

Seat No. : _____

OC-126

October-2019

B.Com., Sem.-V

CE-301(A) : Cost & Finance Accounting – I

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (a) A product passes through three processes A, B and C in SAM Company. 20,000 units of raw materials were introduced in process A at ₹ 20 per unit. 14

Particulars	Process – A	Process – B	Process – C
Sundry Materials	20,000	30,000	10,000
Labour	1,00,000	1,60,000	1,30,000
Indirect expenses	20,820	17,360	20,480
Normal wastage	3%	4%	3%
Actual wastage	4%	5%	2.5%
Yield of wastage			
Per unit	2.5	5	10

Prepare the process Accounts with Abnormal Wastage and Abnormal gain accounts.

OR

- (a) (1) Product A yields by-product B and C. The joint expenses of manufacture are as under. 7

	₹
Materials	20,000
Labour	4,000
Overhead Expenses	16,000
	40,000

Separate expenses are as under :

	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)
Materials	3,000	2,600	2,000
Labour	400	300	200
Overhead expenses	1,600	1,100	800
	5,000	4,000	3,000
Selling price	60,000	48,000	40,000
Estimated profit on sales	30%	25%	20%

Show how would you allocate joint expenses of production.

- (2) Write short notes on :
- (1) Joint product and by-product.
 - (2) Normal and Abnormal loss

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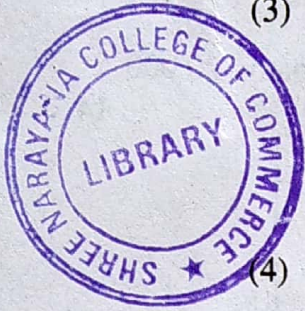
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P.T.O.

(b) In the following sub questions more than **one** answer is given, of which only **one** answer is correct. You have to select the correct answer : (any **four**)

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- (1) Units introduced 10000 units, actual production 8500 units, Normal wastage 10% of input. Find out the units of abnormal wastage.
 (a) 1500 units (b) 1000 units (c) 500 units (d) 850 units
- (2) In which of the following industry process costing is not implemented ?
 (a) Dairy product (b) Soap industry
 (c) Construction work (d) Rubber industry
- (3) Combined product means _____
 (a) Production of two items of same cost.
 (b) Production of two items of same selling price.
 (c) Production of two same important item.
 (d) Other product of low important.
- (4) From the following, which item is not relevant to process costing ?
 (a) Abnormal gain (b) By product
 (c) Escalation (d) Inter process profit
- (5) Per unit cost of final product will be equal to the per unit amount of abnormal loss or gain.
 (a) Incomplete (b) False (c) True (d) Can't say
- (6) Which item is not recorded in process accounts ?
 (a) Salary (b) Wages (c) Donation (d) Material



2. (a) The product of Rima Ltd. passes through three processes namely A, B and C, then it is transferred to finished goods stock. The information is given below for the year ended on 31st March 2018.

14

Particulars	Process-A (₹)	Process-B (₹)	Process-C (₹)	Finished Stock (₹)
Opening Stock	40,000	56,000	20,000	1,20,000
Direct Materials	60,000	84,000	1,52,000	-
Direct Wages	80,000	60,000	44,000	-
Factory Overheads	48,000	24,000	1,60,000	-
Closing Stock	20,000	24,000	16,000	60,000
Inter process profit for opening stock	-	8,000	8,000	44,000
Profit percentage on transfer price	25%	20%	25%	-

Stock in process are valued at prime cost and finished goods closing stock has been valued at a price from which it is received from process C. Sales during the year was ₹ 16,00,000.

Prepare :

- (1) All Process Accounts
- (2) Finished Goods Stock Account
- (3) Statement of actual realized profit

OR

(a) Kamal Ltd., furnished the following data in respect of Process No. 1 for the March 2018.

