

1

Seat No. : _____

ND-101

November-2018

B.Com., Sem.-V

301 : Economics (Economics of International Trade)



Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (A) Critically discuss the factor endowment theory of International trade. 14

OR

Critically explain the comparative cost advantage theory of International trade.

- (B) Multiple Choice Questions. (MCQs) 4

(1) Who propounded the theory of absolute cost advantage ?

- (a) Ricardo (b) Marshall
(c) Adam Smith (d) Mill

(2) Trade between Rajasthan and Gujarat is called

- (a) Internal trade (b) Intercities
(c) International trade (d) None of the above

(3) Which factor does not influence the terms of trade ?

- (a) Import (b) Tariff
(c) Devaluation (d) Political relations

(4) Who propounded the theory of Reciprocal Demand ?

- (a) Marshall (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Ricardo (d) Taussing

2. (A) Describe the causes of disequilibrium in the balance of payment. Suggest any two measures to remove disequilibrium in the balance of payment. 14

OR

Explain with diagram Marshall's theory of offer curves.

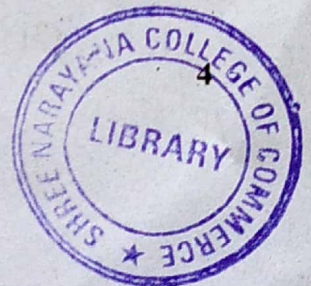
- (B) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

(1) Who propounded the theory of income terms of trade ?

- (a) Viner (b) Taussing
(c) Dorrance (d) Ellsworth

(2) Mint Parity theory is valid under

- (a) Paper Money (b) Credit Money
(c) Goods Money (d) Gold Standard



ND-101

3

P.T.O.

2

- (3) How many accounts are there in the balance of payment ?
 - (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Five
- (4) Who put infant policy of argument in favour of protection ?
 - (a) Friedrich List
 - (b) Robinson
 - (c) Marshall
 - (d) Adam Smith



3. (A) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of free trade. 14

OR

State the types of Tariff. Explain the effects of tariff on price, production and consumption.

(B) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). 3

- (1) Devaluation of currency is
 - (a) Reduction in the external value of the currency
 - (b) Deflation
 - (c) Currency contraction
 - (d) All of the above
- (2) In which exchange rate system there is no possibility of Inflation ?
 - (a) Fixed exchange rate
 - (b) Partial exchange rate
 - (c) Flexible
 - (d) None
- (3) Which items are included in the balance of trade ?
 - (a) Visible imports and exports
 - (b) Invisible imports and exports
 - (c) International movement of capital
 - (d) None of the above

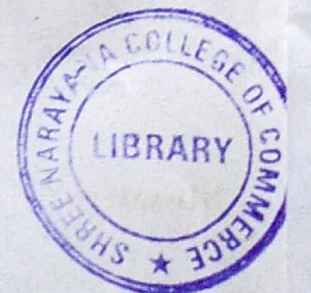
4. (A) Critically explain the purchasing power parity theory of exchange rate. 14

OR

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of flexible exchange rate.

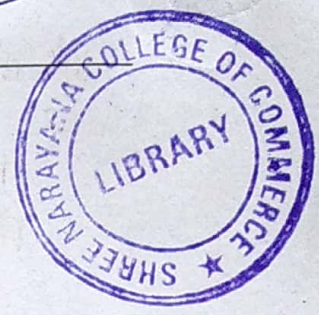
(B) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). 3

- (1) What is the relation between interest rate and exchange rate ?
 - (a) Direct
 - (b) Inverse
 - (c) Determinate
 - (d) Indeterminate
- (2) Which tool has certain effects on import from the following ?
 - (a) Import quota
 - (b) Tariff
 - (c) Import-Export
 - (d) None
- (3) When the demand for exports of any commodity is elastic, then effects on terms of trade will be
 - (a) favourable
 - (b) unfavourable
 - (c) remain constant
 - (d) indeterminate



3

Seat No. : _____



NE-101
November-2018
B.Com., Sem.-V
Business Law

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (a) Define 'Adult'. State rules relating to the contract by minor. 14

OR

(1) State essential elements of a valid contract. 7

(2) Write short note on 'voidable contract'. 7

(b) Write answer in **one** or **two** lines. (any **four**) 4

(1) What is agreement ?

(2) What is free consent ?

(3) Define void agreement.

(4) State effect of "contract induced by coercion".

(5) Define 'proposal'.

(6) State any two elements of acceptance.

2. (a) Define consideration. Explain exceptions of the rule "contract without consideration is void". 14

OR

(1) Explain doctrine of frustration. 7

(2) Explain anticipatory breach of contract. 7

(b) Write answer in **one** or **two** lines. (any **four**)

(1) State any two essentials of a valid tender.

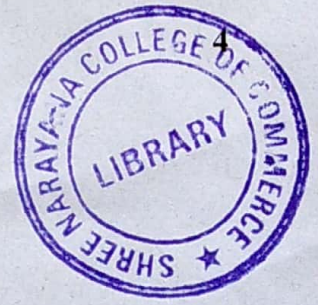
(2) What is conditional contract ?

(3) What is novation ?

(4) State any two ways in which a contract can be discharged.

(5) What is quasi-contract ?

(6) On which case rules for awarding compensation is based ?



4
3.

(a) Briefly state the different types of excise duty.

14

OR

(1) Write short note on 'basic customs duty' and 'additional customs duty'.

7

(2) Discuss 'antidumping duty'.

7

(b) Write answer in **one** or **two** lines. (any **three**)

3

(1) Define 'excisable goods'.

(2) What is factory ?

(3) What is retail sale price ?

(4) Define 'dutiabale goods'.

(5) Define 'export'.

4. (a) Define 'sale' and 'agreement to sell'. State difference between them.

14

OR

(1) Explain doctrine of caveat emptor.

7

(2) Explain unpaid seller's right of resale.

7

(b) Write answer in **one** or **two** lines. (any **three**)

3

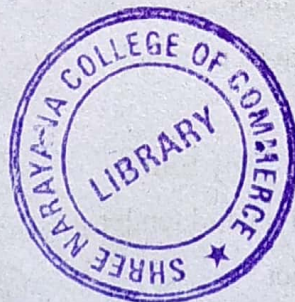
(1) Define 'goods'.

(2) State types of goods.

(3) What is conditions ?

(4) State any two implied conditions.

(5) Define 'unpaid seller'.



