs.12,000. Current Ratio will be -----
 - A. 3.75 : 1
 - B. 3 : 1
 - C. 1 : 3
 - D. 1 : 3.75
- iii. ----- is a important tools of and techniques of management accounting.
 - A. Double entry system
 - B. Budgeting
 - C. Cash flow statement
 - D. None of the above.
- iv. ABC Ltd. has Current Ratio of **1.5 : 1** and Net Current Assets of Rs. 5,00,000. What are the Current Assets?
 - A. 5,00,000
 - B. 10,00,00
 - C. 15,00,000
 - D. 20,00,000.
- v. Statement of Cash Flow includes-----
 - A. Financial Activity
 - B. Operating Activity.
 - C. Investing activity.
 - D. all of the above.

vi. Cash Flow example from an investing activity is -----

- A. Issue of Debentures.
- B. Repayment of Long Term Loan.
- C. Purchase of Raw Material for Cash.
- D. Sale of Investment by Non-Financial Enterprise.

vii Given sales is Rs. 1,20,000 and Gross Profit is Rs. 30,000, the Gross Profit Ratio is -----

- A. 24 %
- B. 25 %
- C. 40 %
- D. 44 %

viii Funds Flow Statement is also known as -----

- i. A. Statement of Funds Flow
- B. Statement of Sources and Application of Funds.
- C. Statement of Sources and Uses of Funds.
- D. All of the Above.

ix. While calculating funds from operation depreciation on fixed assets is ----- net profit for the year

- A. added to
- B. deducted from
- C. neither added nor deducted from
- D. any of these.

x. ----- assets refer to short term assets that can consumed or converted into cash within 12 months from the reporting date.

- A. Tangible
- B. Fixed
- C. Current
- D. Non-Current.

B. State True or False.

[6]

- a. Management Accounting is concerned with accounting information which is useful to management.
- b. Financial Accounting information is presented only in terms of money.
- c. Profit and Loss Account sometimes called the statement of financial position.
- d. Liquidity Ratios measure overall performance and profit earning capacity of the organization.
- e. Working Capital refers total capital which is required for day to day working of the business.
- f. Negative working capital means the excess of current liabilities over the current assets.

Q2) Q2)

[16]

- A) Give the difference between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting.
- B) Discuss the tools and techniques of Management Accounting.

OR

Q2) Write Short Notes. (Any four out of six)

- Types of financial statements.
- Trend analysis.
- Current Ratio.
- Distinction between cash flow and funds flow statement.
- Role of Management Accounting in decision making.
- Working Capital.

Q3) The following information relates to Shri Vishwajit Kurade in respect of the year ended 31/03/2025. [16]

1. Gross Profit Ratio	25%
2. Net Profit Ratio	20%
3. Stock-Turnover Ratio	10
4. Net Profit / Capital	1/5
5. Capital / Total Liabilities	1 / 2
6. Fixed Assets / Total Current Assets	5/7
7. Fixed Assets / Capital	5/4
8. Fixed Assets	10,00,000
9. Closing Stock	1,00,000

You are asked to find out profitability position and financial position of the organization by preparing Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet.

Q4) Calculate the average amount of working capital required of Narayani Products Ltd. [16] from the following.

Particular	Amount
a) Average amount locked up in stocks:	
Stock of raw materials and stores	1,80,000
Work in Progress	72,000
Finished Goods	1,44,000
b) Period of average credit given:	
Local sales 2 weeks	24,96,000
Interstate sales 6 weeks	31,20,000
c) Lag in Payments:	
Purchase 2 months	23,40,000
Wages – 1 week	9,36,000
Overheads – 1 month	1,44,000
d) Add 10% for contingencies	

Calculate the average amount of working capital required. Give details of your working.

- Q5)** Following are the summarized Balance sheet of SRK Industries Ltd. as on [16] 31/03/2024 and 31/03/2025.

Liabilities	2024	2025	Assets	2024	2025
Share capital	9,00,000	9,00,000	Fixed Assets	8,00,000	6,40,000
Sundry Creditors	3,36,000	2,68,000	Investment	1,00,000	1,20,000
Provision for tax	1,50,000	20,000	Stock	4,80,000	4,20,000
General Reserve	6,00,000	6,20,000	Debtors	4,20,000	9,10,000
Profit and Loss A/c	1,12,000	1,36,000	Cash and Bank	2,98,000	3,94,000
Mortgage Loan	-	5,40,000			
	20,98,000	24,84,000		20,98,000	24,84,000

Additional Information:

- The Net Profit of the year was Rs. 1,24,000 after charging depreciation on Fixed Assets Rs. 1,40,000 and Provision for tax Rs. 20,000.
- During the year part of fixed asset costing Rs. 20,000 were disposed off for Rs. 24,000 and the profit is included in the above profit.
- Dividend paid during the year amounted Rs. 80,000.
- Investment costing Rs. 16,000 were sold for Rs. 17,000 and further investment were acquired for Rs. 36,000.

You are required to prepare

- Statement of changes in working capital**
- Funds Flow Statement.**

- Q6)** Prepare cash flow statement from the following information of Gourav Industries [16] Ltd. for the year 2024-25

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2023-24	2024-25	Assets	2023-24	2024-25
Equity share Capital	22,50,000	26,25,000	Goodwill	4,50,000	3,52,500
General Reserve	1,50,000	2,25,000	Machinery	6,75,000	14,32,500
Capital Reserve	-	1,87,500	Land	7,50,000	5,62,500
Profit & Loss A/c	1,35,000	2,02,500	Investment	75,000	2,62,500
Creditors	3,30,000	4,87,500	Stock	6,37,500	5,85,000
Provision for tax	2,10,000	2,40,000	Debtors	4,50,000	6,75,000
Proposed Dividend	2,02,500	2,47,500	Insurance prepaid	10,000	10,000
			Cash and Bank	1,17,500	2,00,000
			Bills Receivable	1,12,500	1,35,000
	32,77,500	42,15,000		32,77,500	42,15,000

Additional Information:

- During the year Machinery was sold for Rs. 90,000 (W.D.V. Rs. 1,12,500)
- During the year depreciation provided on Machinery was Rs. 1,35,000.
- Profit on sale of Land was transferred to Capital Reserve.
- During the year Interim Dividend paid was Rs. 75,000.
- Dividend received on investment was Rs. 15,750 out of which Rs. 4,500 was pre-acquisition dividend.

You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31/03/2025.

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7828) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP 20) (91704) Management Accounting - I Part 2 SEM 3

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Seat	
No.	

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Total No. of Pages : 6

M.Com. (Part II) (Semester – IV) (CBCS)

Examination – May 2025

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY – VIII

(Contemporary Issues in Accounting)

Sub. Code : 73758/84232/84436

Day and Date : Friday, 02/05/2025

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 pm to 05.30 pm

Instructions : 1) Question number 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory

2) Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to 6

Q. 1. A) Choose correct alternative.

[10]

- 1) In inflation accounting, which of the following methods is used to adjust historical cost figures?
 - A) Discounted cash flow method
 - B) Current cost accounting
 - C) Cash basis accounting
 - D) Accrual basis accounting
- 2) Under which circumstances is inflation accounting typically applied?
 - A) In periods of deflation
 - B) In periods of stable prices
 - C) In periods of high inflation
 - D) In periods of economic recession

- 3) Which financial statement is most affected by inflation?
 - A) Income statement
 - B) Statement of cash flows
 - C) Balance sheet
 - D) Statement of retained earnings
- 4) What is the primary objective of Economic Value Added (EVA)?
 - A) Maximizing shareholder wealth
 - B) Maximizing revenue
 - C) Maximizing net income
 - D) Minimizing operational costs
- 5) How is Economic Value Added calculated?
 - A) Revenue minus expenses
 - B) Net income minus taxes
 - C) Net operating profit after taxes minus cost of capital
 - D) Gross profit minus operating expenses
- 6) Which of the following is a component of Economic Value Added?
 - A) Accounts receivable
 - B) Interest expense
 - C) Goodwill
 - D) Retained earnings
- 7) How are financial instruments initially recognized in financial statements?
 - A) At fair value
 - B) At historical cost
 - C) At par value
 - D) At present value
- 8) Which financial instrument is categorized as a financial asset?
 - A) Bank loan received from a customer
 - B) Long-term investment in land
 - C) Patent owned by the company
 - D) Machinery used in production

- 9) Under IFRS 9, how are financial assets classified?
- A) Amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, and fair value through other comprehensive income
 - B) Held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, and trading
 - C) Current assets, non-current assets, and contingent assets
 - D) Tangible assets, intangible assets, and financial assets
- 10) Which financial instrument is categorized as a financial liability?
- A) Treasury stock
 - B) Long-term bond issued by the company
 - C) Investment in stocks of another company
 - D) Land owned by the company

B) State True or False**[6]**

- 1) Financial instruments classified as held-to-maturity are measured at fair value, with changes recognized in other comprehensive income.
- 2) Derivatives are always classified as financial liabilities under IFRS 9.
- 3) Economic Value Added is based on the concept of net present value.
- 4) Economic Value Added considers a company's performance relative to its industry peers.
- 5) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is commonly used as a measure of inflation in inflation accounting.
- 6) In periods of high inflation, the use of historical cost accounting tends to overstate the value of assets on the balance sheet.

Q. 2. Write Short Answers. (Any 2 out of 3)**[16]**

- a) Significance of Forensic Accounting
- b) Corporate Social Responsibility
- c) Concept of Carbon Credit

Q. 3. Problem**[16]**

Following is the balance sheet of Anil Ltd as at 31st March, 2023.

Liability	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	160000	Fixed Assets	160000
Total	160000	Total	160000

- 1) The replacement cost of the Fixed Assets on 31st March, 2023 is Rs. 200000.
- 2) General Price Index is increased by 10%.
- 3) The fixed asset is sold for Rs 2,40,000.

Find out the profit or loss on sale of fixed Asset and prepare balance sheet according to Historical Cost Method, Current Purchasing Power Method and Current Cost Accounting method.

Q. 4. Problem**[16]**

Indian Commercial Bank has criterion that it will give loan companies that have an economic value added greater than Zero for the past three years on average. The bank is considering lending money to a small company that has the economic value characteristics shown below. Does that meet the bank criteria for a positive economic value added? The data relating to the company is as follows:

- 1) Average operating income before tax equal Rs. 50,00,000 per year for the last three years.
- 2) The average tax rate for 3 years equals to 35.875%.
- 3) The average total assets of company over the past three years equals Rs. 1,50,00,000.
- 4) The weighted average cost of capital appropriate for the company equals 10% which is applicable to all three years.
- 5) The company average current liabilities over the past three year equals Rs. 30,00,000.

Q. 5. Problem

[16]

Compute Monetary Gain or Loss from following information.

Particular	Opening	Closing
Cash	20000	25000
Debtor	50000	60000
Creditor	70000	80000
Loan	30000	30000

Rates

Opening Rate : 200

Average Rate : 210

Closing Rate : 230

Q. 6. Problem

[16]

Prepare Value Added Statement from following Income statement of Ajay Company Ltd.

Income Statement

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Sales		20000
Less: Material Consumed	8000	
Wages Paid	4000	
Interest Paid	2000	
Insurance Premium	500	
Auditors Fees	300	
Rent	200	

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Depreciation	1000	16000
Profit before tax		4000
Less: Income Tax (50%)		2000
Profit after tax		2000
Less: Dividend		1000
Balance Representing Retained Earning		1000

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advance Accountancy Paper-IX (Financial Management-
Foundation of Finance)****Sub. Code: 97744****Day and Date: MAY ,05-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions:**

- Special Inst.:**
1. Question number 1 and 2 are compulsory
 2. Attempt any three questions from question number 3 to 6
 3. Use of calculator is allowed

- Q1) A.** Choose the appropriate alternative **[10]**
- i. -----is defined as uncertainty concerning the occurrence of a loss.
 - A. Profit
 - B. Risk
 - C. Abnormal Loss
 - D. None of the above
 - ii. The optimal capital structure is a situation where.....
 - A. cost of debt is minimum
 - B. cost of equity is minimum
 - C. cost of retained earnings is minimum
 - D. weighted average cost of capital is minimum
 - iii. -----occurs when a company does not have sufficient capital to conduct normal business operations and pay creditors
 - A. Under-capitalization
 - B. Over capitalization
 - C. Capitalization
 - D. None of the above
 - iv. The focus of -----was mainly on certain episodic events like formation Asians issuance of capital major expansion merger reorganisation and liquidation in the life cycle of firm
 - A. Financial management
 - B. Advanced Management
 - C. Total Management
 - D. None of the above
 - v. -----and incorporating the same in the final decision in an integral part of financial analysis
 - A. Assessing risk

- B. Assessing Capital
- C. Assessing Time Management
- D. None of the above

vi. The main objective of financial management is -----

- A. maximize shareholders wealth
- B. Minimize shareholders wealth
- C. maximize shareholders Profit
- D. All of the above

vii -----capital is the minimum amount of current assets needed to conduct a business

- A. Permanent working
- B. Temporary working
- C. Variable
- D. None of the above

viii The manufacturing industries required -----amount of capital as compared to trading concern

- A. Higher
- B. Lower
- C. Medium
- D. None of the above

ix. Any companies average cost of capital is the average of-----

- A. Cost of equity preference shares
- B. Cost of short term funds
- C. Cost of shares and all sources of long term funds
- D. Cost of equity shares and debentures

x. ----- are profits that the company has earned and kept for reinvestment rather than distributing them to shareholders as dividends.

- A. Retained Earnings
- B. Extra revenues
- C. Prospective earnings
- D. None of the above

B. State the statements are True/False

[6]

1. Securities are risky because their returns are variable
2. The most commonly used measure of risk is variability in finance is standard deviation
3. Business finance is concern with raising funds only
4. Working capital means the capital which is meant for meeting the permanent or long term needs of the business
5. Net working capital is the difference between current assets and current liabilities or alternatively the portion of current assets financed with long

term funds

6. High cost of capital leads to high profitability of the business

Q2) Write short Notes (Any Four)

[16]

1. Meaning of Business Finance and Financial Management
2. Methods of Risk Management
3. Over Capitalisation and Under Capitalisation
4. Factors determining capital structure
5. Role of Finance Manager
6. Working Capital

Q3) X and Y limited is desires to purchase a business and has consulted you and one point on which you are asked to advise them is the average amount of working capital which will be required in the first years working

You are given the following estimates and instructed to add 10% to your computed figure to allow for contingencies

i) Average amount Locked up for stocks:

Stock of finished the products	5,000
Stock of stores and materials	8,000

ii) Average credit given

Inland sales 6 weeks credit	3,12,000
Export sales 1.5 weeks credit	78,000

iii) Average time leg in payment of wages and other outgoing

Wages 1.5 weeks	2,60,000
Stock and materials, 1.5 month	48,000
Rent and royalties 6 month	10,000
Clerical staff, 0.5 month	62,400
Manager 0.5 month	4,800
Miscellaneous expenses 1.5 Month	48,000

iv) Payments in advance:

Sundry Expenses (paid quarterly in advance)	8,000
Undrawn profit on an average throughout the year	11,000

You are required to calculate amount of working capital required.

