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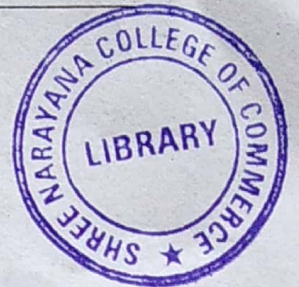
Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

# DE-102

December-2017

B.Com., Sem.-III

CE-202 (A) : Corporate Accounting



Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. The Balance Sheet of Aditya Ltd. as on 31-3-2017 is as follows :

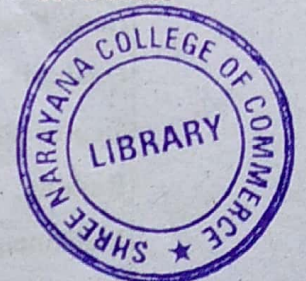
14

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	2,00,000	Goodwill	30,000
12% Preference shares of ₹10 each fully paid	1,00,000	Patents	20,000
Profit & Loss A/c	75,000	Building	2,00,000
General Reserve	25,000	Machinery	1,20,000
15% Debentures	50,000	10% Investments (interest taxable)	30,000
Creditors	30,000	Stock	75,000
Workers' Profit Sharing Fund	32,500	Debtors	60,000
Provision for tax	37,500	Cash & Bank	50,000
Depreciation Fund :		Preliminary expenses	15,000
Building 30,000			
Machinery 20,000	50,000		
	<b>6,00,000</b>		<b>6,00,000</b>

**Other information :**

- (1) The present market value of building is ₹ 1,50,000. Patents are worthless.
- (2) The market price of the shares of the company doing similar business and giving dividend at 24% is twice its paid-up value.
- (3) The profits of the company for last 4 years before providing interest on debentures and tax at 50% are:

Year	Profit (₹)
2013-14	92,500
2014-15	87,500
2015-16	1,00,000
2016-17	1,06,000



Calculate the value of goodwill of the company on the basis of 5 years purchase of its super profits, based on the average profits of the last 4 years.

OR

2



(a) Calculate total assets of the company from the following details.

Goodwill at 5 years purchase of super profit	₹ 75,000
Average annual profit	₹ 90,000
External liabilities	₹ 2,00,000
Preference Share Capital	₹ 1,00,000
Expected rate of return	15%

(b) Calculate the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of Average Profit method. 4

Total assets	₹ 14,40,000
External liabilities	₹ 4,80,000
Average annual profit	₹ 1,00,000
Expected rate of return	10%

(c) Calculate the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit method. 3

Total assets	₹ 28,00,000
External liabilities	₹ 8,00,000
Average annual profit	₹ 3,00,000
Expected rate of return	8%

2. The Balance Sheet of Shubham Ltd. as on 31-3-2017 is given below : 14

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Share Capital (fully paid shares of ₹10)	5,00,000	Goodwill	50,000
12 % Cumulative Preference Share Capital (fully paid shares of ₹10)	2,00,000	Building	4,60,000
General Reserve	1,60,000	Machinery	3,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,40,000	10% Investments (Face value 1,00,000 Market value 1,20,000)	90,000
Bank Loan	1,00,000	Shares in subsidiary company	60,000
Creditors	2,60,000	Stock	2,10,000
Depreciation Fund :		Debtors 2,60,000	
Building 60,000		Less: BDR 10,000	2,50,000
Machinery 40,000	1,00,000	Cash	30,000
		Preliminary expenses	10,000
	<b>14,60,000</b>		<b>14,60,000</b>

**Other information :**

- (1) The market value of building is 25% more than its book value. Stock is to be valued at 10% less than the book value. Goodwill is valued at ₹ 1,74,000.
- (2) Cumulative preference dividend is in arrears for 2 years.
- (3) The company transfers 20% of its profit after tax to General Reserve every year.
- (4) The expected rate of return on equity shares is 12% and on preference shares is 10%.
- (5) The average profits of the company before tax at 50% for the last 4 years are ₹ 3,60,000.

Calculate the fair value of the equity shares of the company.

**OR**

- (a) Calculate the fair value of the equity shares of the company.

7

Equity share capital is four times 10% Preference share capital.

Face value of an equity share	₹10
Intrinsic value of an equity share	₹ 25
Average annual profit before 50% tax	₹ 3,85,000
Transfer to General Reserve	20% of profit after tax
Expected rate of return on equity shares	12%
Net assets	₹ 10,00,000



- (b) Calculate the intrinsic value of the equity shares of the company.

4

9,000 6% preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid

90,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid

External liabilities	₹ 1,50,000
Revenue reserves	₹ 70,000
Fictitious assets	₹ 7,000



- (c) Calculate the market value of the equity shares of the company.

50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up

Average profit before 50% tax	₹ 2,50,000
Transfer to General Reserve	36% of profit after tax
Normal rate of return in similar companies	10%

4

3. The following balances appeared in the books of accounts of Vijay Bank Ltd. on 31-3-2017. Prepare Form 'B' (Form of Profit and Loss Account) for the year ended 31-3-2017 and Schedules 13 to 16 as per the Banking Act.