5

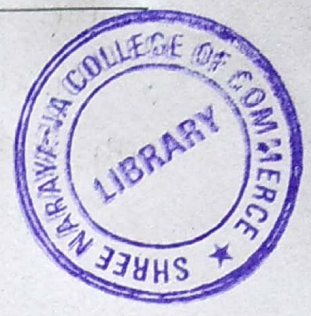
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NF-101

November-2018

B.Com., Sem.-V

CE-301 (A) : Cost & Financial Accounting



Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (A) A product passes through three Processes X, Y and Z. From the following Information prepare Process Accounts and Abnormal Wastage or Abnormal Gain Account :

14

Particulars	Process - X	Process - Y	Process - Z
Unit introduced (per unit ₹ 20)	5,000	—	—
Actual Production	4,700	4,300	4,050
Normal Wastage (as a % of input)	5%	10%	5%
Selling price of wastage (per unit) (₹)	10	50	60
Direct materials (₹)	97,500	99,100	1,55,600
Direct labour (₹)	30,000	50,000	80,000

Production Overhead were ₹ 3,20,000, which are distributed among all three processes in the ratio of direct labour.

OR

- (1) In the course of manufacture of the main product M, by-products R and S also emerge. The joint expenses of manufacture amount to ₹ 9,56,000. All the three products are processed after separation sold as per details given below :

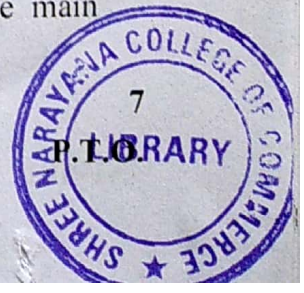
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Particulars	Main Product M	By-Product	
		R	S
Sales	₹ 7,20,000	₹ 4,80,000	₹ 3,20,000
Cost incurred after separation	₹ 48,000	₹ 40,000	₹ 32,000
Profit	25 % on sales	25% on cost	15% on sales

Total Fixed selling expenses are 10 % of total cost of sales, which are apportioned to the three products in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 2.

Prepare a statement showing apportionment of joint costs to the main product and the two by-products.

- (2) Explain the difference between Process costing and Job costing.



6

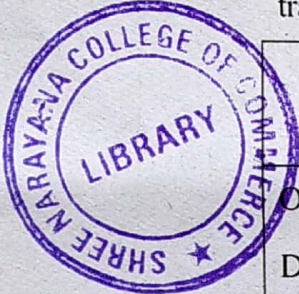
(B) State whether the following statements are true or false : (any four)

4

- (1) In Process Cost Accounts, abnormal loss is debited to Profit and Loss A/c.
- (2) Joint products means production of two or more same important item.
- (3) By-Product means product of less importance in comparison with main product.
- (4) Abnormal gain is written on credit side of the Process Account.
- (5) Normal loss is transferred to Costing Profit and Loss Account.
- (6) In process costing, if the actual loss is less than the normal loss, the difference is considered as abnormal loss.

2. (A) Atul Co. Ltd. produces a product that passes through two processes before it is transferred to finished stock. The following information is available for June-2018.

14



Particulars	Process-I (₹)	Process-II (₹)	Finished Stock (₹)
Opening stock	30,000	36,000	90,000
Direct Materials	60,000	63,000	—
Direct wages	44,800	45,000	—
Factory overheads	42,000	18,000	—
Closing stock	14,800	18,000	45,000
Inter process profit for Opening stock	—	6,000	33,000
Profit Percentage on transfer price to next process	25	20	—

Stock in processes are valued at prime cost and finished stock has been valued at the price at which it was received from process-II. Sales during the period were ₹ 5,60,000.

- Prepare and Compute :
- (a) Process Accounts showing profit at each stage
 - (b) Statement showing actually realized profit
 - (c) Stock valuation for Balance Sheet purpose.

OR

7

- (1) The following information is given in respect of process No.-3 for the month of April, 2018.

Opening stock - 2,000 units made up of :

Direct Materials - I.	₹ 12,350
Direct Materials - II.	₹ 13,200
Direct Labour.	₹ 17,500
Overheads.	₹ 11,000

Transferred from process No.-2 : 20,000 units @ ₹ 6.00 per unit.

Transferred to process No.-4 : 17,000 units

Expenditure incurred in process No.-3 :

Direct Materials.	₹ 30,000
Direct labour.	₹ 60,000
Overheads.	₹ 60,000

Scrap : 1,000 units

degree of completion : Direct materials -100%, Direct labour - 60%,
Overhead - 40%

Normal loss : 10% of production.

Scrapped units realized ₹ 4 per unit.

Closing stock : 4000 units

Degree of completion : Direct materials 80%, Direct labour - 60% and
overheads - 40%

According to average method, you are required to prepare :

- Statement of Equivalent production
- Statement of cost

- (2) The following information relating to production of process-II is available :

In process-II Opening Work-in-progress 2,000 units at ₹ 25,750

Degree of Completion : Materials - 80 %, Labour - 60%, overhead - 60 %

Transfer from process-I 53,000 units at ₹ 4,11,500

Transfer to process-III : 48,000 units

Units Scrapped : 2,000 units

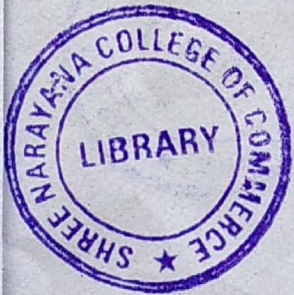
Degree of Completion : Materials – 100 %, Labour- 70%, overhead - 70 %

Closing stock : 5,000 units

Degree of Completion : Materials – 70 %. Labour - 50%, overhead - 50 %

Normal loss : 5% of production

Prepare Statement of equivalent production as per FIFO method.



8

(B) Select the correct answer for the following sub-questions : (any four)

4

(1) Product cost of process-I is ₹ 1,50,000. If profit is added at 25% on transfer price, show the amount of profit _____

- (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 37,500
(C) ₹ 30,000 (D) None of the above

(2) Information of process-X :

Total expenses	₹ 3,60,000
Total Cost	₹ 3,00,000
Total profit	₹ 60,000
Closing stock	₹ 18,000

Unrealized profit in closing stock will be as under :

- (A) ₹ 3,000 (B) ₹ 3,600
(C) ₹ 3,400 (D) ₹ 3,500

(3) Units introduced in process-1 : 30,000, Actual production 26,500 units. Normal wastage 5 % of input, then what will be the abnormal wastage units ?

- (A) 2,000 units (B) 3,500 units
(C) 2,500 units (D) 3,000 units

(4) The production cost of a process is ₹ 1,20,000. A profit of 25 % on transfer price is added while transferring the output to the next process. Calculate the transfer price.