Q4) A limited has share capital of rupees 50 lakh divided into shares of rupees 10 each [16]
it has a major expansion program requiring and investment of another RS. 25 lakh
the management is considering the following alternative for raising the amount

- i. Issue of 2,50,000 equity shares of rupees 10 each
- ii. Issue of 2,50,000 12% preference shares of rupees 10 each
- iii. Issue of 25,000 10% debentures of rupees 100 each

The companies present earnings before interest and tax EBIT rupees 20 lakh the tax rate is 30% you are required to calculate the effect of each of the above modes on financing of the EPS.

Q5) The following is the information relates to Asha Ltd. for the year 2023-24

Particulars	Rs. (amounts in Lakhs)
Sales	82.50
Variable Cost	46.20
Fixed cost	06.60
9% Debentures	50.00
Equity Shares (Rs. 100 each)	60.00
Corporate Tax	35%

You are required to EBIT, EBT, EAT and Capital Employed

Q6) Write short answers

[16]

- State the importance and objectives of Financial Management
- Explain factors determining Capital Structure

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

- 1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP 2020) (97744) Advance Accountancy Paper-IX (Financial Management-Foundation of Finance)

Part 2 SEM 3

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester -III) (CBCS)**Examination, May -2025****BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper - I)****Sub. Code : 79884/69933/84331****Day and Date : Tuesday, 06/05/2025****Total Marks : 80****Time : 10:30 a.m. to 01:30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Questions No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any three questions from Question No. 3 to 6.
 - 3) Figures to right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer book. [8]

- 1) _____ maximization is the ability of a company to increase the market value of its common stock over time.

A) Profit	B) Wealth
C) Capital	D) Revenue
- 2) _____ refers to the process of determining the quantum of funds that a firm needs to run its business.

A) Capitalization	B) Under capitalization
C) Over capitalization	D) Optimum capitalization
- 3) _____ structure is the combination of debt and equity securities that comprises a firm's financing of its assets.

A) Capital	B) Revenue
C) Fixed Asset	D) Current Asset

- 4) EBIT stands for _____ maximization which is the ability of a company to increase the market value of its common stock over time.
 - A) Earnings before interest and taxes
 - B) Earnings before investments and tariffs
 - C) Earnings behind income tax
 - D) Earnings before inventory and toll
- 5) Equity shareholders are the _____ of the company.
 - A) Owners
 - B) Borrower
 - C) Employee
 - D) Manager
- 6) _____ is providing seed, start up and first stage financing.
 - A) Venture capital
 - B) Lease
 - C) Debenture
 - D) Term Loan
- 7) Public Deposits cannot exceed _____ of paid up share capital and free reserves.
 - A) 10%
 - B) 50%
 - C) 25%
 - D) 5%
- 8) Cash management strategies are intended to _____ the operating cash balance requirement.
 - A) Maximize
 - B) Minimize
 - C) Expand
 - D) All of these

B) Fill in the blanks.

[4]

- 1) _____ is the sum total of the par value of all shares.
- 2) _____ capital is provided to 'high-tech, high-risk' businesses.
- 3) _____ can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or in multiples thereof.
- 4) The goal of _____ maximization is concerned with improving the market value of shares of the company.

C) State true or false. [4]

- 1) Preference shareholder has pre-emptive rights.
- 2) Promotion formation or development of business during inflation is one of the reasons of under capitalization.
- 3) EBIT is usually the same thing as operating profit.
- 4) Trade credit is a form of short-term financing of working capital needs.

Q2) Write Short Answers. (Any Two) [16]

- A) Explain the problems in cash management.
- B) Discuss the merits and demerits of debenture.
- C) Describe cardinal principles of capital structure.

Q3) What is over-capitalization? State the reasons for over capitalization. [16]

Q4) Explain in brief various sources of working capital. [16]

Q5) Explain the various factors influencing the capital structure. [16]

Q6) Write Short Notes. (Any Two) [16]

- A) Finance function
 - B) Characteristics of debenture
 - C) Features of project finance
-

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No.	

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Total No. of Pages : 6

M.Com. (Part II) (Semester – III)
Examination - May 2025
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper - I)
Sub. Code : 79883/61769/69932/84330

Day and Date : Monday, 05/05/2025
Time : 10.30 am to 01.30 pm

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any two questions from Question No. 4 to 6.
 - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 4) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q. 1. A) Choose the correct alternatives.

[10]

- 1) accounting is concerned with accounting information which is useful to management for decision making.
 - a) Financial Accounting
 - b) Human Resource Accounting.
 - c) Management Accounting
 - d) Social Accounting.
- 2) Inventory Turnover Ratio measures the relationship of inventory with.....
 - a) Average sales
 - b) Cost of Goods sold.
 - c) Total Purchase
 - d) Total Sales
- 3) Acid Test Ratio is
 - a) Profitability Ratio
 - b) Liquidity Ratio
 - c) Activity Ratio
 - d) Leverage Ratio.

[6]

- 2

- d) There are a number of users of Management Accounting.
- e) Funds are required to pay cost of fixed assets is called working capital.
- f) Bank credit is a long term source of capital.

Q. 2. A) Define Management Accounting. State its main objectives and limitations. [8]

B) Explain the different types of working capital. [8]

OR

Write Short Notes. (Any four) [16]

- a) Functions of Management Accounting
- b) Difference between Funds flow statement and Cash flow statement.
- c) Advantages of Ratio analysis.
- d) Distinction between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting.
- e) Funds from operation.
- f) Tools and Techniques of management accounting.

Q. 3. From the following information make out a statement of proprietor's fund with as many details. [16]

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1) Current Ratio | 2.5 |
| 2) Liquidity Ratio | 1.5 |
| 3) Proprietary ratio(Fixed Assets: Proprietors Fund) | 0.80 |
| 4) Working Capital | 90,000 |
| 5) Reserve and Surplus | 1,25,000 |
| 6) Bank Overdraft | 25,000 |
| 7) There is no long term loan or fictitious assets. | |

- Q. 4.** You are required to prepare a forecast of working capital requirement [16]
from the following data. Output is 15,600 Per annum.

Elements of Cost	Per Unit Rs.
Raw Material	6
Direct Labour	4
Overheads	5
Total Cost	15
Profit	3
Sales	18

- 1) Raw Materials are kept in stock on an average of one month.
- 2) Work in process is an average of two weeks.
- 3) Finished goods are in stock on an average of 1.5 months.
- 4) Credit allowed to debtors is two months.
- 5) Credit allowed to creditors is one month.
- 6) Lag in payment of wages is one week.
- 7) Allow 15% for contingency.
- 8) Assume 50% labour and 50% overheads are involved in production process.
- 9) Apply cash cost method.

Q. 5. Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Arjun Refineries Ltd. as [16]
on 31/03/2022 and 31/03/2023.

Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023
Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Land and building	2,00,000	1,90,000
General Reserve	50,000	60,000	Machinery	1,50,000	1,68,000
Profit & Loss A/c	30,500	30,600	Stock	1,00,000	74,000
Bank Loan(long term)	70,000		Sundry debtors	78,200	64,000
Sundry creditors	1,40,000	1,30,000	Prepaid Insurance	1,800	1,200
Outstanding expenses	10,000	5,200	Cash Balance	500	600
Provision for taxation	30,000	35,000	Bills Receivable		8,000
			Goodwill		5,000
Total	5,30,500	5,10,800	Total	5,30,500	5,10,800

Additional Information :

During the year 2023,

- 1) Dividend of Rs. 20,000 was paid.
- 2) Following assets were purchased from other company.
Stock Rs. 10,000 and Machinery Rs. 35,000. Purchase price paid by the issue of shares of Rs. 50,000.
- 3) Depreciation written off machinery Rs. 15,000.
- 4) Loss on sale of machinery Rs. 600 was charged to general reserve.
- 5) Income tax provided during the year Rs. 32,000.

Your are required to prepare

- a) Statement of changes in working capital
- b) Funds Flow Statement.

- Q. 6. From the following balance sheet of Som Trading Company Ltd for [16] the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 :**

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2021-22	2022-23	Assets	2021-22	2022-23
Equity share Capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	Goodwill	1,15,000	90,000
8% Pref. Share Capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Land and building	2,00,000	1,70,000
General Reserve	40,000	70,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	30,000	48,000	Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Proposed Dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Creditors	55,000	83,000	Bills Receivable	20,000	30,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Cash in hand	15,000	10,000
Provision for Taxation	40,000	50,000	Cash at bank	10,000	8,000
Total	6,77,000	8,17,000	Total	6,77,000	8,17,000

Additional Information:

- 1) Depreciation of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 have been charged on Plant and Land and Building in 2022-23.
- 2) An Interim Dividend of Rs. 20,000 has been paid in 2022-23.
- 3) Rs. 35,000 Income tax was paid during 2022-23.

You are required to prepare Cash flow statement.

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advance Accountancy Paper-X(Financial Management-Funds Management)****Sub. Code: 97745****Day and Date: MAY ,06-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions:**

- Special Inst.:**
- 1. Question Number 1 and 2 are compulsory.**
 - 2. Attempt any three questions from question number 3 to 6.**
 - 3. Use of calculator is allowed.**

Q1) A. Choose the appropriate alternatives **[10]**

- i. The working capital which refers to firms investment in total current or circulating assets
 - A. Gross
 - B. Net
 - C. Profit
 - D. Permanent
- ii. When the finance mobilized with large amount and repayable over the period will be more than five years . it may be considered as
 - A. Short Tern Finance
 - B. One year Finance
 - C. Long Term Finance
 - D. None
- iii. Debenture is the type of finance
 - A. Internal
 - B. Both Internal and External
 - C. only Internal
 - D. External
- iv. Working capital is defined as excess of current assets over
 - A. Fixed Assets
 - B. Current Liabilities
 - C. Fixed Liabilities
 - D. None
- v. Venture Capital is emerged in India during
 - A. 1980
 - B. 1981
 - C. 1985

D. 1990

vi. _____ is the minimum rate of return a firm must earn on its investment.

- A. Working capital
- B. Gross working capital
- C. share capital
- D. Cost of capital

vii The weighted average cost of new funds raised by the firm

- A. Average cost
- B. Marginal cost
- C. Historical cost
- D. Composite Cost

vii The cost of equity share of debt is also known as

- i.
 - A. The specific cost of capital
 - B. The related cost of capital
 - C. The burden on the shareholders
 - D. None of the above

ix. Through leverage analysis the financial manager measures the relationship between

- A. Cost and earning
- B. sales revenue and earning
- C. cost and sales revenue
- D. cost sales revenue and earning

x. The relationship between the operating income and earning per share is known as

- A. Financial Leverage
- B. Operating Leverage
- C. Composite Leverage
- D. Working capital leverage

B. True or False

[6]

1. Funds raised through loans and borrowings are called borrowed funds.
2. Debenture represent permanent capital of the company.
3. Working capital is also known as operating capital.
4. Cash is the most liquid current asset of the company.
5. Raw materials, wages, electricity are the example of variable cost.
6. Market condition factor is not affecting the determination of cost of capital.

Q2) Write short note

[16]

a. Short Notes (Any 4 out of 6)

1. Long term sources of finance

2. Financial Leverage
3. Management of Cash
4. Types of working capital
5. Venture capital
6. Cost of capital

Q3) The following information is available from the balance of Fortune Ltd. Company:- **[16]**

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Equity share capital | Rs. 200000 |
| 2. Reserve and Surplus | Rs. 130000 |
| 3. 8% Debentures | Rs. 170000 |

The tax rate of the company is 50%. Current level of equity dividend is 12%.
Calculate Weighted Average Cost of Capital of Fortune Ltd. Company.

Q4) The following information relating to the operation and capital structure of a company. **[16]**

- Installed capacity – 2,000 units
Actual production and sales – 50% of the capacity
Selling price ₹ 20 per unit
Variable Cost ₹10 per unit
Fixed Cost: Under Situation I ₹ 4,000
Under Situation II ₹ 5,000

Capital Structure:	Financial Plan A (₹)	B (₹)
Equity	5,000	15,000
Debt (Rate of Interest 10%)	15,000	5,000
	20,000	20,000

Calculate :-

1. Operating leverage,
2. Financial leverage and
3. Combined leverage under situation 1 and 2 in financial plans A & B.

Q5) A Hindustan industry sells its product on a Gross Profit of 20% . The following **[16]** information is extracted from its annual accounts for the year ended 31st March 2009.

Particulars	Rs.
Sales for 3 months	Rs. 2000000
Raw materials	600000
Wages paid (15 days in arrears)	480000
Manufacturing expenses paid (one month in arrears)	600000
Administration expenses paid (one month in arrears)	240000
Sales promotion expenses payable (½ yearly in advance)	100000
Income Tax payable quarterly (Last installment falls due in June 2009)	200000

The company enjoys one month credit from the suppliers of raw materials and maintains 2 month stock of raw materials and one and half months of finished goods. Cash balance is maintained at rs. 50000 . Assume a 10% margin for contingencies.

Compute working capital required by the company.

Q6) Short Problem :-**[16]**

- a.** A Co. Ltd. issued 10% debenture of Rs. 500000 at par. Compute cost of Debt **[8]** if the applicable tax rate on the company is :
1. 50%
 2. 40%
 3. 45%
- b.** The financial information of Coal India Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 2020 **[8]** was as follows :-
1. Total sales during the year Rs. 845.16 crore
 2. Fixed expenses per month were Rs. 92.68 crores
 3. Operating profit was 19.22% of sales
 4. Inventory turnover ratios 7.55
 5. Debtors Turnover Ratio 11.48
 6. Trade payable per month were Rs. 14.19 crore
- Calculate of Working Capital

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7830) Master of Commerce
(CBCS) (NEP 2020)

(97745) Advance Accountancy Paper-X(Financial
Management-Funds Management)

Part 2 SEM 3

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advance Accountancy Paper-XII (Introduction to GST)****Sub. Code: 97747****Day and Date: MAY ,08-05-2025****Total Marks: 40****Time: 10:30 AM To 12:00 PM****Instructions:****Special Inst.:**

- 1. Question number 1 and 2 are compulsory.**
- 2. Attempt any three from question number 3 to 6**

Q1) A. Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and **[5]** rewrite the statement in the answer-book.