14

Particulars	Amt. (₹ crores)
Share Capital	1,000
Salaries and allowances	500
Interest on loans	2,500
Interest on demand deposits	2,085
Deposits	10,000
Commission and brokerage	200
Rent on safe deposit vaults	125
Rent and lighting	100
Printing and stationery	60
Interest on overdrafts	600
Postage and telephone	20
Interest on cash credits	300
Advances	9,000
Interest on fixed deposits	1,600
Depreciation on assets	200
Profit on sale of assets	105
Interest on investments	1,200
Loss on sale of investments	5
Directors' fees	20
Discount received on bills	500
Audit fees	10
Legal expenses	30
Insurance premium	50
Interest on inter-bank borrowings	95
Interest on inter-bank funds	10
Rebate on bills discounted (1-4-2016)	5
Repairs expenses	80
Sundry income	155
Sundry expenses	200
Statutory Reserve	500
Profit and Loss A/c (1-4-2016)	50



5

**Other information :**

- (1) The rebate on bills discounted on 31-3-2017 amounted to ₹ 15 crores.
- (2) Make a provision of ₹ 80 crores for doubtful debts and ₹ 100 crores for taxation.
- (3) Transfer the required amount to Statutory Reserve as per the law.

**OR**

- (a) In the books of General Bank, a loan account of Pareshbhai shows a debit balance of ₹ 6,00,000 as on 31-3-2017. Interest @ 18% p.a. is due on this loan account for the year 2016-17. However, the financial position of Pareshbhai is reported to be doubtful. The bank is in possession of certain shares as security whose market value is ₹ 1,25,000.

Pareshbhai was declared insolvent on 20-4-2017. The bank could realize ₹ 1,15,000 from the sale of the shares. Out of the balance due on 31-3-2017, only ₹ 3,09,800 could be received from him in full settlement. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the bank.

7

- (b) The following details appeared in the books of Laxmi Bank Ltd.

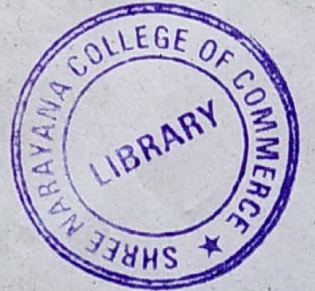
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Rebate on bills discounted (1-4-2016) ₹ 20,000

Interest and discount received during 2016-17 ₹ 9,25,000

The details of the bills discounted by the bank during 2016-17 but maturing after 31-3-2017 are given below.

Amt. of Bills (₹)	Rate of Discount	Due date
6,00,000	5%	30-4-17
3,00,000	6%	15-5-17
5,00,000	7%	20-5-17
4,00,000	8%	12-6-17



Prepare Rebate on bills discounted A/c and Interest and discount A/c in the books of the bank for the year 2016-17.

- (c) Write a short note on any **one** of the following.

3

- (i) Non-Banking Assets
- (ii) Non-Performing Assets

6

4. Amar Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 31-3-2017. Its Balance Sheet on that date was as follows.

14

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
1,20,000 A equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7.50 paid up	9,00,000	Sundry assets	26,80,000
90,000 B equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 5 paid up	4,50,000	Investments	2,00,000
10% Cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid	6,00,000	Cash	1,35,000
12% Debentures	2,50,000		
Outstanding interest on debentures	10,000		
Mortgage loan (against investments)	1,20,000		
Sundry creditors	6,85,000		
	<b>30,15,000</b>		<b>30,15,000</b>

**Other information :**

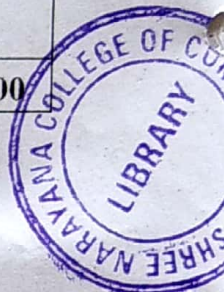
- (1) Preference dividend is in arrears for one year.
- (2) Sundry creditors include preferential creditors of ₹ 76,000.
- (3) Creditors for loan sold the investments for ₹ 2,25,000 and the additional amount was returned to the liquidator.
- (4) Sundry assets realized ₹ 15,50,000.
- (5) The liquidator is entitled to a remuneration of 2% on the assets realized by him and surplus received from fully secured creditors.
- (6) Liquidation expenses amounted to ₹ 54,400. All liabilities were paid on 30-6-2017. Prepare Liquidator's Final Statement of Accounts.

**OR**

- (a) Akbar Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation. After making other payments, the liquidator had ₹ 3,00,000 cash available with him for payments to the shareholders. The details of share capital are given below.

15,000 10% Preference shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid	₹ 15,00,000
50,000 A Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid	₹ 5,00,000
70,000 B Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up	₹ 5,60,000
1,00,000 C Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 5 paid up	₹ 5,00,000
2,00,000 D Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 3 paid up	₹ 6,00,000

Prepare Liquidator's statement of Receipts and Payments. Show necessary calculations.



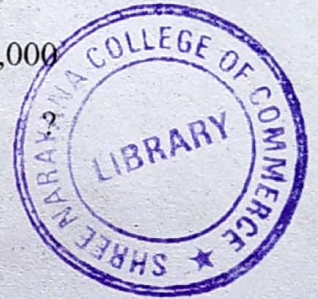
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(b) When Anthony Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation, the total liabilities were ₹ 8,00,000, which included the following unpaid amounts.

7

Provident Fund of employees	₹ 2,00,000
Compensation payable to workers under Industrial Dispute Act	₹ 50,000
Income tax of 3 years ago	₹ 40,000
Municipal tax of last year	₹ 15,000
Wages of 5 workers for 2 months	₹ 1,25,000
Salary of the Accountant for 4 months	₹ 1,20,000
Salary of 2 clerks for 3 months	₹ 1,20,000
Director's fees	₹ 25,000
Other sundry creditors	₹

Classify the liabilities into secured, preferential and unsecured creditors.