- (A) ₹ 1,60,000 (B) ₹ 1,50,000
(C) ₹ 1,44,000 (D) None of the above

(5) Sales units 50,000, opening stock 8,000 units, closing stock 12,000 units, then production units will be

- (A) 54,000 units (B) 46,000 units
(C) 58,000 units (D) 62,000 units

(6) Particulars of Process-Z are as under :

Opening stock 4,000 units

(Degree of completion : material 80 %)

Finished goods : 33,000 units

Normal wastage : 2,000 units

Abnormal wastage : 2,000 units

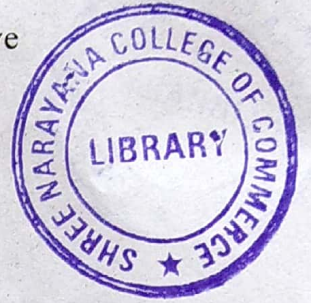
(Degree of completion : material 80%)

Closing stock : 3,000 units

(Degree of completion : material 100%)

What will be the equivalent units of material as per FIFO method ?

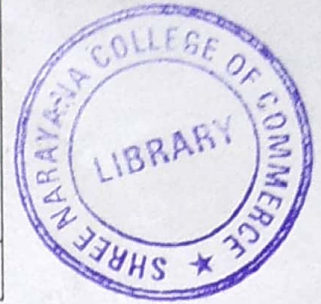
- (A) 38,400 units (B) 38,000 units
(C) 37,000 units (D) 37,400 units



3. (A) (1) The following data are obtained from the records of Amar Ltd.

14

Particulars	(₹)	(₹)
Sales (10,000 units @ ₹ 25)	—	2,50,000
Materials consumed	1,00,000	
Labour charges	50,000	
Variable overheads	25,000	
Fixed overheads	<u>45,000</u>	2,20,000
Profit		30,000



Calculate :

- The number of units of sales to reach Break-even point.
 - The sales needed to earn a profit of 20 % on sales.
 - The extra units which should be sold to obtained the present profit if it is proposed to reduce the selling price by 20%.
 - The selling price per unit to be fixed to bring down its break-even point to 5,625 units under present condition.
- (2) A company has a margin of safety at 20% and earned a profit of ₹ 8,00,000. If its contribution-sales ratio is 40%, calculate its current sales and fixed cost.

OR

- (1) A company manufactures two products X and Y, the details of which are given below.

Particulars	Product X	Product Y
Contribution per unit (₹)	60	40
Labour hours per unit (hours)	20	10
Total fixed overheads - ₹ 25,000		

If the labour is in short supply, then production of which product is profitable ? If 14,000 labour hours are available, and the maximum output of each product is 1,000 units, then how many units of each product should be manufactured to get the maximum profit ? Also, derive the amount of profit in that situation.

- (2) Write short notes on : (any two)
- Relevant cost
 - Opportunity cost
 - Utility of Break-even Analysis

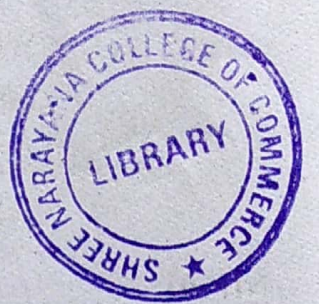


10

(B) Select the correct answer for the following sub-questions : (any **three**)

3

- (1) If margin of safety is 30 % ; P/V ratio is 60 % and sales ₹ 5,00,000, the profit will be as under :
- (A) ₹ 80,000
(B) ₹ 90,000
(C) ₹ 1,50,000
(D) ₹ 3,00,000
- (2) If P/V ratio is 60 %, Margin of safety is 30 % and sales is ₹ 8,00,000, then break-even point will be as under.
- (A) ₹ 4,80,000
(B) ₹ 5,60,000
(C) ₹ 3,20,000
(D) ₹ 5,00,000
- (3) Contribution = _____
- (A) Fixed cost + Loss
(B) Sales – Variable cost
(C) Fixed cost + Variable cost
(D) Selling price – Loss
- (4) Which of the following formula is true, to find out the profit ?
- (A) Profit = Sales – Variable cost
(B) Profit = Contribution – Fixed cost
(C) Profit = Sales – Fixed cost
(D) None of the above
- (5) Selling price of a unit is ₹ 15 per unit. Variable cost is ₹ 9 per unit Fixed cost is ₹ 60,000. Calculate the sales required to earn a profit of ₹ 4,000.
- (A) ₹ 1,50,000
(B) ₹ 1,60,000
(C) ₹ 1,40,000
(D) ₹ 1,65,000



4. (A) Shankar Ltd. and Parvati Ltd. were amalgamated on and from 1-4-2017. A new company Ganesh Ltd. was formed to take over the business of the existing companies.

Liabilities	Shankar Ltd. (₹)	Parvati Ltd. (₹)	Assets	Shankar Ltd. (₹)	Parvati Ltd. (₹)
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	18,00,000	15,00,000	Land & Building	15,00,000	9,00,000
12% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	6,00,000	4,50,000	Plant & Machinery	9,00,000	6,00,000
General Reserve	4,50,000	3,00,000	Investments	6,00,000	3,00,000
Investment Allowance reserve	1,50,000	90,000	Stock	3,90,000	2,10,000
Export Profit Reserve	2,40,000	1,20,000	Debtors	3,00,000	4,50,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,80,000	1,21,500	Cash & Bank	1,95,000	3,76,500
12% Debentures	1,50,000	1,05,000			
Creditors	2,70,000	1,20,000			
Bills Payables	45,000	30,000			
	38,85,000	28,36,500		38,85,000	28,36,500

Additional Information :

- (1) 12% Debentures of Shankar Ltd. and Parvati Ltd. are discharged by Ganesh Ltd. by issuing such number of its 15% debentures of ₹ 100 each so as to maintain the same amount of interest.
- (2) Ganesh Ltd. will issue 4 equity shares for each 3 equity shares of Shankar Ltd. and 3 equity shares for each 4 equity shares of Parvati Ltd. The shares are to be issued at ₹ 110 each, having face value of ₹ 100 each.
- (3) Preference shares holders of the two companies are issued equivalent number of 15% Preference shares of Ganesh Ltd. each of ₹ 100 at a price of ₹ 120 per share.
- (4) Statutory reserves are to be maintained for 2 more years.