- i.** Maximum rate of IGST that can be levied in India is _____
 - A. 30%
 - B. 28%
 - C. 40%
 - D. 14%
- ii.** The full form of IGST is -----
 - A. Internal goods and service Tax
 - B. Integrated goods and service tax
 - C. Indian goods and service tax
 - D. Input goods and service tax
- iii.** ----- is included in the GST.
 - A. Central sales tax
 - B. Central excise duty
 - C. VAT
 - D. All of the above
- iv.** ----- GST tax slabs are there in India.
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
- v.** ----- is responsible for collecting IGST.
 - A. State Government
 - B. Central Government
 - C. Both state and Central Government
 - D. Local Government

B. State True or False

1. GST is applicable to sale of goods only.
2. UGST is not a type of GST.
3. Tax which is not merged with GST is basic customs duty.

Q2) Write Short Notes (Any 4 out of 6)**[8]**

- a. SGST
- b. Framework of GST in India
- c. Concept of GST
- d. Benefits of GST
- e. GST rates in India
- f. Process to cancel GST registration

Q3) Mr. C of Chennai supplied goods/services of Rs` 20,000 to Mr. M of Madurai. SGST and CGST rate on supply of goods and services is 9% each. IGST rate is 18%. [8]

Find the following:

- (a) Total price charged by Mr. C.
- (b) Who is liable to pay GST?

Q4) Find the amount of bill for the following inter-state transaction of goods and services. The GST rate is 18%. [8]

Quantity no. of Items	14	25	15
MRP on each item (in Rs.)	320	450	355
Discount (%)	9	10	15

Q5) Solve the problem**[8]**

M/s Anvit traders, Mumbai provided the following services to M/s pooja Trading Co.in Uttar Pradesh. Find the amount of bill

Number of Services	12	16	14	12
Cost of each Services	431	420	168	325
GST %	12	5	12	18

Q6) Write short Answers

[8]

a. Explain the features of GST in India.

[4]

b. Explain the difference between Direct and Indirect Tax

[4]

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS)
(NEP 2020)

(97747) Advance Accountancy Paper-XII
(Introduction to GST)

Part 2 SEM 3

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advanced Accountancy Paper V (Taxation)****Sub. Code: 79885****Day and Date: MAY ,07-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: 1. Question Number 1,2 and 3 are compulsory****2. Attempt any two questions from Question Number 4 to Question Number 6****Q1) Choose correct alternative from given below****[16]****a.****[10]**

1. Long term capital gain can be carried forward for.....
 A) six consecutive assessment years B) eight consecutive assessment years
 C) Indefinite period D) Only one assessment year
2. The term "Income" is defined under section.....
 A) Sec 2 (7) B) Sec 2 (9) C) Sec 2 (24) D) Sec 2 (31)
3. What is the financial year period as per the Income Tax Act in India?
 A) April 1st to March 31st E) January 1st to December 31st
 C) July 1st to June 30th D) October 1st to September 30th
4. Under the GST regime, who is primarily responsible for collecting GST?
 A) Central Government B) State Government
 C) Both Central and State Governments D) Local Municipal Bodies
5. What constitutes taxable income for individuals in India?
 A) Gross income minus deductions E) Gross income only
 C) Gross income plus deductions D) Net income minus deductions
6. Which of the following incomes is NOT typically subject to clubbing provisions?
 A) Salary income B) Business income
 C) Capital gains D) Dividend income
7. GST is introduced in India from.....
 A) 1st January, 2018 B) 1st April, 2017 C) 1st July, 2017 D) 1st June, 2017
8. Which entity among the following is taxed at flat rates rather than slab rates?
 A) Individual E) Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
 C) Association of Persons (AOP) D) Company
9. What is the full form of GST?
 A) Goods and Sales Tax E) Goods and Services Tax
 C) General Sales Tax D) Gross Service Tax
10. What is clubbing of income in taxation?
 A) Combining income from different sources
 B) Allocating income to different family members
 C) Merging income of unrelated individuals
 D) None of the above

b. State True or False**[6]**

1. Long-term capital gains from the sale of listed securities are exempt from tax if Securities Transaction Tax (STT) is paid on them-
2. The deduction for donations made to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund qualifies for 100% deduction under Section 80G-

3. Clubbing of income primarily applies to corporations and partnerships-
4. HUFs (Hindu Undivided Families) are taxed at the same rates as individuals-
5. Gifts received from non-relatives exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value are fully taxable as income-
6. Life Insurance Premium paid for a policy with a sum assured less than 10 times the premium paid is not eligible for deduction under Section 80C-

Q2) Write short answer (Any two out of [16] three)

- a) Valuation of Taxable Services
- b) Explain the nature and basis of charge of GST
- c) E-Filing of returns

Q3) Case Study / Problem [16]

Mr. Manohar is a practicing lawyer at Aurangabad. He keeps his books on cash basis. From the following particulars furnished by him for the previous year ended 31-3-2024, compute his total income under Regular Tax Regime as well as Alternative Tax Regime.

Receipts during the year	
Opening balance (1-4-2023)	20,50,000
Legal fees	27,00,000
Special commission fees	5,000
Salary for part time lectures in a college	34,80,000
Examinership fees from university	26,000
Interest on bank deposits	20,000
Dividend from co-operative society	10,000
Directors sitting fees	1,00,000
Payments during the year	
Subscription to law journal	34,000
Law books purchased (Non annuals) (before 30.09.23)	40,000
Rent of premises	2,15,000
Electrical charges	40,000
Car expenses	2,20,000
Office expenses	50,000
Gift to daughter	1,10,000
Income-tax	2,20,000
Household expenses	9,50,000
Cost of typewriter (purchased on 2.4.2023)	78,000
Donation to approved institution	10,000
Purchase of car on 1-11-2022	22,00,000
Life insurance premium on self	60,000
Closing balance (31-3-2024)	11,55,000

Additional Information :

- (a) Half of the premises is used for office and the other half for his residence. Rent & Electrical charges are charged accordingly.
- (b) Half of the car expenses pertain to private use.
- (c) Depreciation allowable is 15% on car, 15% on typewriter and 60% on books.
- (d) He paid professional tax @ Rs. 500 p.m. from salary income.

Q4) Problem [16]

Mr. Sudarshan of Pune submits the following trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31/3/2024

Particular	Rs	Particular	Rs
To Opening Stock	600,000	By Sales	4200,000
To Purchases	3800,000	By Closing Stock	800,000
To Freight	150,000		
To G/P C/d	450,000		
	5000,000		5000,000
To salaries and wages	148,000	By Gross Profit b/d	450,000
To Rent and Taxes	38,000	By Dividend from Cooperative Society	20,000
		By Rent From Buildings let out	48,000
To Income tax	6,000		
To House hold Expenses	42,000		
To postage and telegram	4,000		
To Donation	5,000		
To Audit Fees	2,000		
To Provision for Bad Debts	6,800		
To Bad Debts	4,200		
To Miscellaneous Expenses	6,000		
To Depreciation	5,000		
To Net Profit	251,000		
	518,000		518,000

Following information is available

- 1) He is also an employee in a cinema company and receives salary of Rs. 260,000 during the year and paid professional tax @ Rs. 1000 pm.
 - 2) Purchases include Rs. 50000 being advance to suppliers in March, 2023 against goods to be delivered in April, 2024.
 - 3) Rent and taxes include Rs. 23000 being municipal taxes paid for the building let out.
 - 4) Donation is paid to the Indian Naval Benevolent Fund.
 - 5) Miscellaneous expenses include Rs. 4000 being purchased of books for the employment.
 - 6) Depreciation allowable as per rules is Rs. 4000
- Compute his total income for the A.Y 2024-2025

Q5) Problem

[16]

From the following details furnished by Mr. Suresh, Karta of Hindu Undivided Family, compute total income for the assessment year 2024-2025.

Particular	Rs
Profit from Business	860,000
Salary received by a member of the family from his service in a college	100,000
LIC Premium on life of family members paid by Karta	2,000
Directors fees received by the Karta	6,570
Annual rental value of the property let out	12,000
Municipal taxes paid	600
Interest on Bank Deposit	450
Donation to Veershaiv Collage (Approved One)	60,000
Marriage expenses of daughter of Karta	10,000

The family has sold on 1/12/23 its open site for Rs. 535,000 which was purchased on 1/6/2009 for Rs. 15,000. The cost inflation indices for the financial years 2008-2009 and 2023-2024 were 129 and 331 respectively.

Q6) Problem

[16]

Calculate the taxable profit of the assessee for the assessment year 2024-2025 from the particulars given below..

Particular	Rs
Profit for the previous year 23-24	1370000
Before allowing the following amounts	
i) Amount given to approved and notified Research Institute for conducting scientific research (research not related to the business of the assessee)	80000
ii) Cost of land acquired for constructing research laboratory	200000
iii) Cost of building and plant and machinery required for research	1200000
iv) Amount given as salary to staff engaged in research (relating to a field related to assessee's own business during 2021-2022 (Business started on 1-4-2023). The amount is certified by the prescribed authority	90000
v) Salary given to staff engaged in research within the premises during 2023-2024	120000
Compute his business income for the assessment year 2024-2025 assuming...	

- Does not opt to be taxed under section 115 BAA
- Opts to be taxed under section 115 BAA

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

- 1] (7805) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (79885) Advanced Accountancy Paper V (Taxation) Part 2 SEM 3

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advanced Accountancy Paper VI (Taxation) (IT: comp. of total
Income and tax Lia.)****Sub. Code: 91707****Day and Date: MAY ,08-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: Question No. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
Attempt any two questions from Q. No. 4 to 6.
Use of Simple calculator is allowed****Q1) A. Choose the correct alternative. [10]**

- i. Under which head is the income from rent received for letting out a residential house taxable?
 - A. Income from Salary
 - B. Income from House Property
 - C. Income from Other Sources
 - D. Income from Capital Gains
- ii. Mr. A receives a basic salary of ₹50,000 p.m. and a dearness allowance of ₹10,000 p.m. (forming part of salary). What is his taxable salary for AY 2024-25 after standard deduction?
 - A. 6,45,000
 - B. 7,20,000
 - C. 6,00,000
 - D. 7,95,000
- iii. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of 'Income'.
 - A. Profits and gains
 - B. Dividend
 - C. LPG subsidy received by an individual
 - D. Capital gains
- iv. Interest on fixed deposits is taxable under which head?
 - A. Income from Salary
 - B. Income from Other Sources
 - C. Income from House Property
 - D. Income from Business or Profession
- v. Mr. B runs a business with a net profit of ₹8,00,000 before depreciation. Allowable depreciation is ₹1,50,000. What is his taxable business income?
 - A. 8,00,000

- B. 6,50,000
- C. 9,50,000
- D. 7,50,000

vi. Which of the following is exempt under Section 10?

- A. Agricultural income from land in India
- B. Income from illegal business
- C. Rent from subletting a house
- D. Interest on fixed deposits

vii What is the maximum deduction available under Section 80C for AY 2024-25?

- A. 1,00,000
- B. 1,50,000
- C. 2,00,000
- D. 2,50,000

vii Loss from house property can be set off against which income in the same year?

- A. Only income from house property
- B. Any head of income up to ₹2,00,000
- C. Only salary income
- D. Only capital gains

ix. What is the term used for income on which no tax is payable?

- A. Tax-free income
- B. Tax-exempt income
- C. Tax-deferred income
- D. Tax-deductible income

x. The basic source of income-tax law is

- A. Income-tax Act, 1961
- B. Income-tax Rules, 1962
- C. Circulars/Notifications
- D. Judgments of Courts

B. State the following statements whether True or False.

[6]

1. Agricultural income is completely exempt from income tax in India under all circumstances.
2. Deduction under Section 80C is available for investments up to ₹2,00,000 per annum.
3. Tax deducted at source (TDS) is not applicable on interest income from savings bank accounts.
4. Income from house property is always taxable, even if the property is self-occupied.
5. Income from winning a lottery is exempt from tax if the amount is less than ₹10,000.

6. Tax audit under Section 44AB is mandatory for a professional whose gross receipts exceed ₹60 lakh in a financial year.

Q2) Write Short Notes on (Any Four out of Six)

[16]

- a. a) Tax Audit
b) Children education and Hostel Allowances
c) Long term Capital Gain
d) Interest on borrowed capital (House property)
e) Tax deducted at source (TDS)
f) Set-off and Carry forward of losses

Q3) Mr. Rajesh Kumar, a resident individual aged 45 years, is employed as a manager **[16]** in SPG Ltd. for the Previous Year 2023-24. He furnishes the following details of his salary income:

1. Basic Salary: ₹60,000 per month.
2. Dearness Allowance: ₹15,000 per month (forming part of retirement benefits).
3. House Rent Allowance (HRA): ₹20,000 per month. He pays rent of ₹25,000 per month for a house in Mumbai.
4. Bonus: ₹50,000 received during the year.
5. Employer's contribution to Recognized Provident Fund (RPF): ₹9,000 per month.
6. Interest credited to RPF account at 9.5% p.a.: ₹19,000.
7. Reimbursement of medical expenses: ₹30,000 (supported by bills).
8. Professional tax paid by Mr. Kumar: ₹2,400.
9. Additional Information: Mr. Kumar resides in Mumbai, a metro city. He has no other source of income. Compute the taxable income from salary for Mr. Rajesh Kumar for the Assessment Year 2024-25 under the old tax regime. Show all workings clearly.

Q4) Mr. Pavan owns a house in Delhi. During the previous year 2023-24, 2/3rd portion **[16]** of the house was self-occupied and 1/3rd portion was let out for residential purposes at a rent of 8,000p.m.

Municipal value of the property is ₹3,00,000 p.a., fair rent is 2,70,000 p.a. and standard rent is 3,30,000 p.a. He paid municipal taxes @10% of municipal value during the year.

A loan of ₹25,00,000 was taken by him during the year 2019 for acquiring the property. Interest on loan paid during the previous year 2023-24 was ₹ 1,20,000.

Compute Pavan's income from house property for the A.Y.2024-25

Q5) Ms. Priya, a sole proprietor running a manufacturing business, provides the **[16]** following details for the previous 2023-24

- **Gross receipts from business:** ₹45,00,000
- **Expenses incurred:**
 - Raw material purchases: ₹12,00,000
 - Salaries to employees: ₹8,00,000

- Rent for factory: ₹2,50,000
- Interest on business loan: ₹1,20,000.
- Payment to a relative for consultancy (market rate ₹50,000) paid ₹80,000
- Cash payment for machinery repair exceeding ₹10,000: ₹25,000
- Bad debts written off: ₹60,000 (₹20,000 not previously allowed as deduction)
- Depreciation allowable: ₹1,80,000
- Donation to a political party: ₹50,000.

Compute the taxable income of Ms. Priya under the head "Profit and Gains from Business or Profession" for the Assessment Year 2024-25. Provide detailed calculations, apply relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, and state any assumptions made.