5. Select the correct answer for the following sub-questions. Show necessary workings. (Any seven)

14

(1) The net assets of a company are ₹ 20,00,000 and the expected rate of return is 10%. If the average profit is ₹ 3,00,000, calculate the goodwill at 4 years purchase of the super profit.

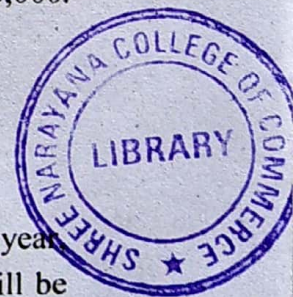
- (a) ₹ 1,00,000 (b) ₹ 2,00,000  
(c) ₹ 3,00,000 (d) ₹ 4,00,000

(2) The equity share capital of a company comprises of 1,50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up per share. Average profit available for equity shareholders is ₹ 2,40,000. If the expected rate of return is 12%, calculate the market value of the share.

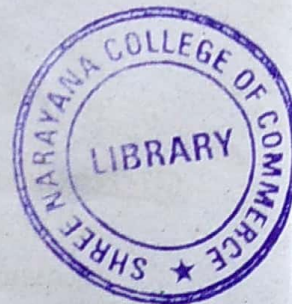
- (a) ₹ 4.80 (b) ₹ 13.33  
(c) ₹ 16.67 (d) ₹ 20

(3) On the non-performing assets of a bank, interest ₹ 80,000 accrued during the year out of which interest ₹ 20,000 was actually received. How much interest will be recognized as income for the year ?

- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 60,000  
(c) ₹ 80,000 (d) ₹ 1,00,000



- (4) The liquidator has a cash balance of ₹ 1,23,600 after paying to the debenture holders. 3% remuneration is payable to the liquidator on the amount paid to unsecured creditors. Calculate the amount payable to unsecured creditors.
- (a) ₹ 3,600 (b) ₹ 1,19,892  
(c) ₹ 1,20,000 (d) ₹ 1,23,600
- (5) When the profit of a company is increasing continuously, the \_\_\_ profit is taken into account for the calculation of goodwill.
- (a) Capital (b) Revenue  
(c) Simple average (d) Weighted average
- (6) If the fair value of a share is ₹ 250 and the market value is ₹ 270, the intrinsic value will be
- (a) ₹ 230 (b) ₹ 240  
(c) ₹ 250 (d) ₹ 260
- (7) Interest Suspense Account in the books of a bank shows a \_\_\_ balance.
- (a) Debit or credit (b) Debit  
(c) Credit (d) Negative
- (8) A company which has passed a special resolution for voluntary liquidation has to give a notice within \_\_\_ days of passing the resolution.
- (a) 14 (b) 15  
(c) 30 (d) 45
- (9) The \_\_\_\_\_ of a company cannot file an application for the winding up of the company.
- (a) Shareholders (b) Debtors  
(c) Creditors (d) Members





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Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**DD-102**

December-2017

**B.Com., Sem.-III**

**202 : Indian Financial System**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

**Instruction :** Marks indicated on the right side.

1. (A) Discuss the objectives and functions of IRDA.

6

**OR**

Discuss the organizational structure of Indian Financial System.

(B) Write short note : (any one)

4

(1) Any four functions of Reserve Bank.

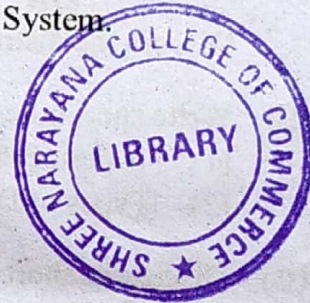
(2) Characteristics of Financial System.

(C) Discuss in short : (any one)

4

(1) Financial Services.

(2) Financial Markets.



2. (A) Describe the history of Capital Market in India.

6

**OR**

Distinguish between Money Market and Capital Market.

(B) Write short note : (any one)

4

(1) Public Issue

(ii) Right Issue

(C) Discuss in short. (any one)

4

(1) Organised and Unorganized Money Market.

(2) Characteristics of Money Market.



**DD-102**

**3**

**P.T.O.**

10

3. (A) Discuss the functions of Commercial Banks. 6

**OR**

Discuss the history of Mutual Funds in India.

(B) Write short note : (any **one**) 4

(1) Types of Insurance.

(2) Types of Non-Banking Financial Companies.

(C) Discuss in short : (any **one**) 4

(1) Non-performing Assets.

(2) Nationalization of Commercial Banks.

4. (A) Discuss the instruments of Capital Market. (any **three**) 6

**OR**

Discuss the instruments of Money Market. (any **three**)

(B) Write short note : (any **one**) 4

(1) Types of Preference Shares.

(2) Types of Debentures.

(C) Discuss in short : (any **one**) 4

(1) Call Money

(2) Treasury Bills

5. Answer in brief : (any **seven**) 14

(1) What is the difference between Certificate of Deposit and Fixed Deposit ?

(2) When and why was SEBI established ?

(3) Distinguish between Primary and Secondary Market.

(4) What is the importance of Listing ?

(5) What is the Private Placement ?

(6) Give the names of main Stock Exchanges of India.

(7) When was RBI established and Nationalised ?

(8) Describe the importance of Insurance.

(9) Distinguish between open-ended and close-ended Mutual Funds.

(10) Describe the characteristics of Commercial Bills.



Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**DC-110**

December-2017

**B.Com., Sem.-III**

**CE-201(A) : Cost Accounting – I**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

1. (a) What is meant by Cost Accounting ? Discuss the objectives of Cost Accounting. 7

**OR**

Define different methods of costing and discuss any one. 4

(b) Write Short notes on following (any two)

(1) Marginal costing

(2) Elements of costs

(3) Cost center

(4) Fixed expense and variable expense

(c) Give the proper cost unit of the following industries.