You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of Ganesh Ltd. after the amalgamation has been carried out on the basis of following assumptions:

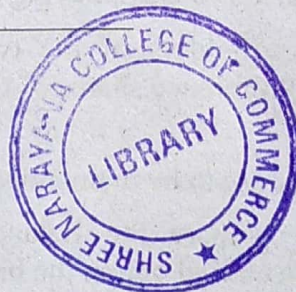
Amalgamation is in the nature of merger. **OR** Amalgamation is in the nature of purchase.

OR



12

- (1) Explain amalgamation in the form of merger and in the form of purchase under standard 14 (AS-14). 7
- (2) What is amalgamation of companies? Discuss the purpose of amalgamation. 7
- (B) Select the correct answer for the following sub-questions : (any **three**) 3
- (1) If amalgamation is in the _____, the General Reserve or Profit and Loss A/c balance will not be shown in the balance sheet.
- (A) Consideration method (B) Net Assets method
(C) Form of purchase (D) Form of merger
- (2) When the Vendor (seller) company agrees to bear liquidation expenses, it will debited _____
- (A) Profit and Loss A/c (B) Goodwill A/c
(C) Realisation A/c (D) Bank A/c
- (3) When Net Assets are less than the Purchase Consideration, the difference will be _____.
- (A) Credited to General Reserve A/c
(B) Credited to Capital Reserve A/c
(C) Debited to Goodwill A/c
(D) Debited to Profit and Loss A/c
- (4) In case of _____, one existing company takes over the business of another company and no new company is formed.
- (A) Reconstruction (B) Amalgamation
(C) Absorption (D) None of the above
- (5) Akash Co.'s Balance sheet shown Fixed Assets ₹ 8,00,000. The book value of fixed assets is 25 % more than market value, calculate the market value of the fixed assets.
- (A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 6,00,000
(C) ₹ 6,40,000 (D) ₹ 10,66,667



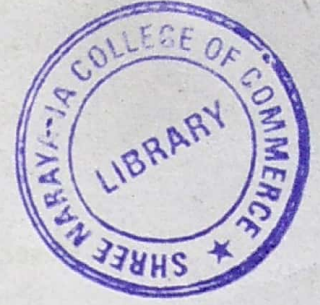
Seat No. : _____

13

NG-140

November-2018

B.Com., Sem.-V

**CE-301 (A) : Accountancy
(Management Accountancy)**

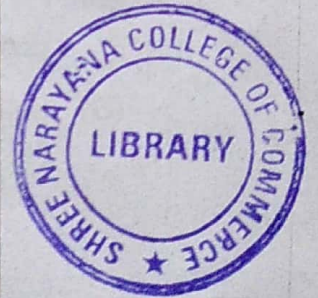
Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (A) Prepare Trend Percentages Statements from the following Balance Sheets :

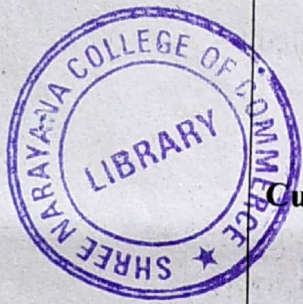
14

Particulars	31-03-2016	31-03-2017	31-03-2018
Fixed Assets			
Goodwill	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Land-Building	14,80,000	16,80,000	16,40,000
Machinery	12,00,000	11,20,000	12,80,000
Furniture	4,80,000	4,40,000	6,00,000
Total	35,60,000	36,40,000	39,20,000
Current Assets			
Debtors	2,00,000	3,60,000	2,80,000
Cash	4,00,000	7,20,000	8,00,000
Bank Balance	80,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Bills Receivables	40,000	80,000	1,20,000
Other Current Assets	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
Total	8,80,000	17,20,000	17,60,000
	44,40,000	53,60,000	56,80,000



19

Liabilities :			
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Reference Share Capital	4,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
Total	16,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000
Reserve & Surplus			
General Reserve	5,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000
P & L A/c.	1,60,000	1,20,000	80,000
Securities Premium	2,80,000	3,60,000	4,00,000
Total	9,40,000	10,80,000	12,80,000
Long Term Liabilities			
Bank Loan	8,80,000	11,20,000	12,00,000
Debentures	4,00,000	3,60,000	3,20,000
Total	12,80,000	14,80,000	15,20,000
Current Liabilities :			
Bills Payable	2,40,000	1,60,000	2,00,000
Creditors	1,60,000	1,20,000	1,00,000
Provision for tax	1,40,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Employee's Fund	80,000	1,40,000	1,80,000
Total	6,20,000	6,00,000	6,80,000
	44,40,000	53,60,000	56,80,000



OR

- (1) Explain the difference between Management Accountancy and Financial Accountancy. 7
- (2) What is Management Accountancy ? Discuss its scope. 7
- (B) Select the correct option and show necessary calculation : (any four) 4
 - (1) Objective of Management Accounting is
 - (a) to help management by using total accounting data.
 - (b) to prepare Financial Accounts only.
 - (c) to prepare accounts of cost only.
 - (d) to prepare and present financial reports before shareholders.

15



- (2) _____ is not used in Management Accountancy.
- (a) Unit costing (c) Marginal costing
(b) Budgetary control (d) Standard costing
- (3) To whom Management Accountancy is most useful ?
- (a) Managers (c) Investors
(b) Creditors (d) Shareholders
- (4) In Management Accountancy profit must be calculated keeping in view of asset valuation on their
- (a) replacement value (c) cost price after depreciation
(b) basic price (d) policy is not decided
- (5) Which of the following tools and techniques are not used by management accountancy ?
- (a) Operating costing (c) Standard costing
(b) Budgetary control (d) Marginal costing
- (6) The various reports prepared in management accountancy are presented to
- (a) various levels of management (c) shareholders
(b) SEBI (d) creditors

2. (A) The following are the Balance Sheets of Deval Limited as on 31-03-17 and 31-03-18 : 14

Liabilities	31-03-17	31-03-18	Assets	31-03-17	31-03-18
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	10,00,000	12,00,000	Land & Building	10,00,000	12,00,000
10% Pref. Shares of ₹ 100 each	6,00,000	6,00,000	Machinery	7,00,000	8,00,000
12% Debentures	2,00,000	2,00,000	Furniture & Fixtures	3,00,000	4,00,000
General Reserve	1,40,000	2,40,000	Debtors	2,40,000	4,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	2,60,000	1,60,000	Bills Receivable	1,00,000	1,00,000
Bank Overdraft	2,00,000	2,60,000	Stock	3,80,000	60,000
Creditors	2,40,000	3,00,000	Cash & Bank		
Bills Payable	1,60,000	2,00,000	Balance	80,000	2,00,000
	28,00,000	31,60,000		28,00,000	31,60,000