- Q6)** From the following particulars of income furnished by Mr Rahul from Pune for the [16] assessment year 2024-25 and losses carried forward. Compute his total income
Income and Loss Details for Mr. Rahul (A.Y. 2024-25).

Particular	Amount
Long Term Capital Gain	15,000
Short Term Capital Gain	10,000
Income from Silk Business	40,000
Speculation Income	40,000
Income from Agency Business	5,000
Interest on Debenture	6,000
Carried Forward Items from Assessment Year 2023-24	8,000
Losses:	
Loss in Agency Business	5,000
Speculation Loss	12,000
Short Term Capital Loss	5,000
Long Term Capital Loss (in P.Y. 2023-24)	8,000
Current Year's Depreciation for Silk Business	7,000

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7828) Master of Commerce
(CBCS) (NEP 20)

(91707) Advanced Accountancy Paper VI (Taxation) (IT: Part 2 SEM 3
comp. of total Income and tax Lia.)

Seat No.

MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION**7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Business Finance Paper I****Sub. Code: 97776****Day and Date: MAY ,09-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: 1 Q.No.1 and 2 are compulsory.****2. Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to 6**

Q1) A. Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and **[10]** rewrite the statement in the answer-book.

i. Business finance includes-----

- A. Acquisition of funds
- B. Utilization of funds
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of these

ii. -----is not relevant while calculating the cost of the redeemable preference shares.

- A. Earnings per share
- B. Flotation cost
- C. Discount
- D. None of the above

iii. The term ----- includes capital stock and debt.

- A. Capitalization
- B. Capital structure
- C. Shareholders fund
- D. Total capital

iv. The cost of capital for a firm _____.

- A. Is the return required on the total assets of a firm
- B. Refers to the internal rate of return
- C. Varies inversely with the overall cost of debt
- D. None of the above

v. ----- stage of financing is typically supported by venture capital.

- A. Seed stage
- B. Early stage
- C. Expansion stage
- D. All of the above

vi. A business firm is said to be ----- when a fair return is not realized on capitalization.

- A. Undercapitalized
- B. Overcapitalized
- C. Fair capitalized
- D. Watered stock

vii ----- is not a internal factor influencing capital structure.

- A. Cost of capital
- B. Control factor
- C. Risk factor
- D. Taxation policy

vii Permanent working capital refers to -----

- i.
 - A. The portion of working capital that changes frequently
 - B. The minimum level of current assets required by a company
 - C. The working capital used only during seasonal operations
 - D. The working capital financed through short-term loans

ix. Cumulative preference shares are shares where,-----

- A. Dividends are paid only if the company makes a profit
- B. Unpaid dividends accumulate and are paid later
- C. Shareholders receive dividends and voting rights
- D. Shareholders can convert their shares into equity shares

x. ----- is commonly used to assess the efficiency of receivables management.

- A. Current ratio
- B. Debtors turnover ratio
- C. Gross profit margin
- D. Return on equity

B. State true or false.

[6]

1. Finance decision is relating to the investment of funds of the company.
2. The issue of sweat shares cannot be made within one year from the commencement of the business by the company.
3. Mortgage loan is not a source of working capital.
4. Accounts receivables is an example of a current liability.
5. The term "face value" in the context of shares refers to the nominal value stated on the share certificate.
6. A highly leveraged company typically faces Higher financial risk

Q2) Write short answers (any four out of six)

[16]

a. Causes of overcapitalization

- b.** Significance of cost of capital
- c.** Demerits of debentures
- d.** Commercial papers
- e.** Finance decision
- f.** Merits of term loan

- Q3)** Define the term 'Business finance'. Discuss the scope of business finance. **[16]**
- Q4)** Explain the various factors influencing the capital structure. **[16]**
- Q5)** Bring out the characteristics of debentures as a source of financing. **[16]**
- Q6)** Write short note **[16]**
- a.** Explain the merits and demerits of commercial paper. **[8]**
 - b.** Give the techniques of liquidity management. **[8]**

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

- 1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP 2020) (97776) Business Finance Paper I Part 2 SEM 3

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Business Finance Paper II****Sub. Code: 97802****Day and Date: MAY ,02-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 02:30 PM To 05:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks**

Special Inst.: 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any two questions from Q.No. 4 to 6.
3) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q1) A. Select the appropriate alternatives from among given below each statement **[10]**
and rewrite the statement in the answer book.

i. The SEBI protect the interest of the.....

- A. Companies
- B. Investors
- C. Intermediaries
- D. Government

ii. helps new companies in raising capital.

- A. Primary Capital Market
- B. Secondary Market
- C. Money Market
- D. Bullion Market

iii. As regards mutual funds, NAV stands for.....

- A. Non asset value
- B. Net asset value
- C. Net assertive value
- D. Net additive value

iv. The object of portfolio is to reduce.....

- A. Return
- B. Risk
- C. Both risk and return
- D. Investment

v. For financial inclusion, the banks offer no frills account which means.....

- A. NRI account
- B. Current account
- C. Zero or minimum balance account.
- D. Overseas account.

vi. is the reason of corporate failure.

- A. Dearth of working capital
- B. Technological disruption
- C. Ineffective boards
- D. All of these

vii Buyback of shares is a form of restructuring.

- A. Internal
- B. External
- C. Middle
- D. None of the above

vii Under divestiture form, of the consideration is to be paid in..... only.

- i. A. Shares
- B. Debentures
- C. Cash
- D. Bonds

ix. Angel funds can be raised by issuing to angel investor.....

- A. Gold Bond
- B. Units
- C. Postal certificate.
- D. Silver Bond.

x. Startup India Programme launched by the Government of India on.....

- A. 2014
- B. 2015
- C. 2016
- D. 2017

B. State the true or false.

[6]

1. CDSL is private limited company.
2. The RuPay debit card is provided for all accounts holders.
3. The SEBI regulate the public issue of companies.
4. Low profit is the only cause of corporate failure.
5. Takeover is hostile form of restructuring.
6. CRISIL is the only rating agency in India.

Q2) Write Short Notes. (Any four out of six)

[16]

a. Need of Credit Rating

[4]

b. Concept of Mutual Fund

[4]

c. Characteristics of Micro-finance

[4]

- d. Need of Financial Inclusion [4]
- e. Types of Corporate Failures [4]
- f. Origin of Angel Funding [4]
- Q3)** Explain the forms of corporate restructuring. [16]
- Q4)** Describe the functions of Stock Exchange. [16]
- Q5)** Discuss the schemes available for new startups by the government in the form of finances. [16]
- Q6)** Write short answer. [16]
 - a. Comparison between venture capital and private equity. [8]
 - b. State objectives of portfolio management. [8]

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

- 1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP 2020) (97802) Business Finance Paper II Part 2 SEM 4

Seat	
No.	

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Total No. of Pages : 6

M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (CBCS)
Examination – April 2025
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – VII)
Costing
Sub. Code : 73757/61795/84226

Day and Date : Wednesday, 30/04/2025

Total Marks : 80

Time : 2.30 pm to 5.30 pm

Instructions : 1) Question no. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to 6.

Q. 1. A) Choose the correct alternatives. [10]

- 1) Cost accounting concepts include all of the following except
 - A) Planning
 - B) Controlling
 - C) Profit sharing
 - D) Product costing
- 2) Cost of goods sold includes
 - A) Cost of production and WIP
 - B) Cost of production and finished goods
 - C) Prime cost and cost of sales
 - D) All of these
- 3) Main function of cost accounting is reporting to
 - A) Management
 - B) Cost accountant
 - C) Financial accountant
 - D) Costing P & L a/c

[06]

- 1) In process costing, cost unit is a process.
- 2) Contract costing is a variant of job costing.
- 3) Job costing applies only to small concern.
- 4) Cost of work of sub contract is credited to contract account.
- 5) Joint costs are not precisely divisible.
- 6) Operating costing is essence of job costing.

Q. 2. A) Explain the concept, "Cost". Explain the various elements of cost. [08]

B) Explain job costing and its advantages. [08]

OR

Write short notes (Any 4 out of 6) [16]

- 1) Elements of cost
- 2) Concept of equivalent production
- 3) Profit for incomplete contract
- 4) Concepts of joint products and byproducts
- 5) Cost centre
- 6) Operating costing

Q. 3. Case Study. [16]

Bharat Engineering Company manufactured and sold 1,000 sewing machines in 2021. Cost of Materials 80,000, Wages paid 1,20,000, Manufacturing expenses 50,000, Salaries 60,000, Rent, rates and insurance 10,000, Selling Expenses 30,000, General Expenses 20,000, Sales 4,00,000. The company plans to manufacture 1,200 sewing machines in 2022. The price of materials will rise by 20 per cent on the previous year's level. Wage rates will rise by 5 per cent. Manufacturing expenses will rise in proportion to the combined cost of materials and wages. Selling expenses per unit will remain unchanged. Other expenses will remain unaffected by the rise in output.

From the above case you are required to submit a statement showing the price at which machines would be sold so as to show a profit of 10% on the selling price.

- Q. 4.** A product is obtained after passing it through three processes. The [16]
following information is Collected for Jan 2020.

Particulars	Process -I	Process-II	Process-III
Direct Material	Rs 5,200	Rs 3,960	Rs 5,924
Direct Wages	Rs 4,000	Rs 6,000	Rs 8,000
Output units during the month	950 units	840 units	750 units
Normal Loss	5%	10%	15%
Value of Scrap per unit	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs 10

Additional information :

1,000 units @ Rs.6 each was introduced in process I account. There was no stock of materials or WIP at the month end. The production overhead was Rs. 18,000, for that month on basis of wages.

Prepare the Process A/c. indicating the normal loss, abnormal loss and abnormal gain.

- Q. 5.** Laxmi construction Ltd undertook a contract for construction of library [16]
buildings. The following is the information relating to the contract during the year 2019-2020.

Particulars	Amt
Materials sent to site	1,00,000
Materials purchased and issued	70,698
Materials returned to stores	1,098
Materials at site on 31-3-2020	3,766
Labour engaged on site	1,40,000
Wages accrued and due but not paid	8,750
Engineers' Fees	6,334
Direct Exp. payable	580

General Overheads	8,252
Overheads outstanding	9,250
Plant installed at site at cost	41,500
Erection charges on site for plant	1,250
Scrap value of plant after its life of Five years	2,750
Work Certified	3,90,000
Cost of Work not Certified	9,000
Cash received from Contractee	3,60,000

Prepare the Contract A/c, Contractee A/c and also show the amount of profit which you consider might be fair on the Contract and how you have calculated the same.

- Q. 6.** From the following figures, prepare reconciliation statement as per cost [16]
or financial account.

Particular	Amt
Net loss as per financial a/c	2,08,045
Net loss as per costing records	1,72,400
Works overhead under recovered in costing	3,120
Administration overhead records in excess	1,700
Depreciation charged in financial records	11,200
Depreciation recovered in costing	12,500
Interest received not included in costing	8,000
Obsolescences loss charged in financial books	5,700
Income tax provided in financial books	40,300
Bank interest credited in financial books	750
Store adjustment credited in financial books	475
Value of opening stock in cost a/c	52,600
Value of opening stock in financial a/c	54,000

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Value of closing stock in cost a/c	52,000
Value of closing stock in financial a/c	49,600
Interest charged in cost a/c but not in financial a/c	6,000
Preliminary expense written off in financial a/c	800
Provision for doubtful debts in financial a/c	150

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No.	

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Total No. of Pages : 7

M.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (CBCS) (NEP-2020)
Examination - April 2025
DSE – A – I : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper -VII)
(Cost Accounting)
Sub. Code : 91741

Day and Date : Wednesday, 30/04/2025

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 pm to 05.30 pm

- Instruction : 1) Question number 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.**
2) Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to 6.
3) Figures shown in right side indicate marks.

Q.1. A) Choose the correct alternative given below.

[10]

- 1) A step cost is also referred to as:
 - a) Variable cost
 - b) Semi-fixed cost
 - c) Sunk cost
 - d) Direct cost
- 2) Which of the following costs is included in the cost of production in a cost sheet?
 - a) selling expenses
 - b) Distribution expenses
 - c) Factory overheads
 - d) Profit
- 3) If the prime cost is Rs. 100,000, factory overhead is Rs. 50,000 and administrative overhead is Rs. 20,000, the cost of production will be :
 - a) Rs. 120,000
 - b) Rs. 150,000
 - c) Rs. 170,000
 - d) Rs. 180,000

- 4) In job costing, indirect costs are allocated to jobs using:
- a) Prime cost percentage
 - b) Predetermined overhead absorption rates
 - c) Actual factory overhead rates
 - d) Direct material cost percentage
- 5) In job costing, when a job is completed, the total cost of the job is transferred to :
- a) Work-in-progress account b) Finished goods account
 - c) Cost of goods sold account d) Overhead account
- 6) In contract costing, the profit to be credited to the Profit and Loss account is typically based on :
- a) The total estimated profit for the contract
 - b) The proportion of work completed
 - c) The stage of completion and cash received
 - d) The total contract value
- 7) In process costing, “normal loss” refers to:
- a) Losses caused by inefficiency in the production process
 - b) Expected losses inherent in the production process
 - c) Any loss of inventory due to theft or damage
 - d) Losses that exceed the planned production levels
- 8) In a process costing system, if opening work-in-progress (WIP) is 500 units (50% complete), and 2,000 units are introduced during the period, what are the equivalent units for labour if closing WIP is 400 units (40% complete)?
- a) 2,500 units b) 2,260 units
 - c) 2,360 units d) 2,100 units

- 9) In service costing, “cost per unit” is calculated by :
- a) Dividing total cost by total revenue
 - b) Dividing total cost by the total service provided
 - c) Adding fixed and variable costs for each service.
 - d) subtracting variable costs from fixed costs.
- 10) In service costing for a hotel, which of the following would be considered a variable cost?
- a) Salaries of front desk staff
 - b) Laundry expenses for guest rooms
 - c) Property tax on the building
 - d) Depreciation of furniture

B) State the following statements are True or False

[6]

- 1) A cost sheet is prepared only for internal reporting purposes and is not shared with external stakeholders.
- 2) Abnormal losses are generally not included in a cost sheet.
- 3) In job costing, direct material costs are charged to a job based on standard costs, not actual costs.
- 4) Job costing is used for continuous, repetitive manufacturing processes.
- 5) Work-in-progress in contract costing includes the value of work done but not yet certified by the client.
- 6) The key focus of process costing is on individual jobs, which are unique and can be traced back to a specific customer.

Q. 2. a) Explain cost center and cost unit with examples.

[8]

b) Distinguish between job costing and contract costing.