14

- (1) Opening stock of work in process 3000 units at total cost of ₹ 15,000.
- (2) Input of material 30000 units at total cost of ₹ 90,750.
- (3) Direct labour incurred ₹ 1,09,200
- (4) Production overheads ₹ 53,100
- (5) Unit scrapped 3,750
- (6) Closing stock of work in process (?) units.
- (7) 27000 units were completed and transferred to next process.
- (8) Normal loss is 10% of total input (opening stock + unit introduced)
- (9) Wastage is sold at ₹ 2 per unit
- (10) Degree of completion

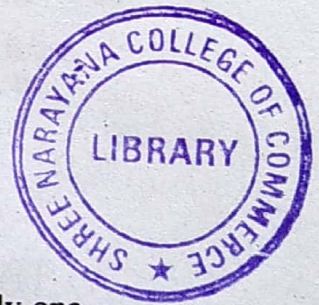
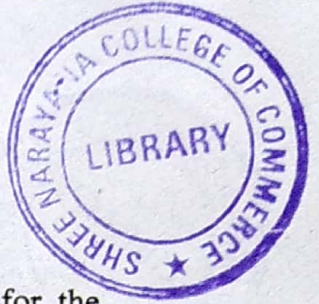
	Opening Stock	Closing Stock	Abnormal wastage
Materials	40%	80%	100%
Labour	50%	60%	100%
Overheads	60%	40%	100%

Prepare :

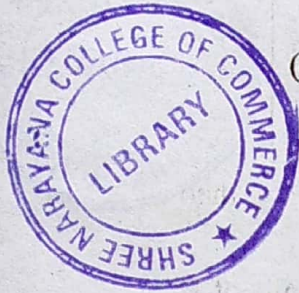
- (1) Statement of Equivalent production (on the basis of FIFO method)
 - (2) Statement of Cost
 - (3) Valuation Statement
 - (4) Process Account
- (b) In the following sub questions more than one answers is given of which only one is correct. You have to select correct answers : (any four)

4

- (1) One may use the "Three columnar method" to prepare process account to calculate the unrealized profit in stocks and to calculate the transfer price :
 - (a) Incomplete (b) False (c) True (d) Can't say
- (2) Production cost of Process No. 1 is ₹ 50,000 if profit is added at 20% on transfer price or 25% on production cost, show the amount of profit in both the cases.
 - (a) ₹ 10,000 and 10,000 (b) ₹ 12,500 and 10,000
 - (c) ₹ 12,500 and 12,500 (d) None of these



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- (3) To find out the expected cost of finished production, the stock of work in progress is to be converted into finished units for each element of the cost.
- (a) Incomplete (b) False
(c) True (d) Can't say
- (4) In equivalent production of process account, which statement is to be prepared to find material cost per unit ?
- (a) Statement of equivalent production
(b) Process account
(c) Statement of cost
(d) Statement of evaluation
- (5) Which one of the following enterprises would most likely use a process costing system ?
- (a) Bakery (b) Printing press
(c) Beer brewery (d) Motor garage
- (6) In Process 'A' Account :

Particulars	Total	Cost	Profit	Particulars	Total	Cost	Profit
Total	4,00,000	3,50,000	50,000				

Closing stock ₹ 20,000, Cost of closing stock of process 'A' is as under :

- (a) ₹ 22,857 (b) ₹ 25,000
(c) ₹ 17,500 (d) Nil

3. (a) (1) The details of Ganesh Ltd., are as follows :

Year	Unit Sold	Result (₹)
2017	10500	15,000 loss
2018	13500	15,000 profit

Find out :

- (1) Fixed expenses
(2) Break even point (in unit)
(3) The profit at sales at 15000 units
(4) Required sales in units to earn a profit of ₹ 60,000
- (2) The ratio of variable cost to sales is 70%, the break point occurs at 60%, of the capacity of sales and production. Fixed expenses are ₹ 1,35,000.
- Calculate :
- (i) Break even sales
(ii) Total sales and profit
(iii) Profit at 75% sales

OR

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- (a) (1) Bhavin Co. Ltd., manufacture two products A and B. The following details relate to two products :

Particulars	A	B
Direct Materials	₹ 10	₹ 8
Direct labour hours (wage rate ₹ 1 per hour)	5 hours	2 hours
Variable overheads (on direct labour)	80%	80%
Sales price	₹ 29	₹ 19.60

Total fixed overheads ₹ 10,000, if the labour is in short supply then production of which product is profitable ?