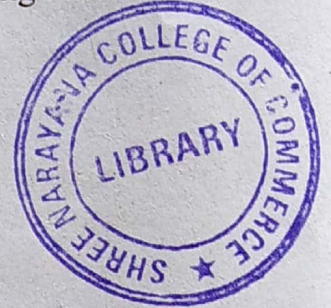
16

Additional Information :

Particulars	31-03-17 ₹	31-03-18 ₹
Total Purchases (Cash purchases are 2/5 of credit purchases)	12,60,000	19,60,000
Net profit (After interest and tax, tax rate is 50%)	2,00,000	3,50,000
Credit Sales (75% of total sales)	6,00,000	7,20,000

From the above information, calculate the following accounting ratios :

- (1) Current ratio
- (2) Rate of return on capital employed
- (3) Creditors ratio (360 days to be taken for the year)
- (4) Rate of return on equity shareholder's funds
- (5) Capital gearing ratio
- (6) Long term funds to fixed assets
- (7) Net profit ratio



OR

- (1) Explain the utility of Ratio Analysis. 7
- (2) The following is the Balance Sheet of the Dolly Ltd. as at 31-03-2018 : 7

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Share Capital	60,000	Plant & Machinery	1,20,000
Reserves	41,400	Stock of goods	30,000
Debentures	60,000	Debtors	7,000
Creditors	10,000	Bills Receivable	3,000
Bills Payable	4,000	Cash	15,400
	1,75,400		1,75,400

Total sales ₹ 1,20,000, Net profit ₹ 24,000 for the year 2017-18. From the above information, calculate the following ratios and explain what they show :

- (1) Current Ratio
- (2) Liquidity Ratio
- (3) Net Profit Ratio
- (4) Net profit to Sales Ratio

(B) Select the correct option and show necessary calculation : (any **four**) 4

- (1) Operating ratio of a company is 80%. Its sale is ₹ 10,00,000. Sales return is ₹ 1,00,000. If operating expenses are ₹ 50,000, find out cost of goods sold.
 - (a) ₹ 6,25,000
 - (b) ₹ 6,70,000
 - (c) ₹ 7,30,000
 - (d) ₹ 7,70,000
- (2) A company has issued debentures of ₹ 60,000, its preference share capital is ₹ 90,000 and equity share capital is ₹ 6,00,000, then the capital gearing ratio will be as under :
 - (a) 15%
 - (b) 25%
 - (c) 10%
 - (d) 50%

17

- (3) While calculating Liquid Ratio which assets will be excluded from current assets ?
 (a) Bank Overdraft (b) Stock in trade
 (c) Debtors (d) Bills receivable
- (4) Which assets is not included while calculating the rate of return on investment ?
 (a) Fixed (b) Fictitious
 (c) Current (d) Intangible
- (5) Which of the following is the general ideal measurement for Current Ratio ?
 (a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1
 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 3 : 1
- (6) A company has cash of ₹ 40,000, Bank Balance ₹ 1,80,000, instantly encashable securities of ₹ 1,00,000 and liquid liabilities of ₹ 4,80,000. Find out Acid-Test Ratio.
 (a) 1 : 1 (b) 0.67 : 1
 (c) 1.5 : 1 (d) 0.40 : 1

3. (A) The Balance Sheets of Neha Co. Ltd. as on 31-03-17 and 31-03-18 are given below. Prepare Cash Flow Statement :

14

Liabilities	31-03-17	31-03-18	Assets	31-03-17	31-03-18
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Equity Shares Capital	6,80,000	10,00,000	Goodwill	32,000	24,000
General Reserve	4,80,000	5,60,000	Land & Building	13,80,000	17,00,000
Capital Reserve	-	30,000	Machinery	8,00,000	7,40,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	1,40,000	1,90,000	Investments	3,00,000	2,30,000
10% Debentures	7,60,000	3,60,000	Stock	2,20,000	2,50,000
Creditors	2,60,000	1,60,000	Debtors	3,20,000	4,00,000
Bills Payable	1,40,000	1,80,000	Bills Receivable	1,80,000	1,00,000
Provision for Income Tax	2,20,000	2,10,000	Cash & Bank	40,000	60,000
Provision for depreciation on fixed assets	5,60,000	7,40,000	Preliminary Expenses	40,000	30,000
Proposed Dividend	72,000	90,000			
Unpaid Dividend (2016-17)	-	14,000			
	33,12,000	35,34,000		33,12,000	35,34,000



18

During the year 2017-18 the company :

- (1) Sold one machine for ₹ 75,600, the cost of which was ₹ 1,40,000 and the depreciation provided on it was ₹ 50,000.
- (2) Redeemed debentures at 5% premium.
- (3) Sold some investments at a profit, which was credited to capital reserve.
- (4) Depreciation provided on Land-Building was ₹ 90,000 and on machinery was ₹ 1,40,000.
- (5) Proposed dividend of last year was paid and income tax of ₹ 1,20,000 of last year was also paid.

Note : All calculations are to be shown as a part of your answer.

OR

- (1) Calculate Cash Flow from operating activities from the following details :

Particulars	31-03-17 ₹	31-03-18 ₹
Profit & Loss Account	2,00,000	1,40,000
General Reserve	60,000	1,00,000
15% Debentures	2,00,000	3,00,000
Creditors	1,20,000	1,00,000
Debtors	2,40,000	1,80,000
Stock	1,40,000	1,70,000
Goodwill	60,000	40,000
Debentures Discount	-	6,000

During the year 15% debentures were issued at 10% discount.