[8]

OR

OR

Q. 2. Short notes (any four)**[16]**

- 1) Features of cost accounting
- 2) Element of cost
- 3) Escalation clause in contract costing
- 4) Joint product and byproduct
- 5) Features of process costing
- 6) Objectives of Transport costing

Q. 3. The following is the Trading and Profit and Loss account of Alex Co. for the year ending 31st March, 2022 in which half year 1000 refrigerators were manufactured and sold. **[16]**

Trading and Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To materials	80,000	By sales	4,00,000
To wages	1,20,000		
To Manufacturing exp	50,000		
To G/P C/D	1,50,000		
	4,00,000		4,00,000
To staff salaries	60,000	By GP/b/d	1,50,000
“Selling Exp”	30,000		
General Exp	20,000		
“Rent and Taxes	10,000		
N/P	30,000		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

For the year ending 31st March, 2023, it is estimated that:

- 1) The price of raw materials will increase by 20% on the previous year's level.
- 2) Rate of wages will rise by 5%

- 3) The output and sale will be 1,200 Refrigerators
- 4) Selling exp. per unit will remain constant.
- 5) Manufacturing Overheads will rise in proportion to combined cost of material and wages.
- 6) Other expenses remain unaffected by the rise in output.

You are required to prepare an estimated cost sheet for the year 2023, showing the price at which a refrigerator should be sold keeping a net profit of 10% on the selling price.

- Q. 4.** Vietnam Chemical Ltd. produced three chemicals during the month of July 2022 by three consecutive processes. In each process, 2% of the total weight put in is lost and 10% is scrap which from process 1 and 2 realizes Rs. 100 a ton and from process 3 Rs. 20 a ton [16]

The product of three processes is dealt with as follows:

Particulars	Process 1	Process 2	Process 3
Passed on to the next process	75%	50%	
Sent to warehouse for sale	25%	50%	100%

Expenses incurred:

Particulars	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons
Raw materials	120000	1000	28000	140	107840	1348
Manufacturing wages	20500		18520			15000
General expenses	10300		7240			3100

Prepare Process Cost Accounts showing the cost per ton of each product.

- Q. 5.** Electro vision Co. can produce 1,00,000 units at 100% capacity. Its works cost at varying levels of output are as under: [16]

Capacity level	Works cost per unit (Rs.)
30%	380
100%	310

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Its fixed administration expenses related to production activities amount to Rs. 1,50,000 and fixed marketing expenses amount to Rs. 2,50,000 per month respectively. The variable distribution cost amounts to Rs. 30 per unit.

It can market 100% of its output at Rs. 500 per unit provided it incurs the following further expenditure:

- a) It gives gift items costing Rs. 30 per unit of sale:
- b) It has lucky draws every month giving the first prize of Rs. 50,000; 2nd prize of Rs. 25,000, 3rd prize of Rs. 10,000 and three consolation prize of Rs. 5,000 each to customers buying the product.
- c) It spends Rs. 1,00,000 on refreshments served every month to its customers.
- d) It sponsors a television programme every week at a cost of Rs. 20,00,000 per month.

It can market 30% of its output at Rs. 550 per unit without incurring any of the expenses referred to in (a) to (d) above.

Prepare a cost sheet at 30% and 100% capacity levels showing per unit and total cost and profit.

Q. 6. The books of a manufacturing company present the following data for the month of April 2022: [16]

Direct labour cost Rs. 17,500 being 175% of works overhead. Cost of goods sold excluding administrative expenses Rs. 56,000.

Inventory account showed the following opening and closing balances:

Particulars	April 1		April 30
	Rs.		Rs.
Raw materials	8,000		10,600
Work in progress	10,500		14,500
Finished goods	17,600		19,000
Other data are:		Rs.	
Selling expenses		3,500	

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General and administration expenses		2,500	
Sales for the month		75,000	

You are required to:

- 1) Compute the value of raw material purchased.
- 2) Prepare a cost statement showing the various elements of cost and also the profit earned.

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advanced Accountancy Paper- VIII (Contemporary Issues in Accounting)****Sub. Code: 91742****Day and Date: MAY ,02-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 02:30 PM To 05:30 PM****Instructions:**

Special Inst.: Instructions: 1.Question number 1,2 and 3 are compulsory.
2. Attempt any 2 question from question number 4 to Question number 6
3. Figures shown in right side indicate marks

Q1) A. Choose correct alternative given below **[10]**

i. 1.What is segmental reporting primarily intended to provide?

- A. Information about the overall profitability of a company
- B. Information about the financial performance of different segments of a company
- C. Information on the share price movement
- D. Information on the company's tax obligations

ii. Cap-and-trade system is

- A. A system where companies are forced to buy carbon credits only from renewable energy projects
- B. A system where governments allocate carbon credits, and companies can trade them to meet emission targets
- C. A system that penalizes companies that do not reduce their emissions
- D. A global carbon tax that applies to all businesses

iii. A company has the following data: Total Revenue = Rs 500,000, Cost of Raw Materials = Rs 150,000, Cost of Services = Rs 50,000, Wages = Rs 100,000, Interest on Loans = Rs 20,000, Dividends Paid = Rs 30,000. What is the value added?

- A. Rs 300,000
- B. Rs 500,000
- C. Rs 170,000
- D. Rs 200,000

iv. ."Reportable Segment" under IFRS 8 is

- A. A segment that contributes at least 5% of the total revenue, profit, or assets of the company
- B. A segment that is audited by external auditors
- C. A segment that has operations in multiple countries
- D. A segment identified by the company's shareholders

v. The Value Added Statement helps to assess

- A. A company's profitability over a period of time
- B. The contribution of labor and capital in the value-creation process
- C. The performance of the management team
- D. The cash flow of the company

vi. In the CAA method of inflation accounting, the primary focus is on

- A. Adjusting historical costs to current levels of purchasing power
- B. Revaluing assets based on market prices
- C. Calculating the tax implications of inflation
- D. Reporting income based on nominal figures

vii The primary objective of event-driven trading is

- A. To profit from broader market trends
- B. To capitalize on specific events such as mergers, acquisitions, earnings
- C. To trade based on the overall economic conditions
- D. To exploit short-term market inefficiencies using technical analysis

vii The adjustment of the cost of assets to their replacement cost under CAA
i. accounting method primarily aims to

- A. Minimize the impact of inflation on income statements
- B. Ensure that assets are reported at their original purchase price
- C. Reflect the current economic value of assets in financial statements
- D. Adjust liabilities based on changes in market conditions

ix. The distribution of value added in a company, as shown in the Value Added Statement, typically includes all except

- A. Wages and salaries
- B. Payments to shareholders in the form of dividends
- C. Interest payments on loans
- D. Depreciation of assets

x. Volatility arbitrage typically involves

- A. Betting on the direction of a stock price based on news events
- B. Trading based on predicted changes in the implied volatility of options relative to actual volatility
- C. Taking advantage of inefficiencies between spot and futures prices
- D. Trading options exclusively on high volatility stocks

- B.** 1. Under the CAA method, both income and asset values are adjusted for inflation. **[6]**
2. In the Value Added Statement, the cost of services refers only to the costs incurred from external suppliers providing services to the company.
3. CSR only focuses on environmental sustainability and ignores social issues.
4. The Value Added Statement calculates the net profit of a company.
5. Day trading typically involves holding positions overnight to capture larger price movements over multiple days.
6. CSR is mainly beneficial for large corporations and does not apply to small businesses.

Q2) Short Notes (Any 2 Out Of 3) [16]

1. Explain Segmental Reporting and Scope of Forensic Accounting
2. Discuss Hybrid method of Inflation Accounting
3. Provisions of Accounting standards 31 and 32 along with Features of option trading

- Q3) A broker starts a business on January 1 with Rs 100000 cash and no other assets and liabilities. He buys shares on January 1 for Rs 100000 and sells half of the shares for Rs 88000 on June 30. During the year, general price level has increased by 12.35% (7% in the first 6 months and 5% in last 6 months of the year) The current cost of shares which were bought on January 1 for Rs 50000 was Rs 73500 on June 30, and 84000 on December 31. [16]**
- From the above information, you are required to prepare the financial statements under alternative accounting method, viz, historical cost accounts, purchasing power adjusted accounts, current cost accounts and specific and general price adjusted accounts

- Q4) You are required to calculate the Economic Value added by using the following information of Palak Ltd. [16]**

Equity shares of Rs 100 each	45,00,000
Reserve and Surplus	35,00,000
10% Debentures of Rs 100 each	60,00,000
Dividend Expectations of Equity Shareholders	16%
Prevailing Corporate Tax Rate	30%
Financial Leverage	1.2 times

- Q5) From the following particulars, ascertain the values of cost of sales and closing stock as per CPP method [16]**

Stock on 1/1/24 Rs 20000
 Purchases during 2024 Rs 60000
 Stock on 31/12/24 Rs 24000
 Price Index on 1/1/2024 150
 Price Index on 31/12/2024 240
 Average Price Index for 2024 180

Q6) Prepare value added statement

[16]

Pooja Auto Engineering Co. has following data on 31st December 2024:

Particulars	Amount
Sales	13,72,000
Opening stock of raw materials and Finished goods	4,20,000
Closing stock of raw materials and Finished goods	3,00,000
Purchase of raw materials	5,00,000
Carriage on purchase	25,000
Wages and salary	1,75,000
Factory, office and selling and distribution expenses	2,50,000
Depreciation	40,000
Interest on loan	10,000
Tax paid	45,000
Dividend paid	90,000

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7828) Master of Commerce
(CBCS) (NEP 20)

(91742) Advanced Accountancy Paper- VIII
(Contemporary Issues in Accounting)

Part 2 SEM 4

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advanced Accountancy Paper-XIII****Sub. Code: 97778****Day and Date: APRIL ,28-04-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 02:30 PM To 05:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: Question number 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory****Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to 6****Use of Calculator is allowed**

- Q1) A.** Choose correct alternative from given below. **[10]**
- i. Government grants are received by NGOs primarily for:
- A. Investment in shares
 - B. Personal benefits
 - C. Specific purposes like welfare projects
 - D. Repayment of loans
- ii. Contract accounting is mainly used in which of the following industries?
- A. Banking
 - B. Construction
 - C. Retail
 - D. Insurance
- iii. Royalty is a payment made for:
- A. Interest on loan
 - B. Use of tangible assets
 - C. Use of rights like patent, copyright, land, etc.
 - D. Purchase of raw materials
- iv. Human Resource Accounting (HRA) is primarily concerned with:
- A. Financial auditing
 - B. Valuation of physical assets
 - C. Valuation and recording of human resources
 - D. Tax assessment
- v. Government grants related to fixed assets are:
- A. Treated as revenue income
 - B. Credited to capital reserve
 - C. Deducted from the cost of the asset or shown as deferred income
 - D. Ignored in accounts
- vi. A contract account is prepared to find out:

- A. Net loss of the year
- B. Capital expenditure
- C. Profit or loss on each contract
- D. Interest payable

vii The person who gives the right to use an asset in return for royalty is known as:

- A. Tenant
- B. Lessee
- C. Landlord
- D. Buyer

vii The need for HRA arises mainly due to:

- i. A. The automation of production
- B. The globalization of trade
- C. The recognition of people as valuable assets
- D. Government regulations

ix. _____ is a method of human resource valuation.

- A. Straight line method
- B. Replacement cost method
- C. FIFO method
- D. Profit margin method

x. Minimum rent is also known as:

- A. Fixed royalty
- B. Dead rent
- C. Lump-sum payment
- D. Deferred royalty

B. State true or false.

[6]

- a. Government grants are always capital in nature.
- b. Contract accounting is a method used to account for long-term construction contracts.
- c. Royalty is a fixed annual payment irrespective of production.
- d. Historical Cost Method is one of the valuation methods used in HRA.
- e. NGOs maintain Income and Expenditure Account instead of Profit and Loss Account.
- f. Profit on incomplete contracts is never transferred to the Profit and Loss Account.

Q2) Write short notes. (Any 4 out of 6)

[16]

- a. Types of Government Grants
- b. Minimum Rent (Dead Rent)

[4]

[4]

- c. Objectives of Human Resource Accounting (HRA) [4]
- d. Sources of NGO Funding [4]
- e. Limitation of Human Resource Accounting [4]
- f. Objectives of Contract Accounting [4]

Q3) Sunrise Minerals Ltd. worked a coal mine under a lease with the following terms: [16]

1. Royalty payable @ ₹1 per ton of coal raised.
2. Minimum Rent of ₹12,000 per annum.
3. Short workings (excess of Minimum Rent over actual royalty) can be recouped within the next three years.
4. In the event of strike or accident, the Minimum Rent is to be reduced proportionately for the period of work stoppage.

You are required to prepare: Royalty Account, Landlord Account and Short Workings Account in the books of Sunrise Minerals Ltd.

Production details for six years are given below:

Year	Output of Coal (Tons)	Notes
2015	5,000	
2016	9,000	
2017	15,000	
2018	18,000	
2019	8,000	3 months strike occurred
2020	20,000	

Q4) Sunrise Constructions Ltd. is engaged in executing two contracts — Contract X and Contract Y during the financial year. The following information is available at the year-end: [16]

You are required to show;

- a. Contract accounts, Contractee's accounts
- b. Extract from the balance sheet as at December 31, clearly showing the calculation of work in progress.

Particulars	Contract X (Rs.)	Contract Y (Rs.)
Date of Commencement	April 1	July 1
Contract Price	8,00,000	6,00,000
Materials delivered to site	1,50,000	80,000
Materials issued from store	60,000	20,000
Materials returned to store	5,000	3,000
Materials on site (31st Dec)	30,000	12,000
Direct Labour	2,00,000	70,000
Direct Expenses	75,000	40,000
Architect Fees	3,000	2,000
Establishment Charges	35,000	12,000
Plant installed at cost	90,000	85,000
Value of plant (31st Dec)	70,000	75,000
Accrued wages (31st Dec)	12,000	9,000
Accrued expenses (31st Dec)	8,000	6,000
Cost of work uncertified	35,000	20,000
Work certified by Architect	5,60,000	2,20,000
Cash received	5,04,000	1,98,000
Material transferred from X to Y	Rs. 10,000	

Q5) Mr. Rajesh who had patented an automatic lock granted Shield Devices Ltd. a **[16]** license for ten years to manufacture and sell the locks on the following terms on 1st Jan. 2020

1. Shield Devices Ltd. to pay a Royalty of Rs. 1 for every lock sold with minimum payment of Rs. 1000 p.a.
2. If for any year the royalties calculated on locks sold amount to less than Rs. 1000, Shield Devices Ltd. may set off the deficiency against royalties payable in excess of that sum in the next two years.

With effect from the end of the second year the agreement was changed and a minimum annual payment of Rs. 800 was substituted of Rs. 1000, the other terms of the agreement remaining unchanged.