If the production capacity of factory is 2000 units of A and 4000 units of B and 8000 labour hours are available then how much of each product should be manufactured to get maximum profit ?

- (2) Explain :

- Relevant cost
- Sunk cost
- Step cost

- (b) In the following sub questions more than one answer is given of which only one answer is correct, you have to select correct answer : (any three)

- (1) If fixed expenses are ₹ 1,20,000, variable expenses are of ₹ 12 per unit, break even point is 10000 units, then what will be the selling price per unit ?

- ₹ 24
- ₹ 36
- ₹ 12
- None of these

- (2) If p/v ratio is 50%, margin of safety is 40% and sales is ₹ 10,00,000, fixed costs will be ?

- ₹ 3,00,000
- ₹ 5,00,000
- ₹ 1,00,000
- ₹ 7,00,000

- (3) Fixed costs are to be recovered from the domestic sales, not from the exports

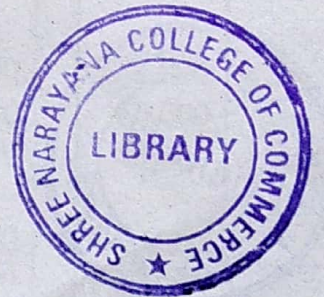
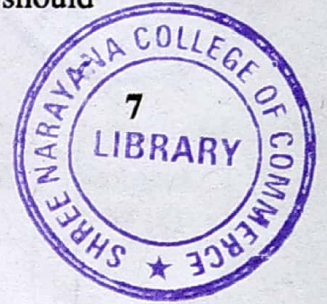
- True
- False
- Incomplete
- Can't say

- (4) _____ is used when the total figures only are available.

- p/v ratio
- Contribution per unit
- Per unit variable cost
- Can't say

- (5) Which of the following costs are usually not relevant ?

- Sunk costs
- Opportunity costs
- Incremental variable cost
- Incremental fixed cost



4.

- (a) A Ltd. and B Ltd. were amalgamated on and from 1-4-2017, a new company C Ltd. was formed to take over the business of both the existing companies. The balance sheet on that date is as under :

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Particulars	Note	A Ltd. (₹)	B Ltd. (₹)
(1) Equities and Liabilities			
(i) Shareholder's Fund :			
(a) Share Capital			
Equity share of ₹ 100 each fully paid up		9,00,000	7,50,000
12% preference share of ₹ 100 each fully paid up		3,00,000	2,25,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus :			
General Reserve		2,25,000	1,50,000
Investment allowance reserve		75,000	45,000
Export profit reserve		1,20,000	60,000
Profit and loss account		90,000	60,750
(ii) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long term borrowings, 12% debentures		75,000	52,500
(iii) Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade payables; Creditors		1,35,000	60,000
Bills Payable		22,500	15,000
	Total	19,42,500	14,18,250
(2) Assets			
(i) Non-current Assets :			
(a) Fixed assets			
(1) Tangible assets			
Land and Buildings		7,50,000	4,50,000
Plant and Machinery		4,50,000	3,00,000
(b) Non-current Investments		3,00,000	1,50,000
(ii) Current Assets :			
(a) Inventory ; Stock		1,95,000	1,05,000
(b) Trade receivable; Debtors		1,50,000	2,25,000
(c) Cash and Cash equivalent ; Cash and Bank balance		97,500	1,88,250
	Total	19,42,500	14,18,250

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Additional Information :

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

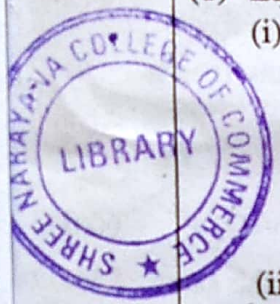
You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of C Ltd., after the Amalgamation has been carried out on the basis of following assumptions :

- (1) Amalgamation is in the nature of merger
- (2) Amalgamation is in the nature of purchase

OR

(a) The Balance Sheet of Geet and Sangeet Ltd. as on 31-03-2017 are given below : **14**