(1) Railway

(2) Chemical

(3) Paper mill

(4) Brick manufacturing

(5) Hotel

(6) Textile



2. (A) From the following information calculate (1) Economic order quantity (2) Ordering level (3) Minimum level (4) Maximum level (5) Average level (6) Danger level 7

(1) Bi monthly consumption 7500 units

(2) Cost per unit ₹ 100

(3) Cost of placing an order ₹ 500

(4) Storage carrying charges 25%

(5) Maximum time to get materials 45 days

(6) Average time to get materials 35 days

(7) Maximum time for immediate purchase 5 days

(8) Maximum daily consumption 120 units

(9) Minimum daily consumption 80 units

**OR**

Ajit Ltd. had a stock of 15,000 kgs at ₹ 2 per kg in the beginning of September, 2017. Other purchases made during the month were as under :

September 6 4,500 kgs at ₹ 2.50 per kg

September 12 5,500 kgs at ₹ 3.00 per kg

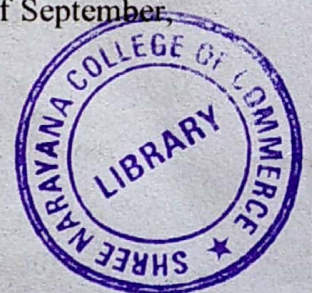
September 19 12000 kgs at ₹ 3.50 per kg

Issues for production were as under :

September 14 25,000 kgs

September 26 10,000 kgs

If the issues are priced on LIFO Method what would be the value of closing stock at the end of month ?



12

- (B) Explain the difference between Periodical inventory and Perpetual Inventory of material. 4

OR

Explain the difference between FIFO Method and LIFO Method.

- (C) From the following information find out material turnover rate : 3

Opening Stock ₹ 1,20,000

Closing Stock ₹ 84,000

Purchase of materials ₹ 3,95,000

Generally stock are valued at cost price plus 20%.

OR

Explain Weighted Average Method.

3. (A) On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 following information was obtained from the books of a company. From this information find out the amount of net wages payable in cash and also find out the cost of monthly wages. 7

(1) Basic Pay	₹ 1,00,000
(2) Dearness allowance	50% of basic pay
(3) Nightshift allowance	₹ 12,000
(4) Overtime allowance	₹ 20,000
(5) Provident fund deposited for the period	₹ 16,000
(6) ESI contribution for the period	₹ 10,000
(7) Recovery of staff quarters	₹ 12,000
(8) Recovery towards supply for provisions	₹ 10,000
(9) Expenses on amenities to employees	₹ 6,000

Provident fund is paid in equal share by the employer and the employees. The contribution to ESI is in proportion of 3:2 by the employer and the employees respectively.

OR

Following particulars has been obtained of March-2017 from the labour department of Riddhi Manufacturing Company. Find out the labour turnover rate and the equivalent turnover rate according to Separation method and Replacement method.

Workers as on 1-3-2017 6360

Workers as on 31-3-2017 5640

During the month of March, 2017

No. of workers discharged 900

No. of workers retired 1140

No. of workers resigned 560

No. of workers newly appointed 1000

(of which 40% workers were taken under expansion plan)

- (B) Write short notes on (any two)

(a) Time wage system

(b) Piece wage system

(c) Halsey premium plan

(d) Rowan premium plan

- (C) A workman takes 9 hours to complete the job on daily wages and 8 hours on a scheme of payment by results. His day rate is ₹ 25 per hour. Calculate the wages payable to worker on (1) Time basis and (2) Piece basis. 3

OR

A workman allowed 72 hours to complete a job on daily time wages and he complete the job in actual 48 hours. His time wages is ₹ 15 per hour. Calculate the wages payable to worker on (1) Halsey Premium Plan and (2) Rowan Premium plan.



4. In a factory there are three production departments A, B and C and two service departments D & E. The details of the expenses during March, 2017 are as under : 14

	₹
Indirect wages	7,800
Insurance	19,800
Canteen expenses	36,000
Lighting	12,000
Rent and rates	30,000
Contribution to ESI	3,900
Depreciation	99,000
Power	54,000
Factory manager's salary	1,08,000

**Other Information :**

Particulars	A	B	C	D	E
Lighting Points	6	5	4	3	2
Direct Wages (₹)	27,000	24,000	17,400	7,200	2,400
Cost of Machine (₹)	4,32,000	2,88,000	2,16,000	7,200	7,200
Horse power of machine	4	6	2	—	—
Space occupied (sq. feet)	600	400	500	300	200
Proportion of time devoted by factory manager	5	4	3	2	1
Number of workers	5	6	4	3	2

The benefit of service departments D and E is derived by the other departments in the following proportion:

Particulars	A	B	C	D	E
Department D	20%	30%	40%	—	10%
Department E	30%	40%	30%	—	—

Prepare (1) Distribution of overheads to various departments and (2) Distribution of expenses of service department to production departments.

**OR**

Production is carried out by four identical machines in a factory. The annual expenses of the factory are as under :

	₹
(1) Rent and rates - yearly	60,000
(2) Annual consumption of power at the rate of 10 paise per unit	48,000
(3) Repairs and maintenance of machines - annual	9,600
(4) Lighting for the factory - yearly	8,000
(5) Salary of two workers looking after the machines - monthly per worker	6,000
(6) Supervisor's salary - monthly	12,000
(7) Sundry materials - yearly	1,000
(8) Depreciation of each machine - monthly	500
(9) Hire purchase instalment of machines - yearly (including Interest ₹ 3000)	12,000
(10) Consumption of power is 10 units per hour for each machine.	