The number of locks sold were:

Year ended 31-12-2020: 400

31-12-2021: 800

31-12-2022 : 1200

31-12-2023 : 1000

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of Shield Devices Ltd. Accounts are closed on 31st Dec. annually.

Q6) **[16]**

- a.** The following are the details of income and expenditure of Sahyog NGO for the **[8]** year ending 31st March 2024. Prepare the Income and Expenditure Account for the year in the prescribed format:

Income:

- Grants and Donations: ₹1,00,000
- Government Grants: ₹50,000
- Private Donations: ₹25,000
- Corporate Sponsorships: ₹15,000
- Fundraising Events: ₹20,000
- Membership Fees: ₹5,000
- Investment Income: ₹10,000

Expenditure:

- Direct Program Costs: ₹40,000
- Salaries and Wages: ₹25,000
- Travel and Supplies: ₹5,000
- Office Rent and Utilities: ₹10,000
- Administrative Salaries: ₹8,000
- Office Supplies: ₹3,000
- Cost of Fundraising Events: ₹6,000
- Marketing and Promotion: ₹4,000
- Depreciation: ₹5,000
- Miscellaneous Expenses: ₹2,000

- b. Prepare a Balance Sheet for “Seva Foundation” as on 31st March 2025 from the following information: [8]

Assets:

- Cash and Bank Balance: ₹1,20,000
- Receivables (Grants and Donations): ₹80,000
- Inventory (Stationery and Supplies): ₹50,000
- Prepaid Rent: ₹10,000
- Land and Building: ₹7,00,000
- Office Equipment: ₹2,50,000
- Investment in Government Bonds: ₹1,50,000
- Intangible Assets (Patents and Software): ₹60,000

Liabilities:

- Creditors: ₹40,000
- Accrued Expenses: ₹30,000
- Short-Term Loan: ₹50,000
- Long-Term Loan from Bank: ₹2,00,000
- Deferred Income (Grant for next year): ₹90,000

Net Assets:

- Unrestricted Net Assets: ₹8,30,000
- Temporarily Restricted Net Assets: ₹80,000
- Permanently Restricted Net Assets: ₹1,00,000

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP 2020) (97778) Advanced Accountancy Paper-XIII Part 2 SEM 4

768778

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advanced Accountancy Paper-XIV****Sub. Code: 97779****Day and Date: APRIL ,29-04-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 02:30 PM To 05:30 PM****Instructions:**

Special Inst.: Question number 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to 6.
Use of Calculator is allowed.

- Q1) A.** Choose the appropriate alternative. **[10]**
- i. Which of the following is NOT a component of the natural environment ?
- A. Air
 - B. Water
 - C. Buildings
 - D. Soil
- ii. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of environmental awareness?
- A. Improved Public Health
 - B. Enhanced Market Share
 - C. Sustainable Development
 - D. Community Resilience
- iii. Voyage Accounting is concerned with ----- industry.
- A. Manufacturing
 - B. Small scale
 - C. Corporate
 - D. Shipping.
- iv. Voyage Account is in the form of -----
- A. Trading Account
 - B. Profit and Loss Account.
 - C. Balance sheet
 - D. None of the above.
- v. Voyage Accounting is accounting for a voyage which includes -----journey.
- A. Outward
 - B. Inward
 - C. Both a and b
 - D. None of the above.

vi. In investment accounting interest is always calculated on -----

- A. Market value
- B. Cost of purchase
- C. Face Value
- D. Higher of cost and fair value.

vii EVA Stands for.....

- A. Economic Value Added
- B. Economic Value Application
- C. Emergency Value Added
- D. Economic Value Advance

vii WACC Stands for.....

- i.** A. Weighted Average Cost of Capital
- B. Weighted Cost of Company
- C. Weighted Average Cost of Company
- D. None of these

ix. Which of the following is NOT typically included in an underwriter's financial report?

- A. Claims paid
- B. Premium income
- C. Dividend distributions
- D. Administrative expenses

x. The person of Institutions underwriting and a public issue of shares and debentures are called

- A. Underwriters
- B. Overwriters
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

B. B) State True or False

[6]

1)The environment includes only the living elements such as plants and animals.

2) Pollution can take many forms, including air, water, soil, and noise pollution.

3) Economic value added also known as economic profit.

4) A commission is given to the underwriters for underwriting work, this commission is known as Underwriting Commission.

5) Economic value Added is calculated on the basis of accounting profit and economic capital.

6) Voyage accounts are prepared to track and analyze the financial performance of a specific voyage.

Q2) Write Short Notes (Any 4 out of 6)

- 1) Environmental Accounting
- 2) Voyage Accounting
- 3) Objectives of Value Added Statements
- 4) Application of EVA
- 5) Limitations of EVA
- 6) Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Q3) Long answer questions/ Practical Problem**[16]**

State the importance of Environmental Accounting.?

OR

Mr. Patwardhan undertook a Voyage from Bombay to Kolkata starting from 1st January 2023 and reaching on 31st March 2023. The Cargo consisted of 1,800 tons of machinery parts and 200 tons of food grains. The freight charges were Rs. 1500 per ton for machinery parts and Rs. 100 per ton for food grains. In addition Primage was 10%. Brokerage was payable at 5%. The expenses were:

Particular	Bombay	Kolkata
Diesel	40000	-----
Port Charges	18000	4000
Harbour Charges	6000	2000
Loading Charges	4000	-----

Other Expenses

Stores	1000
Discharging expenses	4000
Postage	2000
Salaries	20000

The ship was insured for 20,00,000 @ 1% for voyage policy of Hull. The freight was insured @ $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Depreciation is charged on the written down value of the ship @ 5% p.a. the value as on 1st January 2023 was 16,00,000.

Prepare Voyage Account.

Q4) Solve the Problem**[16]**

Reliance Limited holds as on 1/04/2023 Rs. 50,000 (Cost Rs. 49,000) 6% Government of India Loan as an investment on which interest is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July. The following purchases and sales were made out of these investments during the accounting year ended 31st March 2024.

Date	Particulars
1/08/2023	Purchases F.V. Rs. 10,000 @ Rs. 102 Cum- Interest.
1/12/2023	Purchases F. V. Rs. 20,000 @ Rs. 105 Ex-Interest
1/11/2023	Sales F.V. Rs. 5,000 @ Rs. 104 Cum-Interest.
1/02/2024	Sales F.V. Rs. 15,000 @ Rs. 102 Ex-Interest.

Q5) Solve the Problem**[16]**

ABC Ltd issued 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 15 each. 90% of the issue was underwritten by M/S Broker and Co. at a commission of 1% on the nominal face value. Applications were received for 8,000 shares and allotment was fully made. All the money due from allottees was received in one instalment. The

accounts with Broker & company were settled.
Show the Journal entries to record the transaction.

Q6) A. Solve the Problem **[8]**

Indian Commercial Bank has a criterion that it will give loan companies that have an economic value added greater than zero for the past three years on average. The bank is considering lending money to a small company that has the economic value characteristics shown below. Does that meet the bank criterion for a positive economic value added? The data relating to the company is as follows:

1. Average operating income before tax equals Rs. 50,00,000 per year for the last three years.
2. The average tax rate for 3 years equals to 35.875%.
3. The average total assets of company over the past three years equals Rs.1,50,00,000.
4. The weighted average cost of capital appropriate for the company equals 10% which is applicable to all three years.
5. The company average current liabilities over the past three year equals Rs. 30,00,000.

B. Short answer question / [8]
Problem

Explain Meaning and Advantages of Underwriting.
OR

Consider a firm that has existing assets in which it has capital invested of Rs. 100 crores. The after tax operating income on assets-in place is Rs. 15 crore. The return on capital employed of 15% is expected to be sustained to perpetuity, and company has a cost of capital of 10%. Estimate the present value of economic value added (ECA) of the firm from its assets-in-place.

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP (97779) Advanced Accountancy Paper-XIV Part 2 SEM 4 2020)

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advanced Accountancy Paper-XV****Sub. Code: 97780****Day and Date: APRIL ,30-04-2025****Total Marks: 40****Time: 02.30 PM To 04:00 PM****Instructions:**

- Special Inst.:**
- 1. Question Number 1 and 2 are Compulsory.**
 - 2. Attempt any three questions from question number 3 to 6.**
 - 3. Use of calculator is allowed.**

Q1) A. Choose correct alternative.**[5]**

- i. is a branch of accounting which intend to make investigation for detecting financial crime and collecting evidences thereof.
 - A. Carbon Credit Accounting
 - B. Forensic accounting
 - C. Human Resource Accounting
 - D. Police Accounting
- ii. section of the Companies Act, 2013 deals specifically with CSR.
 - A. Section 135
 - B. Section 149
 - C. Section 177
 - D. Section 182
- iii. Which of the following does the term Corporate Social Responsibility relate to?
 - A. Ethical conduct
 - B. Environmental practice
 - C. Community investment
 - D. All of the above
- iv. Cost of Production + Selling and Distribution Overheads =
 - A. Cost of Production
 - B. Total Cost
 - C. Works Cost
 - D. Direct Cost
- v. -----packages are such which cannot be returned by the customers.
 - A. Returnable
 - B. Non-returnable
 - C. Empties
 - D. Bag

B. True and False.

1. Sale of scrap recorded at actual price received.
2. The services of a forensic accounting are quite useful in preparing and presenting the desired evidence.
3. Purchase price of packages is called Historical price.

Q2) Short Notes (any 2 out of 3)

[8]

1. Concepts of Packages.
2. Concept of Forensic Accounting.
3. Significance of Forensic Accounting.

Q3) Explain the Provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility.

[8]

Q4) India Ltd. Delivers goods their customers in packages costing ₹ 6 each but charging them out at ₹. 12 each and crediting them at ₹, 8 each if returned within 3 months. [8]

On 1st April 2023 there were 1000 packages in the godown of the company and 2100 returnable packages in the hands of the customers. During the year ending 31st March 2024, 1500 packages were purchased at ₹ 10 each, 3200 packages were sent out to customers 2300 packages were returned by the customers throughout the year. 30 packages from the old lot completely destroyed by fire in the warehouse and another 50 packages from the old lot were accidentally broken and were sold as a scrap for ₹. 4 each.

On 31st March 2024, 1900 returnable packages from the old lot were with customers and stock in godown included all the new packages. Besides the old ones. The packages are valued at their cost price for stock taking purposes.

Show the Package Ledger Account and Package Trading Account in the ledger of the company.

Q5) Durga Ltd. Delivers goods to customers in drums (which are valued in books at ₹ 30 each charging them out ₹, 60 each, customers are credited with ₹ 40 each if the drums are returned in time. Following are details of drums:

[8]

	Drums		Drums
Stock in hand on 1.4.23	2000	Drums returned by customers	4600
Drums with customers on 1.4.23	4200	Drums destroyed in accidents	60
Purchases at ₹ 50 each	3000	Drums Sold as scrap for ₹1000	100
Drums Sent out to customers	6400	Drums with customers (returnable) as on 31.3.24	3800

Solve above problem with Stock and Trading Method.

Q6) Exe Ltd. started business supplying gas in cylinders which were billed to the customers at Rs. 75 per cylinder, the customer got a credit of Rs. 60 if the cylinder [8]

was returned within 10 weeks. In the first accounting year of its operations, the company purchased 5,000 cylinders at Rs. 50 per cylinder and sent 15,000 cylinders to the customers who returned 12,000 of them; in respect of 2,500 the period of 10 weeks had not yet expired. The company spent Rs. 40,000 on maintenance and repairs of the cylinders and considered them to be worth Rs. 40 each at the end of the year. Give journal entries and the prominent accounts to reveal profit or loss on this part of the business.

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7830) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (NEP 2020) (97780) Advanced Accountancy Paper-XV Part 2 SEM 4

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester -IV) (CBCS) (NEP 20)**Examination, April-2025****DSC - 7 BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper - II)****Sub. Code : 91740****Day and Date : Tuesday, 29/04/2025****Total Marks : 80****Time : 02:30 p.m. to 05:30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question no.1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any two questions from Q.No. 4 to 6.
 - 3) Figures to right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Select the appropriate alternatives from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer book. [10]

- 1) _____ helps new companies in raising capital.

A) Primary Capital Market	B) Secondary Capital Market
C) Money Market	D) Bullion Market
- 2) _____ provides readymade market for corporate securities.

A) Primary Capital Market	B) Stock Exchange
C) Money Market	D) Bullion Market
- 3) To work as an underwriter in India, a certificate of registration must be obtained from _____.

A) SBI	B) SEBI
C) RBI	D) CIBIL
- 4) Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) was established in the year _____.

A) 1988	B) 1989
C) 1998	D) 1999

- 5) The term _____ refers to the combined holding of different kinds of financial securities in a certain proportion.
 - A) Mutual Fund
 - B) Portfolio
 - C) Venture Capital
 - D) Angle Capital
- 6) To provide basic banking services to all sections of society in urban and rural areas at affordable costs is the main aim of _____.
 - A) NBFIs
 - B) Financial Inclusion
 - C) Share Market
 - D) Mutual Funds
- 7) The approach of microfinance was first institutionalized by _____ in 1976 with the foundation of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.
 - A) Sheikh Haseena Wajed
 - B) Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman
 - C) Narendra Modi
 - D) Dr. Mohammad Yunus
- 8) The term _____ entails discontinuation of company's operations leading to inability to reap sufficient profit or revenue to pay the business expenses.
 - A) Corporate Restructuring
 - B) Corporate Failure
 - C) Corporate Reengineering
 - D) Corporate Governance
- 9) _____ refers to disposing of an asset through sale, exchange or closure.
 - A) Divestiture
 - B) Buy Out
 - C) Merger
 - D) Strategic Alliance
- 10) Startup India Programme was launched by the Government of India on _____.
 - A) 2014
 - B) 2015
 - C) 2016
 - D) 2017

B) State the true or false.

[6]

- 1) Depository participant does not provide the service of opening a demat account to the investor.
- 2) All mutual fund schemes have tax benefit.
- 3) Loans under microfinance are relatively low.
- 4) Low production cost is also one of causes of corporate failure.
- 5) Financial crisis is the main reason for restructuring the company.
- 6) SEBI has control over Merchant Bank.

Q2) Case Study.

Anil Phadake has worked for 'Bharat Company' as assistant sales manager of an eight-state district. Anil must travel quite a bit. He is out town perhaps an average of two nights a week. He enjoys this field work and likes the challenges of helping prospective customers, closing sales and working with his sales representatives. Yet these travels interferes with his home life which he feels is important to himself, his wife and their two sons. In talking to his superior about reducing this travel time, Anil was told quite emphatically that travel is a part of the job and that he understood and accepted this when he came with the company. Anil feels he has made progress and his pay is about the same as that of others in similar position with the company. He reasons that although the company keeps telling him that his sales record is outstanding, he doesn't get paid that is outstanding. There are days when Anil feels frustrated and dreams of forgetting about his career at Bharat and starting all over again. For the past three months, business has been slow and Anil's work targets have declined. For example, last week, Anil was unable to close a big order from the only large prospect he has worked on during the past seven weeks.