Particulars	Note	Geet Ltd (₹)	Sangeet Ltd (₹)
(1) Equity and Liabilities ;			
(i) Shareholder funds ;			
(a) Equity share capital		2,00,000	1,60,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus ;		30,000	80,000
Dividend equalization fund			
Reserves		50,000	1,20,000
Profit & Loss Account		-	40,000
(ii) Non-current Liabilities ; Long term borrowings ;		2,40,000	2,00,000
Debentures ;			
(iii) Current Liabilities; Trade Payables			
(a) Creditors		1,00,000	60,000
(b) Bills Payables		20,000	20,000
Total		6,40,000	6,80,000
(2) Assets;			
(i) Non-current Assets;			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(1) Tangible Assets; Machinery		2,40,000	3,12,000
(2) Intangible Assets; Goodwill		1,20,000	60,000
(b) Noncurrent Investment; Investments		40,000	40,000
(ii) Current Assets;			
(a) Inventory; Stock		40,000	1,00,000
(b) Trade receivables ; Debtors		1,30,000	1,10,000
Bills Receivables		30,000	40,000
(c) Cash and Cash equivalents ; Cash		40,000	18,000
Total		6,40,000	6,80,000



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It was agreed that Sangeet Ltd. will absorb Geet Ltd. on this date.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by issue of shares in Sangeet Ltd. on the basis of intrinsic values of shares. The face value of shares of Geet Ltd. was ₹ 10 per share on which ₹ 5 per share was paid up. Whereas the face value of shares of Sangeet Ltd. was ₹10 on which ₹ 4 was paid up. Debtors of Sangeet Ltd. includes ₹ 10,000 due by Geet Ltd. All bills payables of Geet Ltd. are drawn by Sangeet Ltd. Stock of Geet Ltd. includes goods valued at ₹ 20,000 purchased from Sangeet Ltd. which has sold goods so as to realize 25% profit on sales.

Draft journal entries in the books of Sangeet Ltd., and prepare its opening Balance Sheet.

(b) In the following sub questions more than **one** answer is given, of which only **one** answer is correct, you have to select correct answer : (any **three**)

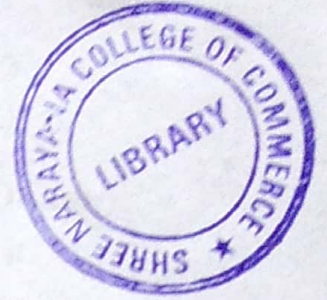
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- (1) If the market price of the shares not to be given for purchase consideration at the time of absorption _____ of the share is to be determined.
 - (a) intrinsic value
 - (b) fair value
 - (c) face value
 - (d) yield value
- (2) When liquidation expenses are paid and borne by the seller company then it is debited to _____.
 - (a) Realization Account
 - (b) Bank Account
 - (c) Goodwill Account
 - (d) Capital Reserve Account
- (3) If two companies have different accounting policies in respect of the same item then they make necessary changes to adopt _____ accounting policies.
 - (a) Uniform
 - (b) LIFO method
 - (c) FIFO method
 - (d) Weighted method
- (4) The Amalgamation Adjustment Account appears in the books, it is shown under the headings of _____ in the Balance Sheet.
 - (a) Non-current Assets
 - (b) Current Assets
 - (c) Reserves and Surplus
 - (d) Non-current Investments
- (5) Shares received from the new company are recorded at _____.
 - (a) Market value
 - (b) Face value
 - (c) Average price
 - (d) None of these



OB-119

October-2019

B.Com., Sem.-V**303 : Business Law – I**

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (a) Define minor. State provisions regarding contract with and by the minor. 14

OR

- (1) State elements of valid contract. 7
 (2) Explain "void agreement and void contract". 7

- (b) Give answer of the following questions in **one** or **two** lines : (any **four**) 4

- (1) What is Contract ?
 (2) What is Consent ?
 (3) State only name of two ingredients of free consent.
 (4) State effect of "contract induced by fraud".
 (5) What is proposal ?
 (6) Give name of any two elements of acceptance.