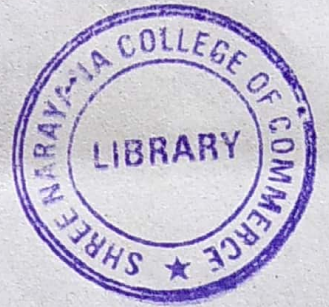
- (2) Difference between Cash Flow Statement and Fund Flow Statement. 7
- (B) Select the correct option and show necessary calculation : (any three) 3
 - (1) Which of the following statement is not correct ?
 - (a) Bought furniture of ₹ 20,000.... It is cash outflow
 - (b) Paid advance income tax ₹ 50,000.... No effect on cash flow
 - (c) Purchased goods of ₹ 30,000 on credit.... No effect on cash flow
 - (d) Issued equity shares of face value of ₹ 2,00,000 at 10% premium for cash consideration....It is cash inflow.
 - (2) Which of the following items is not a cash inflow ?
 - (a) Borrowing or incurring any liability
 - (b) Repayment of loans and debentures
 - (c) Sale of fixed assets or investment
 - (d) Earning operating profit.
 - (3) A company's Investment A/c. shows ₹ 6,00,000 as opening balance and ₹ 7,20,000 as closing balance. Some of the investments were sold at a price of ₹ 80,000 during the year and new investments worth ₹ 2,40,000 were purchased. Find out the loss on the sale of investments during the year.
 - (a) ₹ 80,000
 - (b) ₹ 40,000
 - (c) ₹ 1,00,000
 - (d) ₹ 1,20,000

- (4) Fund Flow Statement and Cash Flow Statement are presented to
 (a) Foreman (b) Board of Directors
 (c) Production Manager (d) Sales Managers
- (5) Provision for taxation was ₹ 96,000 on 31-03-2017 and ₹ 1,12,000 on 31-03-2018. Income tax of ₹ 84,000 was paid during the year. What amount of provision for taxation should be made during the year ?
 (a) ₹ 90,000 (b) ₹ 1,00,000
 (c) ₹ 96,000 (d) ₹ 1,12,000

4. (A) From following particulars of Harshal Ltd. prepare Cash Budget for three months ending on 31-03-2018 :

14

Month	Sales ₹	Closing Stock ₹	Total Overhead ₹
November 2017	1,60,000	20,000	24,000
December 2017	2,00,000	30,000	30,000
January 2018	2,40,000	50,000	40,000
February 2018	3,20,000	60,000	36,000
March 2018	2,80,000	55,000	40,000
April 2018	3,00,000	50,000	30,000



Additional Information :

- (1) Bank balance of ₹ 1,00,000 as on 1-1-2018.
- (2) Good sold at $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit on cost price.
- (3) Purchase is in cash basis.
- (4) 40% of the total sales in cash. 50% amount of the credit sales is received during the first month after the sales and rest amount is received during the second month after the sales.
- (5) The total overhead include the fixed indirect expenses of ₹ 10,000 per month, the same is paid during same month. Variable indirect expenses paid during the month that follows.
- (6) An old machine will be sold at ₹ 60,000 in the month of Feb. 2018.
- (7) A new machine will be purchase at ₹ 1,00,000 during the month of Feb. 2018. The 80% of the payment will be made at the time of its delivery and the rest of the amount will be paid during the month that follows.
- (8) Income tax ₹ 20,000 is to be paid in Feb. 2018.

OR

- (1) Write short notes on : "Zero-base Budgeting".

7

20

(2) The selling expenses of "RP" Co. Ltd. for the last budget period are as under :

Expense Information	Ahmedabad ₹	Rajkot ₹	Surat ₹	Total ₹
Commission on sales	3,000	2,400	2,800	8,200
Selling Expenses	2,400	3,200	1,600	7,200
Warehouse Wages	2,800	3,000	2,600	8,400
Warehouse Expenses	1,600	1,800	1,200	4,600
Salaries	1,400	1,600	1,000	4,000
Rent & Rates	600	800	600	2,000
Advertising	800	1,000	400	2,200
	12,600	13,800	10,200	36,600

During the ensuing budget period, following changes are to be made :

- (1) Commission in each area is to be increased by 5%.
- (2) Warehouse wages in case of Ahmedabad and Surat will increase by 3%.
- (3) Salaries will increase by ₹ 100, ₹ 120 and ₹ 80 in each area respectively.
- (4) Rent in each area will increase by 5%.
- (5) In Surat advertisement expenses will increase by ₹ 200.

You are required to prepare the selling expenses budget for the ensuing period.

(B) Select the correct option and show necessary calculation : (any **three**)

- (1) Which of the following is not a purpose of budgeting ?
 - (a) Budgeting forces advance planning.
 - (b) It requires approval for routine spending.
 - (c) It communicates management's policies to subordinates.
 - (d) It determines price for internal services.
- (2) 'DP' Ltd. wants to prepare materials utilization budget for the next term for which the targets production is of 80000 units. 2 kgs of raw material is used per unit. Opening stocks of raw material is 24000 kgs, which is to be reduced by 25% at the end of budget period.

Determine material consumption budget from the following information.

- (a) 148000
 - (b) 160000
 - (c) 172000
 - (d) 163000
- (3) _____ is a method of evaluating each proposal programme and operation before it is included in budget.
 - (a) Cash budget
 - (b) Zero-base budgeting
 - (c) Sales budget
 - (d) Production budget
 - (4) Cash budget is useful tool for
 - (a) Tax planning
 - (b) Financial planning
 - (c) Purchase planning
 - (d) Sales planning
 - (5) Wages of January and February are ₹ 24,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. Time lag is $\frac{1}{3}$ month. Calculate amount to be paid in February.
 - (a) ₹ 8,000
 - (b) ₹ 28,000
 - (c) ₹ 26,000
 - (d) ₹ 54,000

21

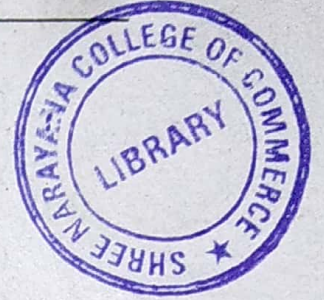
Seat No. : _____

NH-134

November-2018

B. Com., Sem.-V

**CC-302 : Commerce
(Marketing Management in Practices)**



Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures to the right indicate marks allotted to each question.

(A) Discuss the meaning and characteristics of customer-relationship management. **14**

OR

(1) Explain the factors affecting marketing of services. **7**

(2) Explain in brief the methods of measuring customers satisfaction. **7**

(B) Answers in short : (Any **four**) **4**

(1) What is marketing of services ?

(2) What is customer life-time value ?

(3) Explain the types of service marketing.

(4) State any two characteristics of services.

(5) State the types of product supporting services.

(6) What are the two components of Customer Management Programme ?

2. (A) What is Retail Business ? Explain the importance of retail business. **14**

OR

(1) Discuss the spread of retail chain in India. **7**

(2) Define retailing and discuss the types of retailing. **7**

(B) Answer the following question in brief : (Any **four**) **4**

(1) State any two factors responsible for the spread of shopping malls in India.

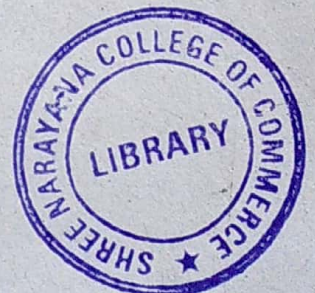
(2) Give any names of global retailers in Indian market.