From the above information calculate the machine hour rate.

14

5. In the following sub-questions more than one answer is given, of which only one answer is correct. Select the correct answer supported by necessary explanation/working note, (any seven) :

- (1) Which one of the following is a 'Product Cost' ?  
(a) Indirect Materials (b) Administrative Staff Salary  
(c) Salesman's Commission (d) Interest on Bank Loan
- (2) Telephone bill is included in which of the following expenses ?  
(a) Fixed expenses (b) Semi-variable expenses  
(c) Variable expenses (d) None of the above
- (3) Following information is carried out from the record of a company. Opening Stock ₹ 20,000, Purchases ₹ 65,000, Closing Stock ₹ 10,000.  
Calculate stock turnover rate.  
(a) 1 time (b) 3 times  
(c) 5 times (d) 3.5 times
- (4) Most profitable quantity of purchase is called -  
(a) Maximum quantity (b) Minimum quantity  
(c) Average quantity (d) Economic ordering quantity
- (5) In which method stock is valued at a price which is almost nearer to current market price ?  
(a) Fixed price method (b) Weighted average method  
(c) LIFO (d) FIFO
- (6) Wages for actual time taken + 50% × (Wages of time saved). Out of the following in which system the amount of wages is calculated ?  
(a) Taylor's plan (b) Rowan Plan  
(c) Halsey plan (d) Piece rate system
- (7) Which wage system is proper where speed of the work depends on machine not on man ?  
(a) Piece wage system (b) Time wage system  
(c) Co-partnership (d) Halsey wage system
- (8) If a machine costs ₹ 84,000, its scrap value is ₹ 12,000 and its useful life is 6 years then what will be the depreciation ?  
(a) ₹ 12,000 (b) ₹ 14,000  
(c) ₹ 16,000 (d) ₹ 10,000
- (9) If prime cost is ₹ 25,000 and factory overheads are ₹ 5,000 then what will be percentage of factory overheads on prime costs ?  
(a) 20% (b) 25%  
(c) 15% (d) 30%
- (10) The canteen expense incurred by a factory is apportioned in the ratio of-  
(a) Direct wages  
(b) The number of employees in each department  
(c) Equally  
(d) None of the above



Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

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**DB-105**

December-2017

**B.Com., Sem.-III**

**205 : Statistics**

**Fundamental Statistics-I  
(New Course)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) All questions carry equal marks.  
(2) Simple calculator can be used.

(a) Explain the following terms :

4

(i) Function

(ii) Continuity of a function

**OR**

State working rules of limit of a function.

(b) Find the limit for the following : (any two)

6

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}{(n^2 - 4)(n - 3)}$

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x - 3}$

(iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$

**OR**

(i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{2x} + 3a^x - 4}{a^{2x} - 4a^x + 3}$

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 13x}{8x^2 + 2x}$

(iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$

16

- (c) A manufacturer earns ₹ 45,000 in the first month and ₹ 75,000 in the third month. The manufacturer observe that linear relations between month and earning. Find
- (i) Linear relationship between month and earning.
  - (ii) Estimate earning for fourth month from it.

**OR**

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4} \quad x \neq 4$$
$$= 7 \quad x = 4$$

Discuss the continuity of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 4$ .

2. (a) Explain the following terms :

- (i) Union of two events.
- (ii) Exhaustive event.

**OR**

- (i) Conditional probability.
- (ii) Independent event.

- (b) An item is made up of two parts P and Q. The probability that part P is defective is 0.07 and the probability that part Q is non-defective is 0.95. Find the probability that the whole item is non-defective.

**OR**

Three persons X, Y and Z aim a target. The probabilities of their hitting the target are respectively  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Find the probability that the target will be hit.

- (c) If  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$ , then find (i)  $P(A \cup B)$ , (ii)  $P(A' \cap B')$ .

**OR**

Find the probability of 53 Thursday in the year 2017.

3. (a) Define mathematical expectation for discrete random variable. State its properties.

**OR**

State the formula for central moments and raw moments of ungrouped data.



(b) The probability distribution for random variable X is follow :

6

$X_i$	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$P(X_i)$	0.04	0.16	0.33	k	0.11	0.07

Find (i) 'k', (ii)  $E(5x + 3)$ , (iii)  $V(3x - 5)$

**OR**

There are 10 screws in a packet of which 3 screws are defective. If 3 screws are taken at random. Find the expected number of defective screws.

(c) The first four moments about 7 of a frequency distribution are 2, 20, 40 and 50. Find first four central moments.

4

**OR**

Find first four raw moments about 11 for the observations 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15 of a random variable x.

4. (a) State probability mass function of Negative Binomial distribution. Write its properties.

4

**OR**

Under which condition Negative Binomial distribution is Geometric distribution ? Write its probability mass function and properties.

(b) In a lot of mango probability that mango is rotten is 0.3. A person requires 5 good mango. Find the probability that a person gets fifth good mango when he inspect ninth mango. Also find mean and variance of defective mango.

6

**OR**

In an objective test, 4 alternatives are given in each question and of them only one is correct. A student does not know correct answer of any questions. Hence he ticks any one of the answers at random. Find the probability that he will attempt more than 7 questions for getting third correct answer.

(c) For negative binomial distribution mean is 6 and variance is 24. Find its parameters.