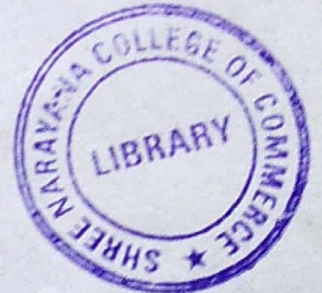
2. (a) Define contingent contract. Explain the rules regarding contingent contracts under the Indian Contract Act. 14

OR

- (1) "Contract without consideration is void." State exceptions of this rule. 7
 (2) Explain "Anticipatory breach of contract". 7

- (b) Give answer of the following questions in **one** or **two** lines : (any **four**) 4

- (1) Give name of any two elements of consideration.
 (2) What is novation ?
 (3) On which case, rules for awarding compensation is based ?
 (4) Give name of any two essentials of a valid tender.
 (5) What is quasi-contract ?
 (6) What is doctrine of frustration ?



3. 10

(a) Explain in detail "Types of Excise Duty". 14

OR

(1) Explain "Basic Customs Duty". 7

(2) Explain "Special Additional Duty of Customs". 7

(b) Give answer of the following questions in **one** or **two** lines : (any **three**) 3

(1) Define 'Factory'.

(2) Define 'Manufacturer'.

(3) What is goods ?

(4) What is import ?

(5) What is export ?

4. (a) Define "unpaid seller". Discuss briefly "the right of lien" of unpaid seller. 14

OR

(1) State difference between 'sale' and 'agreement to sell'. 7

(2) Explain "C.I.F. Contract". 7

(b) Give answer of the following questions in **one** or **two** lines : (any **three**) 3

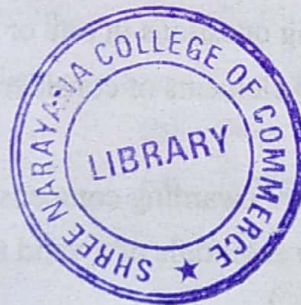
(1) What is sale ?

(2) Give only two name of types of goods.

(3) What is condition ?

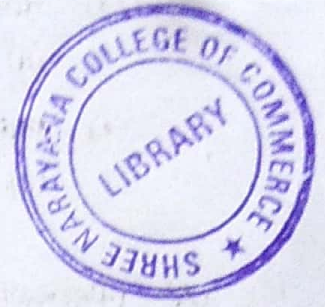
(4) Give only two name of implied conditions.

(5) Give only two name of rights of unpaid seller against the goods.



OA-107

October-2019

B.Com., Sem.-V**301 : Economics****(Indian Economic Problems-I)****(New)****Time : 2:30 Hours]****[Max. Marks : 70**

1. (A) Describe the achievements or limitations of Indian Planning.

14

OR

What is strategy of planning ? Explain the strategies of Indian Planning.

(B) M.C.Q.

4

(1) When the NITI Aayog is established in India ?

(a) 2013 (b) 2014 (c) 2015 (d) 2016

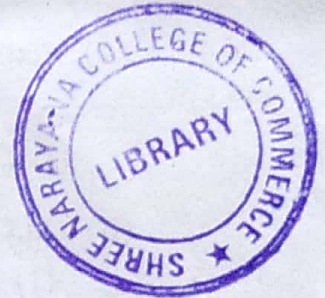
(2) Which is the time period of the first five year plan ?

(a) 1950-1955 (b) 1951-1956 (c) 1956-1961 (d) 1947-1952

(3) Which strategy is implemented for planning by India ?

(a) Capitalism (b) Socialism
(c) Mixed-economy (d) Gandhian

(4) Which is the duration of thirteenth five year plan ?

(a) 2019-2024 (b) 2018-2023
(c) 2016-2021 (d) 2017-2022

2. (A) Describe the main features and elements of industrial policy of 1991 with its limitations.

14

OR

(1) Evaluate the Agriculture policy of India.

(2) Examine the impacts of economic reforms on Indian Economy.

(B) M.C.Q.

4

(1) From which year the Competition Act was implemented in India ?

(a) 2002 (b) 2007 (c) 2009 (d) 2011

(2) From which year GST was implemented in India ?

(a) 2000 (b) 1947 (c) 1991 (d) 2018

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- (3) The issue which is not included in Economic reforms.
(a) Liberalisation (b) Globalisation
(c) Privatisation (d) Urbanisation
- (4) In which year the green revolution programme was launched in India
(a) 1955-56 (b) 1960-61 (c) 1966-67 (d) 1970-71



3. (A) Critically discuss the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. 14

OR

Discuss the centre-state Government Financial relations.