(3) Give the meaning of margin free distribution channel.

(4) State any two bases of measuring efficiency of retailing.

(5) Explain the characteristics of retail business.

(6) Explain any two activities of retailing.



22

3. (A) Discuss the meaning of Rural Marketing. Explain its importance.

OR

- (1) State the factors affecting to Rural Communication.
- (2) Explain the – Drivers of Rural Market.

- (B) Answer in one or two lines : (Any **three**)

- (1) State any two segmentation of rural market.
- (2) What is Sales-Force Management ?
- (3) Give any two special characteristics of rural salesmen.
- (4) State any four communication media which are useful in market.
- (5) Explain the products strategy in rural area.

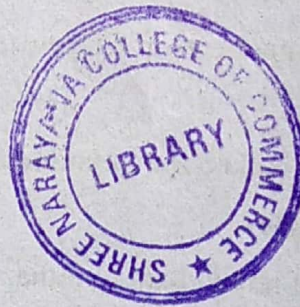
4. (A) Explain the advantages and limitations of case study.

OR

- (1) What is case study ? Explain its objectives.
- (2) Write down guiding principles to make case study effective.

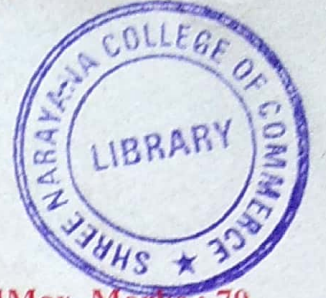
- (B) Answer the following question in brief : (Any **three**)

- (1) Give the full form of RUDI.
- (2) What is SWOT Analysis ?
- (3) Give the full form of FMCG.
- (4) What is PDS and NGOs ?
- (5) How many teams of RUDI are there ?



NI-127

November-2018

B.Com., Sem.-V**Commercial Communication-V**

[Max. Marks : 70]

Time : 2:30 Hours]

Instruction : Figures in the right side in the parenthesis indicate marks.

1. (A) Answer any **three** questions in brief ; 9
- (1) Describe the king in the story The Lady, or The Tiger.
 - (2) What did Della decide to do in order to buy a gift for her husband ?
 - (3) What did the sniper do to satisfy his curiosity at the end of the story ?
 - (4) What happened when the black boy went to the grocery store by himself for the first time ?
 - (5) How had the astrologer mastered the art ?
- (B) Write a short note on any **one** : 8
- (1) The title for this story – The Gift of the Magi.
 - (2) The ironic ending of the story – *The Sniper*
 - (3) The theme of the story – *An Astrologer's Day*
2. Write a simple questionnaire on any **one** :
- (1) Life-style and socio-economic conditions of factory workers.
 - (2) College Students' views on CBCS-Semester System.
 - (3) Consumers' Preference for a Mobile Phone.
3. Write a suitable letter to the Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Sabarnati Branch, Ahmedabad asking for a loan against your existing life insurance policy. 17

OR

Write a suitable letter on behalf of Mr. Arnav Solanki to the Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Motera branch, Ahmedabad intimating change of correspondence address.

4. Do as directed :

(A) Match the following :

- | A | B |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Caveat emptor | Out of goodness |
| (2) Ex-gratia | Let the buyer beware |
| (3) Debris | As a matter of form |
| (4) Pro forma | a gap or missing part |
| (5) Mala fide | Wreckage |
| (6) Lacuna | In bad faith |

(B) Give meanings of the following :

Ex-officio, Locus standi, Pro rata

(C) Choose the appropriate option:

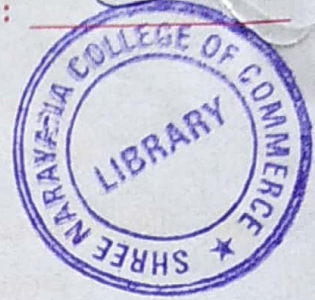
- (1) What lent an interest to the day of trial on the part of onlookers ?
 - (a) Element of humour
 - (b) Element of uncertainty
 - (c) Desire for good food
- (2) Which of her possessions did Della decide to sell in order to buy her husband's gift ?
 - (a) Her beautiful hairs
 - (b) Her golden necklace
 - (c) Her diamond ring
- (3) Where was the sniper hit ?
 - (a) In his left forearm
 - (b) In his right shoulder
 - (c) In his right forearm
- (4) What did the mother give to the little boy on his third visit ?
 - (a) Money, note and a stick
 - (b) Money
 - (c) Money and a note
- (5) 'Bombay Ice-Cream', 'Delhi Almond' and 'Raja's Delicacy' were the names used for which item ?
 - (a) Candy floss
 - (b) Roasted peanuts
 - (c) Fried groundnuts

(D) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE :

- (1) The princess knew the secret of the doors even before her lover's trial began.
- (2) Della had collected enough money to buy her husband an extravagant gift.
- (3) The enemy that the sniper had killed was actually his commander.
- (4) That night the author won the right to the streets of Memphis.
- (5) The astrologer wore a saffron-coloured turban around his head.



25
Seat No. : _____



NJ-107

November-2018

B.Com., Sem.-V

CC-305 : Statistics-V
(New Course)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) All questions are compulsory.
 - (2) Figures on right side indicates marks.
 - (3) Simple calculator can be used.
 - (4) Graphs will be given on request.

1. (A) (i) What is Integration ? State its any four results. 7
(ii) Find the values of following : 7

(a) $\int (4x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x + 4) dx$

(b) $\int \frac{1}{x+2} dx$

(c) $\int \frac{x+2}{2x+5} dx$

OR

- (i) Explain the meaning of definite integration and its any four results. 7
(ii) Find the values of following : 7

(a) $\int_3^4 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{7-x}} dx$

(b) $\int_0^6 x(6-x)^3 dx$

(c) $\int \left(\frac{x^4-1}{x^2} \right) dx$



26

- (1) સાનુક્રમનો સિદ્ધાંત અને 36-નિયંત્રણ સીમાઓ વિશે ટૂંકમાં વર્ણન કરો. 7
- (2) કોઈ એક ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયામાંથી 100 વસ્તુઓનો એક એવા 10 નિદર્શો લેવામાં આવ્યા હતાં. જેમાં ખામીવાળી વસ્તુઓ અનુક્રમે 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 8, 3, 8, 9 અને 10 જોવા મળેલ તો આ ઉપરથી ખામી પ્રમાણનો આલેખ દોરો અને ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયા વિશે તમારા નિર્ણયો જણાવો. 7

(B) નીચેનામાંથી કોઈપણ ત્રણના જવાબ આપો : 3

- (1) C-આલેખની નિયંત્રણ સીમાઓ શોધવાનાં સૂત્ર આપો.
- (2) ગુણાત્મક આલેખમાં નીચલી નિયંત્રણ સીમાની નીચે પડતાં બિંદુઓને કયા બિંદુઓ કહેવામાં આવે છે ?
- (3) np-આલેખની નિયંત્રણ સીમાઓ કયા વિતરણ પર આધારિત છે ?
- (4) A_2 શોધવાનું સૂત્ર આપો.
- (5) ચલનાત્મક આલેખની નિયંત્રણ સીમાઓ કયા વિતરણ પર આધારિત છે ?