4

**OR**

A die is thrown and getting 4 is regarded as success. Find the probability that more than 4 trials will be required before getting first success.

18

5. Answer the following : (any seven)

- (1) Find the Range for  $f(x) = 5x - 2$  when  $x \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$ .
- (2) Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 3}{7x^2 + 11x + 7}$
- (3) At which points function  $f(x) = \frac{4x^3 + 7x - 13}{x^2 - 4}$  is discontinuous ?
- (4) Write Mathematical definition of probability.
- (5) If A, B and C are mutually exclusive and exhaustive events and  $P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(C) = 0.24$ , then find  $P(B)$ .
- (6) If  $E(x) = 15$ , standard deviation is 5, then find  $E(x^2)$ .
- (7) State the relation between raw moments and central moments.
- (8) For Geometric distribution probability of success is  $\frac{1}{3}$  then find its mean and variance.

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

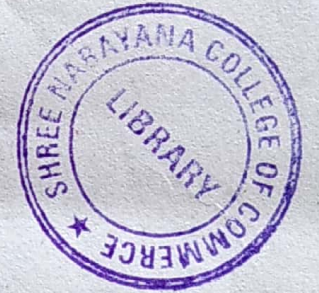
**DA-110**

December-2017

**B.Com., Sem.-III****Commercial Communication – III****(Text : The Vignettes of Life)****Time : 3 Hours]****[Max. Marks : 70**

- Instructions :** (1) All questions are compulsory.  
 (2) Figures to the right indicate the marks.

1. Answer the following questions in brief : (any seven) 14
- (1) Describe the girl with whom Lantin fell in love.
  - (2) What are the two 'weaknesses' that Lantin did not like in his wife ?
  - (3) Who were Subha's friends ?
  - (4) Why did Ha'penny suddenly fall ill ?
  - (5) Why did Spring not come into Selfish Giant's garden ?
  - (6) Who is Mrs. Betty Maarmam ?
  - (7) What did the Policemen do to trace the noises ?
  - (8) Who did grandfather think the police were ?
  - (9) What is the irony behind Subha's name ?
2. Write Short Notes on any **two** of the following : 14
- (1) The Selfish Giant
  - (2) The Character of Ivan Dmitritch
  - (3) The Lottery Ticket – A Study of Human Psychology
  - (4) The Character Sketch of Subha.
3. Write a letter to the Manager of Axis Bank, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad intimating him about the loss of your Credit card. 14
- OR**
- Draft a letter on behalf an account holder to the Manager of SBI Bank, Narol Branch, Ahmedabad requesting him to stop the payment of a cheque drawn by you.
4. Write a letter from a Shareholder to the Company Secretary of The Reliance Pvt. Ltd. Company complaining about non-allotment of shares. 14
- OR**
- As the Company Secretary, write a suitable reply to the shareholder for non-credit of Dividend.



20

5. (A) Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions given below : 08

Advertisement is a form of communication for marketing and used to encourage, persuade or manipulate and attract the audience or customers to continue to take some new action. Most commonly the desired result is to drive consumer behaviour respect to commercial offering, although political and ideological advertising is also common. Impact of advertising can be summed up as one that is significant in society. Advertising can have wide-ranging impact on society more specially on youth. Some critics suggest that advertising promotes a materialistic way of life by leading people to believe that happiness is achieved by purchasing products. They argue that advertising creates a consumer culture in which buying exciting new products becomes the foundation of the society's values, pleasures and goals. Youth advertising is an important determinant of consumer behaviour. There are some scientists who believe that studying youth consumer behaviour is a negative thing because they believe that youth are more influenced by advertising messages than adults are. While other scientists believe that youth marketing is a good thing because it helps to define who they are as a consumer. Therefore, the advertising industry views youth in society as a viable market segment, because of their immature understanding of the media and its dazzling impact on the young undeveloped brains. On that note, it has been proven that requests by youth for advertised products decrease as they mature.

- (1) Why advertising is used for marketing ?
- (2) What are the effects of advertising on youth, as suggested by some critics ?
- (3) What are the views of scientists studying youth consumer behaviour ?
- (4) Why do the advertisers view the youth as a possible market segment in society ?

(B) Do as directed :

06

- (1) Give one word substitutes for the following :
  - (a) Written account of person's life, by someone else
  - (b) Unable to read and write
- (2) Explain the following one-word substitutes:
  - (a) Autobiography
  - (b) Edible
- (3) Choose the correct option :
  - (a) The meaning of 'Extempore' :

(1) With preparation	(2) Without preparation
(3) With prestige	(4) With protest
  - (b) Another word for 'inevitable':

(1) Unavoidable	(2) Unsolved
(3) Unlovable	(4) Unanimous

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Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

# NR-104

November-2017

B.Com., Sem.-III

203-Taxation I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Figures to the right indicate the marks.  
(2) Show necessary calculations in support of your answer.

1. (A) Write a short note on any **two** : 7  
(1) Previous year  
(2) Casual Income  
(3) Settlement Commission  
(4) Agricultural Income
- (B) Explain in short any **two** : 4  
(1) Excise Duty  
(2) Octroi Duty  
(3) Value Added Tax  
(4) Service Tax
- (C) Classify the following under the definition of 'person' : 3  
(1) Anand Kumar  
(2) Rajkot Municipal Corporation  
(3) RBL Bank  
(4) SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.  
(5) Bhavnagar University  
(6) Patel & Shah Brothers



2. (A) Ramnath is regularly visited India during last 10 years in the months of April, May, June every year. Determine his residential status for the A.Y. 2017-18. 7  
Would it make any difference if he had visited India in the months of May, June, July every year ?