- (B) M.C.Q. 3

- (1) The 14th Finance Commission has decided the share of states in centre's tax revenue to _____
(a) 32 percent (b) 42 percent (c) 52 percent (d) 60 percent
- (2) Who appoints the Finance Commission ?
(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Finance Minister (d) Vice-President
- (3) Which of the following is not in the State List ?
(a) Health (b) Judiciary (c) Defence (d) Police force

4. (A) Explain briefly Anti-inflationary policy of India. 14

OR

Explain the effect of Price-rise (inflation) in India.

- (B) M.C.Q. 3

- (1) According to Keynes, true inflation arise
(a) after full employment (b) before full employment
(c) before planning (d) after planning
- (2) Which are responsible factors for price rise in India ?
(a) High growth rate of money supply
(b) Black money
(c) Hoarding
(d) All of given
- (3) During inflation, value of money _____.
(a) increases (b) decreases
(c) remain stable (d) increases-decreases



Seat No. : _____

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OG-105

October-2019

B.Com., Sem.-V

CC-305 : Statistics

(Fundamentals Statistics-III)



Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

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

1. (A) Answer the following :

- (1) Give the definition of Integration. State its rules and any four standard results. 7
- (2) Find the values of following : 7

(i) $\int (2x + 3)^{10} dx.$

(ii) $\int \left(5x^4 - 6x^2 + 3x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) dx.$

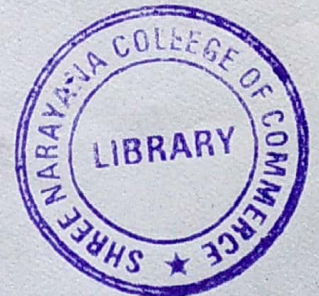
(iii) $\int (e^x + x^e + 2^x + x^2) dx.$

OR

- (1) Explain the meaning of finite integration. State its any four properties and simple uses of finite integration.
- (2) Find the values of following :

(i) $\int_5^7 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{12-x} + \sqrt{x}} dx.$

(ii) $\int_3^{11} (2x + 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx.$



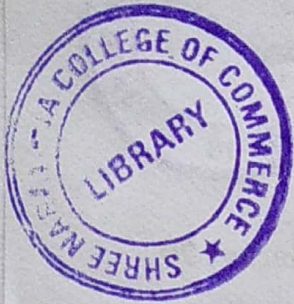
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(B) Answer any **two** from the following :

(1) If $f(x) = x^n$ then find $\int f(x) dx$ when $n = -2$.

(2) Find the value of $\int_3^6 e^x dx$.

(3) If $MR = e^{4-5x}$ then find total revenue function.



2. (A) (1) State probability mass function of Hyper-geometric distribution. State its properties and uses.

(2) The number of mistakes committed by a typist in typing 100 pages are as follows. Using Poisson distribution find the expected frequencies.

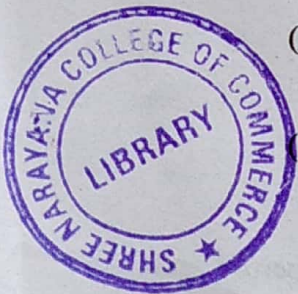
Number of mistakes per page	0	1	2	3	4 or more
Number of pages	42	36	14	6	2

($e^{-1} = 0.368, e^{-0.4} = 0.4066$)

OR

(1) State probability mass function of Poisson distribution. State its properties and describe its uses.

(2) From a pack of 52 cards, 3 cards are selected at random. Find the probabilities of (i) all three cards are of clubs (ii) all three cards are of queens (iii) all three cards are of red colours.



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

(1) For Hyper-geometric distribution $n = 20, r = 15$ and $m + n = 30$, then finds its mean and variance.

(2) For a Poisson distribution if mean = 4. Find its coefficient of variation.

(3) For a Poisson variable x , its prob. mass function $P(x) = \frac{e^{-2.25}(2.25)^x}{x!}$. Find its standard deviation.