4. (A) (1) સમજાવો : 7

- (i) સ્વીકાર્ય ગુણવત્તા ધોરણ
- (ii) સમૂહ અસહ્ય ખામી પ્રમાણ
- (iii) ઉત્પાદકનું જોખમ

(2) એક નિદર્શન યોજનાં (100, 10, 0) માટે O.C. વક્ર દોરો. 7

અથવા

(1) સમજાવો : 7

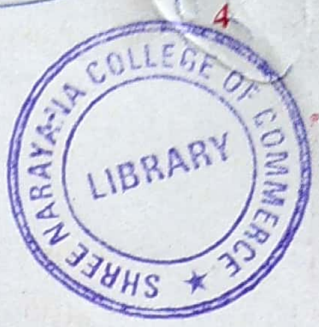
- (i) સરેરાશ નિદર્શ સંખ્યા
- (ii) સરેરાશ નિર્ગમ ગુણવત્તા
- (iii) સરેરાશ કુલ તપાસ

(2) એક નિદર્શન યોજના (1000, 100, 2) માટે ખામી પ્રમાણ $P' = 0.01, 0.02, 0.03$ હોય ત્યારે ASN, ATI અને AOQ ની કિંમતો મેળવો. [$e^{-1} = 0.37, e^{-2} = 0.14, e^{-3} = 0.05$] 7

(B) નીચેનામાંથી કોઈપણ ત્રણનો જવાબ આપો : 3

- (1) કોઈ એક નિદર્શન યોજના માટે $P_a = 0.93$ હોય તો ઉત્પાદકનું જોખમ શોધો.
- (2) એક નિદર્શન યોજનાં (200, 20, 2) નો અર્થ સમજાવો.
- (3) O.C. વક્રનો કોઈ એક ગુણધર્મ જણાવો.
- (4) જ્યારે નિદર્શમાં ખામી પ્રમાણ વધે તેમ સમૂહ સ્વીકૃતિની સંભાવના વધે છે. આ વિધાન સાચું છે કે ખોટું.
- (5) આપેલ બે એક નિદર્શન યોજના A અને B માટે કોઈ એક ખામી પ્રમાણ માટે ATI ની કિંમત અનુક્રમે 250 અને 450 હોય તો કઈ યોજના વધુ સારી છે તેમ કહી શકાય ?

27



(B) Answer any **two** from the following :

(i) Find total revenue formula if $MR = 5 + 4x^2$

(ii) Find total cost formula if $MC = \frac{x}{10} + 50$

(iii) Find the value of $\int_4^9 \sqrt{x} dx$

2. (A) (i) Explain the meaning of Poisson distribution and describe its uses. 7
- (ii) There are 100 misprints in a book of 200 pages. Find the probability of :
 (i) 0 misprint (ii) 1 misprint and (iii) at the most 2 misprints if a page is selected at random. [$e^{-0.5} = 0.6065$] 7

OR

- (i) Explain the meaning of hypergeometric distribution and describe its characteristics. 7
- (ii) There are 50 screws in a packet in which 4% are defective. A sample of 20 screws are taken. Find the probability that not a single screw is defective. Also obtain mean and variance of defective screws. 7

(B) Answer any **two** from the following : 4

- (i) State formula to find mean and variance of Poisson distribution.
- (ii) In which cases does binomial distribution follows Poisson distribution.
- (iii) If for a Poisson distribution $P(x = 2) = P(x = 3)$. Find its Mean.

3. (A) (i) Describe different types of variations observed in a produced item. 7
- (ii) Draw \bar{X} & R chart from the following data : 7

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\bar{X}	40	42	38	36	39	42	41	40	41	43
R	2	3	5	1	0	3	2	1	4	2

[$A_2 = 0.58, D_3 = 0, D_4 = 2.12$]

OR

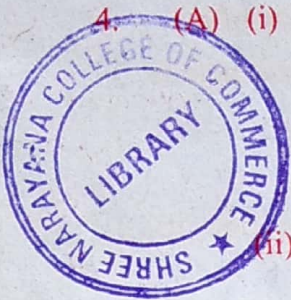
- (i) Describe in short theory of runs and 36-control limits. 7
- (ii) 10 Samples each of 100 items are taken from the production process. The number of defective items in each sample are respectively 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 8, 3, 8, 9 and 10. Draw T-chart for this and give your conclusions about the production process. 7

28

(B) Answer any **three** from the following :

3

- (i) Give the formula to find control limits of C-chart.
- (ii) What are the points called falling below. Lower control limits in control chart in attributes ?
- (iii) The control limits of np-chart are based on which distribution ?
- (iv) Give the formula to find A_2 .
- (v) The control limits of control chart (variable) are based on which distribution ?



4. (A) (i) Explain :

- (a) Acceptable quality level
- (b) Lot tolerance proportion defective
- (c) Producer's Risk

7

(ii) Draw O.C. curves for single sampling plan. (100, 10, 0)

7

OR

(i) Explain :

- (a) Average sample number
- (b) Average outgoing quality
- (c) Average total inspection

7

(ii) Find the values at ASN, ATI and AOQ for single sampling plan (1000, 100, 2) for fraction defective $P' = 0.01, 0.02, 0.03$.

7

$$[e^{-1} = 0.37, e^{-2} = 0.14, e^{-3} = 0.05]$$

(B) Answer any **three** from the following :

3

- (i) Find producer's risk for single sampling plan for which $P_a = 0.93$.
- (ii) Explain the meaning of single sampling plan (200, 20, 2).
- (iii) State any one characteristic of an O.C. curve.
- (iv) When in any single sampling plan probability of acceptance increase with increase of fraction defective – This statement is true or false.
- (v) For two single sampling plan A and B, the values of ATI are 250 and 450. Which plan is better ?