- A) Is there a problem? If so, what is it and what factors have contributed to its presence? Discuss [4]
- B) What considerations or possible alternatives should Anil consider? [4]
- C) What action should Anil take? Why? [8]

Q3) Write Short Notes. (Any four)**[16]**

- A) Need of Credit Rating
- B) Concept of Mutual Fund
- C) Objectives of Portfolio Management
- D) Need for Micro-Finance
- E) Types of Corporate Failures
- F) Origin of Angle Finding

Q4) Describe the Functions of Stock Exchange. [16]

Q5) Explain the forms of Corporate Restructuring. [16]

Q6) Write Short Notes. (Any Two) [16]

- A) Venture Capital V/s Private Equity
 - B) Need for Financial Inclusion
 - C) Micro-Finance present position in India.
-

Seat	
No.	

SK - 52

Total No. of Pages : 3

M.Com. (Part II) (Semester – IV) (CBCS)

Examination - April 2025

BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper II)

Sub. Code : 73756/61794

Day and Date : Tuesday, 29/04/2025

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 pm to 05.30 pm.

Instructions : 1) Q.No.1 and 2 are compulsory.

2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to 6.

3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1. A) Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer-book. [8]

- 1) The underwriting of share issue is made by the SEBI.
A) Necessary B) Compulsory
C) Optional D) Mandatory
- 2) Mutual fund investment of investors is sub-divided into 'units' and the value of each unit is
A) Rs. 20 B) Rs. 100 C) Rs. 5 D) Rs. 10
- 3) is a process of giving access to all.
A) Micro finance B) Financial inclusion
C) Mutual fund investment D) Self-help groups
- 4) is NOT a cause of corporate failure.
A) Excessive expenses B) Capital adequacy
C) Low profit D) Poor management

- 5) CARE grades short-term instrument in
A) 8 categories
B) 5 categories
C) 4 categories
D) 10 categories
- 6) The symbol of 'AA' (Double A) indicates safety.
A) High safety
B) Mergers
C) Demergers
D) Absorption
- 7) Where market share of produced is great, decision is more profitable.
A) Make
B) Buy
C) Hire
D) Lease
- 8) If actual payback period is more than some target period, the project may be
A) Accepted
B) Rejected
C) Purchased
D) Sold

B) Fill in the blanks.

[4]

- 1) The mutual fund investment is in the form of which are sold to investors.
- 2) Interest payable on debentures is
- 3) Under the RBI rules for micro-finance investments, a rural micro-finance borrower is identified by annual household income not exceeding
- 4) method of evaluating capital expenditure of a project ignores the time value of money.

C) State true or false.

[4]

- 1) The primary capital market has no tangible form as stock exchanges.
- 2) Stock exchange is an organized market and required recognition from the central government.
- 3) Demerger is an external form of corporate restructuring.
- 4) The SHG-Bank linkage programme (SHG - BLP) was started for the first time to improve micro finance sector in India in 1991-92.

Q. 2. Write short answers. (any two) [16]

- 1) Explain the need of credit rating.
- 2) State the remedies against the corporate failure.
- 3) Explain the concept of free cash flow.

Q. 3. Explain the different methods of selling corporate securities. [16]

Q. 4. Explain the schemes launched by Government of India for financial inclusion. [16]

Q. 5. Describe the forms of external restructuring. [16]

Q. 6. Write short notes. (any two) [16]

- 1) Importance of portfolio management.
 - 2) Technological aspects of make or buy decision.
 - 3) Profitability Index.
-

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Management Accounting - II (Management Control System)****Sub. Code: 91739****Day and Date: APRIL ,28-04-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 02:30 PM To 05:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: 1) Question No. 1, Q. No. 2 and Q. No. 3 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any two questions from Question No. 4 to 6.****Q1) A.** Choose the correct alternatives.**[10]****i.** Planning, organizing, directing and controlling are the-----

- A. Functions of management.
- B. Goals of management.
- C. Results of management.
- D. All of the above.

ii. Strategic planning is done by -----

- A. Top management of the firm.
- B. Middle management
- C. Supervisory managers.
- D. Non supervisory employees.

iii. Operational control is also referred as -----

- A. Planning control
- B. Task Control
- C. Corrective control
- D. Risk Control.

iv. Profit Volume Ratio (PV Ratio) = ----- ÷ sales × 100.

- A. Fixed Cost
- B. Contribution
- C. Variable Cost
- D. Profit

v. The method of costing that leads itself to break-even analysis is -----

- A. Standard costing
- B. Marginal costing
- C. Job Costing
- D. Operating costing.

vi. Payback period, return on investment, NPV are the techniques/tool used in ----
- budgeting.

- A. Capital
- B. Cash
- C. Purchase.
- D. Flexible

vii Characteristics of good report is -----

- A. Simplicity
- B. Accuracy
- C. Promptness
- D. All of the above.

vii Under standard cost system the cost of the product determined at the beginning of production is its -----

- A. Direct cost
- B. Pre-determined cost
- C. Historical Cost
- D. Actual cost

ix. If standard hours for 100 units of output are 400 @ Rs. 2 per hour and actual cost hours take are 380 @ Rs. 2.25 per, then the labour rate variance is -----

- A. Rs. 95 (adverse)
- B. Rs. 100 (adverse)
- C. Rs. 25 (Favorable)
- D. Rs. 120 (adverse)

x. -----budget is backbone or nerve centre of the organization.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- A. Cash budget.
- B. Flexible Budget
- C. Sales Budget.
- D. Purchase Budget.

B. State True or False.

[6]

1. Break-even point is the volume of output at which total cost is exactly equal to sales.
2. Margin of safety is the difference between total sales revenue and sales at Break-even point.
3. Budget variance is the difference between a budgeted figure and the actual cost figure.
4. Marginal costing is not a method of costing.
5. The formula of Direct Material Cost Variance is $(SP \times SQ) - (AP \times AQ)$
6. Reporting is conveying the factual information to the higher authorities for

a specific purpose.

Q2)

[16]

A) State the difference between strategic planning and Management Control.

B) Explain in brief difference types of reports.

OR

Write short Notes. (Any four out of six)

- A. Break-even point
- B. Master Budget
- C. Advantages of standard costing.
- D. Need of Management control.
- E. Contribution
- F. Characteristics of Good Report.

Q3) Narayan Patil Industries is considering purchasing Machine. Two machines are available. Each costing Rs. 40,000. Earnings after taxation but before charging depreciation are expected to be as under. **[16]**

	Cash Flows	
Year	Machine A	Machine B
1	12,000	8,000
2	18,000	16,000
3	20,000	24,000
4	15,000	18,000
5	10,000	14,000

Evaluate the two alternatives according to

1. Pay Back Period Method
2. Net Present Value Method (Cost of Capital 10%)

By making your own calculations please give us your opinion whether our industry should buy a Machine and which machine can be preferred.

(Note)

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Present value	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

Q4) DB Desai Limited furnished the following information.

[16]

Year	Sales	Profit
2023-24	2,00,000	30,000
2024-25	2,50,000	50,000

You are required to calculate

- A. Break- Even point
- B. P/V ratio
- C. Fixed Cost
- D. Sales required to earn profit of Rs. 60,000.
- E. The Profit/ Loss made when sales are Rs. 1,00,000.

F. Variable Cost of Two period.

G. Margin of safety when profit will be Rs. 80,000.

Q5) The Statement given below gives the flexible budget at 60% capacity.

[16]

Expenses	At 60% capacity
Direct Material	1,60,000
Direct Labour	40,000
Indirect Material and spares	48,000
Depreciation	60,000
Indirect Labour	40,000
Rent	12,000
Electric Power (40% Fixed)	8,000
Repairs and Maintenance (40% Variable)	20,000
Insurance on Machinery	12,000

You are required to prepare a tabulated statement giving the budget figures at 75% capacity and 90% capacity.

Q6) Following labour mix had been provided in the budget to produce 1000 units of a product.

[16]

		Total standard hours	Total standard cost
30 Males	0.40 per hour 50 hours	1,500	600
20 Females	0.30 per hour 30 hours	600	180
10 children	0.20 per hour 20 hours	200	40
		2,300	820

The information about actual hours of work and labour mix is as follows:

		Total actual hours	Total actual cost
25 Males	0.45 per hour 50 hours	1,250	562.50
30 Females	0.30 per hour 30 hours	900	270.00
10 children	0.20 per hour 15 hours	150	30.00
		2,300	862.50

you are required to calculate :

- Labour cost variance
- wage rate variance
- labour efficiency
- labour mix variance.

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7828) Master of Commerce (CBCS) (91739) Management Accounting - II (Management Control System) Part 2 SEM 4 (NEP 20)

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7805 Master of Commerce (CBCS)****Sub. Name: Management Accounting Paper - II (Management Control System)****Sub. Code: 73755/84411****Day and Date: APRIL ,28-04-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 02.30 PM To 04:00 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: 1. Question No.1, 2 and Q.3 are Compulsory.
2. Attempt any TWO Questions from Q. 4 to Q.6.
3. Use of Calculator is allowed.****Q1) A.** Choose appropriate alternative from the given and rewrite the sentence in the [10] answer book.**i. What is the primary objective of a Management Control System (MCS)?**

A. To prepare financial reports.

B. To control operations and align them with organizational goals.

C. To eliminate all business risks.

D. To maximize production levels.

ii. Responsibility Accounting is used in Management Control Systems to:

A. Assign accountability to different managers.

B. Track financial transactions only.

C. Reduce production levels.

D. Eliminate budgetary control.

iii. Which of the following is NOT a component of Management Information System (MIS)?

A. Hardware

B. Software

C. Employees

D. Office Furniture

iv. Which of the following decisions can be made using Marginal Costing?

A. Make or buy decision.

B. Pricing of special orders.

- C. Shut down or continue.
- D. All of the above.

v. If the selling price per unit is Rs. 50, variable cost per unit is Rs. 30, and total fixed cost is Rs. 40,000, the break-even point in units is:

- A. 1000 units
- B. 1500 units
- C. 2000 units
- D. 2500 units

vi. If Contribution is negative, what does it indicate?

- A. The company is making a profit.
- B. The company is recovering only fixed costs.
- C. The selling price is lower than the variable cost.
- D. The fixed costs are too high.

vii A budget is a:

- A. Plan for future income and expenditure
- B. Record of past financial transactions
- C. Statement of actual performance
- D. Report prepared only for tax purposes

vii Budgetary control is an important tool for:

- i.
 - A. Strategic Planning
 - B. Performance Evaluation
 - C. Cost Reduction
 - D. All of the above

ix. Which of the following statements about standard costing is true?

- A. It is only used in manufacturing industries.
- B. It eliminates all cost variances.
- C. It helps in setting benchmarks for cost control.
- D. It replaces traditional cost accounting.

x. What does an unfavourable variance indicate?

- A. Actual costs are lower than standard costs

B. Actual costs are higher than standard costs

C. No difference between actual and standard costs

D. None of these.

B. Write whether the statement is True or False.

[6]

1. An effective management control system should be flexible and adaptable to change.

2. Management Control is essential only at top level management.

3. Margin of Safety = Total Sales - Sales at Break Even Point.

4. Marginal costing is not useful in calculating the break-even point.

5. Capital budgeting decisions are reversible and can be easily changed.

6. Variances in standard costing always indicate poor performance.

Q2)

A) What is Management Control System? Explain the steps of Management Controlling System. **[16]**

B) Define the term budget. Describe any two important budgets.

OR

Write short notes on: (Any 4 out of 6)

[16]

a) Standard Costing and Budgetary Control.

b) Reasons for Labour Cost Variances.

c) Profit-Volume Ratio (P/V Ratio)

d) Essentials of ideal Report.

e) Management Information System (MIS).

f) Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis.

Q3)

Case Study

[16]

Hero Cycles Ltd purchases 20,000 bells per annum from an outside supplier at Rs. 5 each. The management feels that these be manufactured and not purchased. A machine costing Rs. 50,000 will be required to manufacture the item within the factory. The machine has an annual capacity of 30,000 units and life of 5 years. The following additional information is available.

Marginal cost per bell will be Rs 2.00

Labour Cost Rs 1.00

Variable Overheads 100 % of labour cost

You are required to advice whether:

1. The company should continue to purchase the bells from the outside supplier or should make them in the factory and
2. The company should accept an order to supply 5000 bells to the market at a selling price of Rs. 4.50 per unit?

Solve and analyse the case for Hero Cycles Ltd. Write your own

[3]

P.T.O.

Comments.

Q4)

[16]

Q.4. A company is expecting to have Rs.25,000 cash in hand on 1st April 2024 and it requests you to **prepare Cash Budget for the three months**-April to June 2024. The following information is supplied to you:

Month	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.	Expenses Rs.
February	70,000	40,000	8,000	6,000
March	80,000	50,000	8,000	7,000
April	92,000	52,000	9,000	7,000
May	1,00,000	60,000	10,000	8,000
June	1,20,000	55,000	12,000	9,000

Other information:

- Period of credit allowed by suppliers is two months.
- 25% of sales are for cash and the period of credit allowed to customers for credit sales is one month.
- Delay in payment of Wages and Expenses: one month.
- Income tax ₹ 25,000 is to be paid in June.

Q5)

The standard cost of a chemical mixture is as follows:

[16]

40% material A at Rs.20 per kg.

60% material B at Rs.30 per kg.

A standard loss of 10% of input is expected in production. The cost records for a period showed the following usage:

90 kg material A at a cost of Rs. 18 per kg

110 kg material B at a cost of Rs. 34 per kg

The quantity produced was 182 kg of good product.

Calculate:

- Material Cost Variance**
- Material Price Variance**
- Material Mix Variance**
- Material Yield Variance**

Q6)

Q.6 Two alternative capital expenditure proposals each costing Rs. 50,000 provide the following expected net cash inflows [after taxation but before charging depreciation]:

Year	Machine X	Machine Y
1	15,000	5,000
2	20,000	15,000
3	25,000	20,000
4	15,000	30,000
5	10,000	20,000

You are required to apprise the proposal on the basis of:

(a) Pay Back Period Method.