3. (A) (1) Explain : (i) Theory of runs, (ii) 3σ -limits in SQC, (iii) Rational subgrouping. 15
7

(2) The following table gives mean and range of 10 samples each of size 4 units. Draw \bar{X} and R control charts and state your conclusions for production process control. 7

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
\bar{X}	88	102	110	98	110	124	106	104	114	96
R	9	10	17	11	13	19	15	12	8	16

n	A_2	D_3	D_4
4	0.73	0	2.28
10	0.31	0.223	1.777

OR

- (1) What do you understand by statistical quality control ? Discuss the causes of variations in a production process quality.
- (2) 12 samples each of 20 cycles are taken from a production process. Draw a suitable control chart and state your conclusion.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. of defects	4	8	2	1	6	6	8	7	5	2	9	3

(B) Answer any three from the following :

- (1) Give the upper control limit of np-chart.
- (2) On which distribution p-chart is based ?
- (3) In \bar{X} -chart U.C.L. = 256.3, $\bar{x} = 250$. Find the value of L.C.L.
- (4) What do you mean by low-spots in control charts for attributes ?

4. (A) (1) Explain : (i) AQL, (ii) LTPD, (iii) Consumer's Risk. 7

(2) Which plan may be regarded as good for a consumer ? 7

Plan : A (50, 8, 0) LTPD = 8%

Plan : B (1000, 100, 2) LTPD = 4% $e^{-4} = 0.0183$

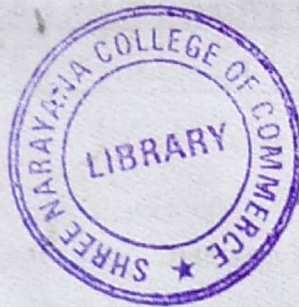
OR

16

- (1) (i) Explain OC curve. State its properties.
- (ii) What is accepting sampling ? Give the advantage of accepting sampling.
- (2) In a lot of 25000 units, 1500 units are defective. If single sampling plan is (25000, 100, 4) find Average Outgoing Quality (AOQ), Average Total Inspection (ATI) and Average Sample Number (ASN). ($e^{-6} = 0.0025$).

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

- (1) For a single sampling plan (100, 20, 0), average outgoing quality value 0.016. If fraction defective (p') = 0.02, then find the value of probability of acceptance (P_a) ?
- (2) Explain single sampling plan (1000, 150, 3).
- (3) What is AOQL ?
- (4) Explain Ideal O.C. Curve.



Seat No. : _____

17

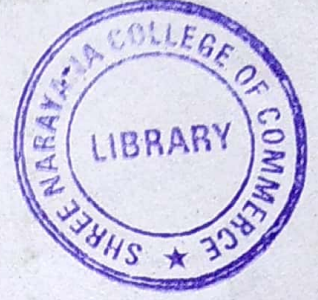
OF-118

October-2019

B.Com., Sem.-V

CC-304 : Commercial Communication-V

(Text : Petals of Life) (New)



Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

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

1. (A) Answer any **three** questions in brief : 9

- (1) What announcement did M. Hamel make in the class ?
- (2) What, according to Dr. Ambedkar, is the meaning of social democracy ?
- (3) How did the author describe the washwoman when she came to return the washing ?
- (4) How did the family members in the story come to know about the snake ?
- (5) Why did Washington feel that his parting was all the more sad ?

(B) Write a short note on any **one** : 8

- (1) The character of Little Franz.
- (2) The Gentile Washwoman.
- (3) Washington's struggle for an Education.

2. Draft a press report on any **one** :

- (1) A bus accident
- (2) An earthquake
- (3) An outburst of Congo fever

3. Write a suitable letter to the Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Motera Branch, Ahmedabad, soliciting information about a Life Insurance Policy. 17

OR

Write a suitable letter to the Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Navrangpura branch, Ahmedabad, asking for the surrender value of a life insurance policy.