**OR**

Write short notes on incidence of tax.

- (B) Attempt any **one** : 4  
(1) PAN  
(2) TDS  
(3) Best judgement Assessment
- (C) Write short notes on exempted incomes. 3

22

3. Compute the salary income of a specified employee, Raj for the previous year 2016-17 relevant to A.Y. 2017-18 from the following data made available to you : 14
- Basic salary : He joined on 1-7-2012 in the grade 20000-2000-26000-5000-56000. The increment falling due on 1<sup>st</sup> July every year .
  - Dearness Allowance ₹ 1,70,400.
  - Bonus and Commission ₹ 32,000.
  - Entertainment Allowance ₹ 2,000 p.m.
  - Children Education Allowance ₹ 1,200 p.m. (for one child)
  - The employer has provided him a flat (+ furniture) for which the employer pays rent of ₹ 16,000 p.m. The employer has purchased and provided furniture of ₹ 5,84,000.
  - The employer has provided car with driver, all expense are borne by the employer. The car is for office and private use and has 1.8.H.cubic capacity engine.
  - The employer contributes @ 14% of basic pay towards his recognized Provident Fund.
  - Interest credited to his PF A/c. @ 9.5% is ₹ 20,900.
  - The employer has made the deductions from his pay Employees Provident Fund contribution 14% of basic pay.
  - Professional Tax ₹ 2,400 (Annual).
  - Recovery of token rent for the accommodation @ 10% of basic pay.
  - Recovery of excess commission paid during the year ₹ 4,000.

OR

3. (A) Mr. Raman retired on 01-03-2017 after a service of 20 years and 11 months and 25 days. He received ₹ 8,00,000 as gratuity. During the calendar year 2016 and 2017 his average monthly basic salary were ₹ 24,000 and ₹ 28,000. 7

During the calendar year 2016 and 2017 he received bonus of ₹ 12,000 and ₹ 16,000 per month. Find out taxable gratuity for A.Y. 2017-18, if he is

- Government employee.
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is applicable
- He does not belongs to above two categories.

- (B) Mr. Vasudev receives the following from his employer during the previous year 2016-17 : 4

Basic salary ₹ 15,000 per month.

Dearness Allowance 40% of Basic salary.

(50% of Dearness Allowance is considered for retirement benefit calculations.)

Commission – ₹ 4,500 p.m.

House Rent Allowance – ₹ 12,000 p.m.

Actual house rent paid by Mr. Vasudev in Vadodara city, ₹ 13,500 p.m.

Find out taxable house rent allowance for A.Y. 2017-18.

- (C) Write short notes on any **one** : 3

- Recognised and unrecognized Provident Fund
- Entertainment Allowance
- Tax Free perquisite

4. Following information are given of house property owned by Shri Rahul Roy :

14

Particulars	House 1 Shankar	House 2 Jay	House 3 Kishan
(1) Municipal Valuation	1,60,000	1,50,000	60,000
(2) Annual Fair Rent	1,80,000	2,00,000	72,000
(3) Standard Rent	—	2,20,000	—
(4) Municipal Taxes (unpaid)	10%	10%	10%
(5) Payment for tenants amenities	—	6,000	—
(6) Repairs	8,000	10,000	6,000
(7) Insurance Premium (paid)	5,000	4,000	3,000
(8) Interest (of A.Y. 2016-17) on loan taken for construction	1,00,000	60,000	20,000
(9) 1/5 <sup>th</sup> part of total interest of construction period	—	30,000	10,300
(10) Year of completion of construction	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14
(11) Use of the house	Self-occupied	Let out for Residence	Self-occupied

Rent receivable for House 2 "Jay" was ₹ 1,80,000.

Compute the taxable income under the head "Income from House Property" for the A.Y. 2017-18.

OR

4. (A) The following details are available regarding house property of Mr. Parth. Date of completion of construction was 30-11-2016 :

7

	₹
(1) Rent received	8,000 p.m.
(2) Fair Rent	7,500 p.m.
(3) Municipal Value	72,000 p.a.
(4) Local taxes (out of which 60% paid during the year)	8,000 p.a.
(5) Repairs	4,000
(6) Collection charges	1,000
(7) Interest on loan (unpaid)	9,000
(8) Capitalised interest of construction period	10,000
(9) Land revenue (Annual)	4,000
(10) Ground rent (Annual)	5,500
(11) Loan repayment	16,000
(12) Insurance premium (Annual)	2,000

The house is rented for residence purpose. The property remained vacant during March 2017. Compute the taxable income under the head "Income from House Property for A.Y. 2017-18".

- (B) Write short notes on any **one** :

- (1) Interest allowed on borrowed capital.
- (2) Deemed owner of property.
- (3) Income from house property exempted from tax.

4

- (C) Write short notes on any **one** :

- (1) Unrealised rent.
- (2) Standard deduction under income from House property.