(b) Net Present Value Method

Use a discount rate of 10% per annum. Discount factor at 10% for various years is as follows:

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Present Value of Rs 1 at 10%	.909	.826	.751	.683	.621

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (764) M. Com. (CBCS) (84411) Management Accounting Paper - II (Management Control Part 2 SEM 4 System)

2] (7805) Master of Commerce (73755) Management Accounting Paper - II (Management Control System) Part 2 SEM 4 (CBCS)

Seat No. **MAR-APR 2025 SUMMER EXAMINATION****7830 Master of Commerce****Sub. Name: Advance Accountancy Paper-XI(Financial Management-
Controlling and Decision Making)****Sub. Code: 97746****Day and Date: MAY ,07-05-2025****Total Marks: 80****Time: 10:30 AM To 01:30 PM****Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks****Special Inst.: 1. Questions number 1 and 2 are compulsory
2. Attempt any Three two questions form question 3 to 6.
3. Use simple calculator is allowed**

- Q1) A.** Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and **[10]** rewrite the statement in the answer-book.
- i. ----- is usually a long term budget.
 - A. Sales budget
 - B. Cash budget
 - C. Capital expenditure budget
 - D. Fixed budget
 - ii. A ----- is a prediction of what will happen as a result of a given set of circumstances.
 - A. Forecast
 - B. Budget
 - C. Marginal cost
 - D. None of these
 - iii. A budget that gives a summary of all the functional budgets and projected profit and loss a/c is known as ----- .
 - A. Capital budget
 - B. Flexible budget
 - C. Master budget
 - D. Discretionary budget
 - iv. Contribution margin is equal to -----
 - A. Sales – Fixed cost - Profit
 - B. Profit + Variable cost
 - C. Fixed cost – Loss
 - D. Variable cost + Profit
 - v. When P/V ratio is 40 % and sales value Rs 10,000, the variable cost will be----- .
 - A. Rs. 4000

- B. Rs. 6,000
- C. Rs. 10,000
- D. None of these

vi. P/ V ratio of a company may be improved by-----

- A. Increasing the selling price
- B. Increasing the variable cost
- C. Increasing the fixed cost
- D. All of the these

vii When standard value of sales is more than actual value of sales, it is -----

- A. Favourable variance
- B. Unfavourable variance
- C. Variance
- D. None of these

vii Overhead budget variance is a sub-variance of -----

- i.**
 - A. Overhead volume variance
 - B. Overhead efficiency variance
 - C. Overhead cost variance
 - D. None of these

ix. Holders of monetary assets gain if there is ----- in the general price index.

- A. Increase
- B. Decrease
- C. Change
- D. None of these

x. ----- is not a approach to price level accounting.

- A. Current cost accounting
- B. Specific and general price level accounting
- C. Current purchasing power accounting
- D. Historical cost accounting

B. State true or false.

[6]

1. Budgetary control system does not suit small business concerns.
2. Fixed cost = contribution – Variable cost.
3. Standard costing is a technique of profit planning.
4. The labour efficiency variance is the difference between actual hours used at standard rates and standard hours at actual rates.
5. Adjusting accounts to changing prices is a never ending process.
6. Realised holding gain is the difference between the replacement cost of an asset and its acquisition.

Q2) Write Short Notes (any four out of Six)

[16]

- a. Limitation of budgetary control
- b. Marginal costing and differential costing
- c. Advantages of standard costing
- d. Limitations of historical accounting
- e. Cash Budget
- f. Material variance

Q3) Solve the problem

[16]

Ascertain the monetary results as at 31st December, 1996 from the data given below :

	1/1/1996 Rs	31/12/1996 Rs
Cash at Bank	15,000	21,000
Accounts Receivables	45,000	54,000
Accounts Payable	75,000	50,000
General Price Index Number:		
1/1/1996		100
31/12/1996		125
1996 Average		120

Q4) Solve the problem

[16]

The following information is obtained from a company 2010:

Sales	Rs 20,000
Variable cost	Rs 10,000
Fixed cost	Rs 6,000

a) Find P/V ratio, Break- even point and Margin of Safety at this level, and the effect of;

- i) 20 % Decrease in fixed cost
- ii) 10% increase in fixed cost
- iii) 10% decrease in variable cost
- iv) 10% increase in selling price
- v) 10% increase in selling price together with an increase of fixed overheads by rupees 1200 ;
- vi) 10% decrease in sales price;
- vii) 10% decrease in sales price accompanied by 10% decrease in variable costs.

Q5) Solve the problem

[16]

A company working at 50 % capacity manufactures 10,000 units of a product. At 50 % capacity the product cost is Rs. 180 and sale price Rs. 200. The break up of the cost is as below :

	Cost per unit
Material	Rs. 100
Wages	Rs. 30
Factory overheads	Rs. 30 (40 % Fixed)
Administrative overheads	Rs. 20 (50 % Fixed)

At 60 % working raw material cost goes up by 2 % and sales price falls by 2 %. At 80 % working the raw material cost increases by 5 % and sales price decreases by same percentage i.e. 5%.

Prepare a budget to show profitability at 60 % and 80 % capacity.

Q6) Write short Answers

[16]

a. Solve the Problem

[8]

Calculate material variance from the following data:

Material	Standard price per Lb Rs	Standard weight per unit of output Lb Rs	Actual usage for output of 36 units Lb	Actual price per Lb Rs
A	10	2	72	12
B	1	4	108	1
C	5	3	126	4
		9	306	

b. Solve the Problem

[8]

The details regarding the composition and the weekly wage rates of labour force engaged on a job scheduled to be completed in 30 weeks are as follows:

	Standard		Actual	
Category of Workers	No. of labourers	Weekly wage rate per worker Rs.	No. of Labourers	Weekly wage rate per <u>worker</u> Rs.
Skilled	75	60	70	70
Semi-Skilled	45	40	30	50
Unskilled	60	30	80	20
	180		180	

The work is actually completed in 32 weeks. Calculate the labour variances.

End Of Question Paper

Important Note for Chief Exam Officer / SRPD Coordinator / Sr Supervisor/ Student -

This Question Paper may be distributed for following Subjects as common code.

सदरची प्रश्नपत्रिका खालील विषयांकरिता वितरित करता येईल.

1] (7830) Master of Commerce (97746) Advance Accountancy Paper-XI(Financial
(CBCS) (NEP 2020) Management-Controlling and Decision Making)

Part 2 SEM 3

Seat No.	
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M.Com (PartII) (Semester - III) (NEP) (CBCS)**Examination, MAY 2025****Advanced Accountancy - Paper V****Sub. Code : 91706****Day and Date : Wednesday, 07.05.2025****Time : 10.30 am to 1.30 pm.****Total Marks : 80**

Instructions : 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any Two questions from question number 4 to 6
3) Figures to the right indicates Full Marks.

Q. 1) A) Choose correct alternative (10)

- 1) Profit of cooperative societies can be appropriated for many other purpose as decided by the
A) Directors B) Chairman
C) Auditor D) Members
- 2) Expenses of liquidation of the vendor company agreed to be paid by the purchasing company are debited to -
A) Vendor Company B) Liquidator of Vendor Company
C) Goodwill Account D) None of these
- 3) The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Rules were passed in the year.....
A) 1904 B) 1856
C) 1984 D) 1960
- 4) In case of the useful life is the lease term itself.
A) Operating B) Financing
C) Service D) Leverage
- 5) Two companies going into liquidation and form a new company is
A) Amalgamation B) Absorption
C) External Reconstruction D) Internal reconstruction

- 6) method of HRA is applicable for valuing only the scarce employees who may prove useful at some other place.
- A) Replacement Cost B) Historical Cost
C) Total Cost D) Opportunity Cost
- 7) of the net profit of cooperative is required to be kept aside as statutory reserve.
- A) 20% B) 25%
C) 30% D) 10%
- 8) Lease accounting is done as per the Indian Accounting Standard (AS).....
- A) 6 B) 10
C) 19 D) 24
- 9) The term human assets was coined by in late 1950's.
- A) William Potty B) Rensis Likert
C) R. C. Berry D) William C. Pyle
- 10) Provision for diminution in the long term investment should be made when the decline is
- A) Temporary B) Permanent
C) Both A and B D) On account of decrease in book value.

B) State True or false**(6)**

- 1) Difference between the amount of purchase consideration and net assets taken over is either transferred to Capital Reserve Account Goodwill Account by the purchasing company.
- 2) Expenditure on community development by an enterprise forms the part of social accounting.
- 3) Urban cooperative banks do not provide finance to the members for non-agriculture purpose.
- 4) Conventional accounting ignores human resource accounting altogether.
- 5) In financing lease, normally the maintenance and other related expenses are borne by the lessee.
- 6) As 10 covers expenditure on real estate development.

Q.2) Write Short Notes (Any four out of Six)

- A) Methods for measurements of social cost benefits.
- B) Importance of environment accounting
- C) Objectives of Human resource Accounting
- D) Components of cost of Fixed Assets
- E) Features of Operating lease.
- F) Appropriations of Profits of Co-operative Society.

Q. 3) The following is the Balance Sheet of A Ltd and B Ltd as on 31 March 2018 (16)

I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Amar Ltd. Rs.	Baban Ltd. Rs.
1) Share Holder's Fund		
a) Share Capital - Shares of Rs. 20 each	2,00,000	4,00,000
b) Reserve and Surplus		
Reserve Fund	80,000	1,20,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	20,000	-
2) Non-Current Liabilities	-	20,000
Loan from Amar Ltd.		
3) Current Liabilities	60,000	80,000
Creditors (Including Baban Ltd. Rs. 10,000)		
Total	3,60,000	6,20,000
II. Assets		
1) Non-Current Assets		
Fixed Assets		
i) Tangible Assets		
Fixed Assets	2,40,000	5,00,000
ii) Intangible assets	-	-
2) Current assets		
Inventories - Stock	40,000	60,000
Debtors (including Amar Ltd. Rs.10,000)	60,000	40,000
Loan from Baban Ltd.	20,000	-
Cash & Bank	-	20,000
Total	3,60,000	6,20,000

Baban Ltd. agreed to absorb Amar Ltd. Baban Ltd. shall give one (1) Share of Rs. 70 each for every three (3) shares in Amar Ltd. You are informed that stock of Amar Ltd. includes stock worth Rs. 30,000 purchased by them from Baban Ltd. which was sold to them at a profit of 20% on cost.

The shares of Baban Ltd. quoted in the Market at Rs. 90 per share.

Open ledger account of Amar Ltd and give journal entries in Baban Ltd. Draft the Balance Sheet of Baban Ltd. after the purchase of business.

Q. 4) A Ltd and B Ltd agree to amalgamate and form a New Company C Ltd (16) which will take over all the assets and liabilities of the two companies.

I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.
1) Share Holder's Fund		
a) Share Capital - Shares of	4,00,000	5,00,000
Rs. 10 each	-	3,00,000
6% Pref. Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,50,000	(1,40,000)
b) Reserve and Surplus		
Profit and Loss A/c	-	2,00,000
2) Non-Current Liabilities		
4% Debentures	75,000	90,000
3) Current Liabilities		
Sundry Creditors		
Total	10,25,000	9,50,000
II. Assets		
1) Non-Current Assets		
Fixed Assets		
i) Tangible Assets		
Plant & Machinery	8,00,000	80,000
ii) Intangible assets	-	-
2) Current assets		
Stock	65,000	60,000
Debtors	95,000	50,000
Bank	65,000	40,000
Total	10,25,000	9,50,000

In case of A Ltd.

Assets and Liabilities are to be taken at book value in exchange for shares in C Ltd. The shares in C Ltd. were valued at a premium of 10% and the exchange was for every four (4) shares in A : Five (5) shares of C Ltd.

In case of B Ltd.

- i) Debentures of B Ltd. would be paid off by the issue of an equal number of debentures in C Ltd. at 10% discount.
- ii) The holders of 6% Preference shares of B Ltd. would be allotted four (4) 7% pref. shares in C Ltd. for every five (5) preference shares in B Ltd.
- iii) Equity shares would be allotted sufficient shares to cover the balance on their accounts after adjusting assets values by reducing plant and machinery by 10% and providing 5% for reserve on sundry debtors.

Ascertain purchase consideration payable to A Ltd and B Ltd. Also pass journal entries in the books of C Ltd. and opening balance sheet after amalgamation.

Q. 5) From the following trail balance of Jayganesh Cooperative Credit Society (16) Ltd. prepare Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2022 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Trail Balance as on 31st March 2022

Debit Balance	Rs.	Credit Balance	Rs.
Salaries & Allowances	1,65,600	Share Capital	10,00,000
Salary to Managing Director	80,000	Reserve Fund	1,50,000
Directors Fees	6,400	Dividend Equilization fund	20,000
Meeting Expenses	3,600	Interest Received	16,75,500
Interest on deposits & loans	6,75,000	Commission received	35,000
Printing & Stationery	15,400	Dividend received	22,500
Rent, rates, taxes	78,000	Deposits Accepted	
Motor tax	4,500	Fixed	11,00,000
Insurance	3,000	Savings	2,50,000
Audit fees	5,000	Recurring	4,75,000
Commission	1,02,500	Pigmy	10,25,900
Advertisement	23,500	Dam Duppat	8,74,100
Postage & telegram	1,800	Sarva Mangal	5,00,000

Telephone Charges	12,000	Development Fund	75,000
Legal Charges	4,000	Staff Welfare Fund	1,25,000
Buildings	20,18,600	Members Welfare Fund	65,000
Office Expenses	18,000	Education Fund	10,000
Sundry expenses	2,000	Loand & Borrowings	4,00,000
Bad debts	8,000	Profit for the year 2016-17	1,30,450
Cash in Hand	25,000	Miscellaneous receipts	4,650
Cash at bank	3,48,200		
Loans from members	40,00,000		
Motor car	2,20,000		
Furniture & fixtures	60,000		
Dead stock	40,000		
Shares in Dist. Co-op. Bank	18,000		
	79,38,100		79,38,100

Additional Information :

1. Outstanding expenses were : Office rent : 2,000; Saralries : Rs. 4,400; Electricity Charges : Rs. 500; Travelling expenses : Rs. 1,000.
2. Prepaid expenses were : Insurance : Rs. 350
3. Depreciation on motor car to be provided for Rs. 20,000.
4. Interest due but not received from members on their loans : Rs. 14,500.
5. Education fund contribution needed Rs. 10,000
6. Dividend at 15% was declared on share capital standing as on 1-4-2017.
7. Appropriate the current profits as under :
 - a) Dividend Equalization Fund : Rs. 25,000,
 - b) Building Fund: Rs. 1,00,000
 - c) Reserve Fund as per rules.

Q. 6) Ram Leasing Ltd. Leases an asset to M/s Amar and sons on the following (16) terms :

Cost/Fair value of asset (as agreed) Rs. 5,00,000

Lease Tenure : 4 Years

Residual value : Nil

Statutory depreciation of the asset : 40% p.a.

Lease rental payable at the end of each year : 1,78,700

Inception of the lease : 1st January 2015

Present value factor at 16% is : 0.862, 0.743, 0.641 and 0.552 four years respectively.

Required - Journal entries in the books of lessor.