3

5. Select the correct alternative : (Any seven)

- (1) Which of the following is treated as direct tax ?  
 (a) Income tax (b) Service tax  
 (c) Customs Duty (d) None
- (2) Which of the following are the exceptions of the previous year ?  
 (a) When the business is shut down.  
 (b) When the assessee dies.  
 (c) When new business is started.  
 (d) None
- (3) Shri Mehul Kumar is an Indian citizen. He went to the U.S.A. on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2016 and returned to India on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2016. The residential status for A.Y. 2017-18 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Non-Resident (b) Resident and Ordinary Resident  
 (c) Resident but not ordinary Resident (d) None
- (4) Daily allowance received by a Member of Parliament is considered as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Fully exempted (b) Fully taxable  
 (c) Partly income (d) None
- (5) The advance tax is payable by the assessee if the amount during the previous year \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) exceeds ₹ 10,000 (b) exceeds ₹ 1,500  
 (c) exceeds ₹ 2,500 (d) None
- Mr. Jadav was employed on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010 in the salary scale of ₹ 30000-1000-34000-2000-50000. What would be the Gross salary of Mr. Jadav for the previous year 2016-17 ?  
 (a) ₹ 4,08,000 (b) ₹ 4,56,000  
 (c) ₹ 4,32,000 (d) None
- (7) Shubham is the owner of a house property consisting of two identical flats and the annual rent of each one is ₹ 72,000. The construction was completed in 2013. Local taxes paid by Shubham for both the flats amounted to ₹ 54,000. What would be his taxable income under the head "Income from House Property" ?  
 (a) ₹ 84,000 (b) ₹ 63,000  
 (c) ₹ 90,000 (d) None
- (8) Ravikumar finds some mistake in his return of income submitted on 15 July, 2017 for the assessment year 2017-18. He wants to revise such return. No assessment has been done by the department. He can revise such return till  
 (a) 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 (b) 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019  
 (c) 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 (d) None
- (9) An assessee can file an appeal to Commissioner (Appeals) within \_\_\_\_\_ days of the service of the order of Income-tax Officer.  
 (a) 60 (b) 30  
 (c) 90 (d) None
- (10) TDS is required if winning from lotteries exceeds ₹ 10,000. The TDS rate will be  
 (a) 20% (b) 30%  
 (c) 10% (d) None



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Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

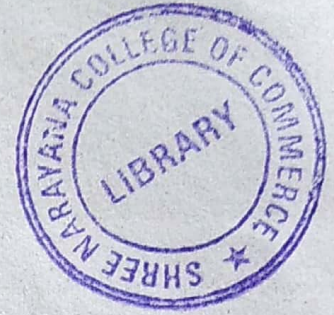
**NQ-116**

November-2017

**B.Com., Sem.-III**

**CC-201 : Economics**

**(Economics of Government Finance)**



**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

**Instruction :** All questions carry equal marks.

1. State the meaning and features of mixed economy. 14

**OR**

Describe the market failure. Explain the role of Government for remedy of market failure.

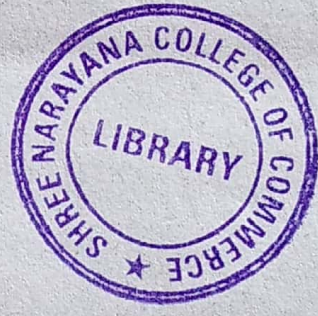
2. (A) Examine the role of taxation in economic development. 7

(B) Distinguish between Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion. 7

**OR**

(A) State the meaning and features of Progressive Taxes.

(B) Explain the merits and demerits of Direct Taxes.



3. Mention the importance of Public Expenditure. Explain the reasons for the growth of Public Expenditure in India. 14

**OR**

(A) Write a short note on – “Privatisation”. 7

(B) Write a short note on – “Disinvestment Policy of Public Enterprises”. 7

4. Discuss the meaning and types of Public Dept. 14

**OR**

Discuss the controversy of Learner and Buchanan in the context of burden of Public Debt.

26

5. Multiple Choice Questions :

- (1) In which economy system, customer is the king of the market ?  
 (a) Socialism (b) Capitalism  
 (c) Mixed economy (d) Communism
- (2) Study of whom Revenue and Expenditure means public finance ?  
 (a) Person (b) State (c) Family (d) Firm
- (3) Which of the following countries has Unitary Finance System ?  
 (a) India (b) France (c) U.S.A. (d) Canada
- (4) Which deficit is important economically ?  
 (a) Primary (b) Fiscal (c) Budgetary (d) Revenue
- (5) In which tax, tax burden cannot be shifted to other person ?  
 (a) Regressive tax (b) Indirect taxes  
 (c) Direct taxes (d) Proportional tax
- (6) To shift, monetary burden of tax to other person, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Tax evasion (b) Tax avoidance  
 (c) Tax shifting (d) Incidence of tax
- Under regressive tax, tax rate \_\_\_\_\_ with increasing in income.  
 (a) proportional (b) increases (c) decreases (d) zero
- (8) Which activity is illegal from the following ?  
 (a) Tax avoidance (b) Debt (c) Tax-evasion (d) Loan
- (9) Which grants are given for education from the following ?  
 (a) Block grant (b) Percentage grant  
 (c) General grant (d) Specific grant
- (10) The privatisation policy was accepted in India during the year of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) 2000 (b) 2005 (c) 1981 (d) 1991
- (11) Who were the much against of privatization and disinvestment in India ?  
 (a) Producers (b) Traders (c) People (d) Labour Union
- (12) Government borrows to build a bridge, such type of debt is called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Productive debt (b) Unproductive debt  
 (c) Redeemable debt (d) Inactive debt
- (13) According to \_\_\_\_\_ 'The burden of internal public debt cannot be shifted on future generations.'  
 (a) Learner (b) Buchanan (c) Meede (d) Domar
- (14) In India, Public debt has become burdensome because of the use of the following purpose :  
 (a) Unplanned expenditure  
 (b) Planned expenditure  
 (c) Basic Industrialisation  
 (d) For Infrastructural Facility expenditure