18

4. Do as directed :

(A) Match the following :

- | A | B |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Ad interim | Actually |
| 2. De facto | Per year |
| 3. Ex parte | In the mean time |
| 4. Per annum | All together |
| 5. Per centum | Side view |
| 6. En mass | Percent |

(B) Give meanings of the following :

Caveat emptor, Fait accompli, Per contra

(C) Choose the appropriate option :

- (1) What were the Prussian soldiers doing ?
 - (a) Drilling
 - (b) Digging
 - (c) Driving
- (2) Political democracy can be achieved :
 - (a) by exercising political power
 - (b) by imposing strict law and order
 - (c) with the help of social democracy
- (3) The old washwoman had :
 - (a) one son
 - (b) three sons
 - (c) two sons
- (4) Before leaving the snake-charmer gave :
 - (a) his equipment
 - (b) his name and address
 - (c) his identify card
- (5) Why did the author want to go to school ?
 - (a) He wanted to get proper job
 - (b) he wanted to teach there
 - (c) he wanted to get an education

(D) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** :

- (1) M. Hamel asked the students to prepare lessons on principles.
- (2) Liberty, equality and social democracy cannot be treated as separate items in a trinity.
- (3) The author's mother did not know how to speak polish.
- (4) Dasa was asking for a grass - cutter for months.
- (5) Before coming to Hampton the author used to work at a coal mine.



Seat No. : _____

19

OE-119

October-2019

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.

1. (A) Explain the objectives of customer relationship management. **14**

OR

(1) Explain the types of service marketing. **7**

(2) Describe the typical characteristics of services. **7**

(B) Answers in short (any **four**) **4**

(1) State the types of product supporting services.

(2) Distinguish between service and product.

(3) What are the two components of CRM programme ?

(4) Give any four factors affecting marketing of services.

(5) Give the meaning of customer selection.

(6) Give any two methods of measuring customer satisfaction.

2. (A) Explain the main activities of retailing. **14**

OR

(1) Discuss the special features of retail business. **7**

(2) Explain the position of retailing in India. **7**

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

(1) What is margin free chain ?

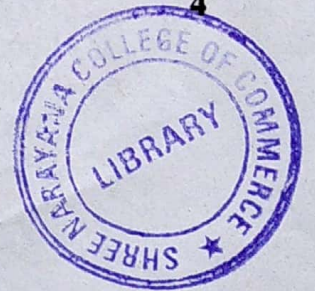
(2) Give any four components of retailing.

(3) State the types of retail business.

(4) Explain the measures of determining efficiency of retailing.

(5) Give the details of private labels of retailers in India.

(6) What is retail business ?



OE-119

3

P.T.O.

20

3. (A) Discuss the rural market segmentation from demographic view-point.

OR

- (1) Explain various factors affecting to rural communication.
- (2) Explain the special characteristics of rural salesmen.

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

- (1) Give any four drivers of rural marketing.
- (2) How physical distribution of goods is done in rural market ?
- (3) Give any two channel of physical distribution in rural market.
- (4) Explain the products strategy in rural area.
- (5) State any four communication media which are useful in rural market.

4. (A) Write down guiding principles to make case-study effective.

OR

- (1) What is case-study ? Explain the characteristics of case-study.
- (2) Explain in short "SWOT" analysis.

(B) From the alternatives mentioned select the correct alternative :

(1) How many teams of RUDI are there ?

- (a) 6
- (b) 8
- (c) 10

(2) Global retailers entered in India :

- (a) Trinetra
- (b) Armani
- (c) Star India Bazaar

(3) Give the full form of FMCG.

- (a) First Moving Consumer Goods
- (b) Future Moving Consumer Goods
- (c) Fast Moving Consumer Goods



OD-121

October-2019

B.Com., Sem.-V

CE-302 (A) : Management Accountancy

[Max. Marks : 70]

Time : 2:30 Hours]

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

14

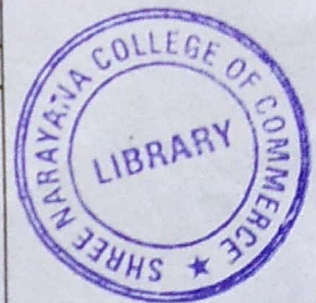
Particulars	31-3-2017	31-3-2018	31-3-2019
Liabilities :			
Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Total	4,00,000	5,50,000	5,50,000
Reserves & Surplus			
General Reserve	1,25,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
P & L A/c.	40,000	30,000	20,000
Securities Premium	70,000	90,000	1,00,000
Total	2,35,000	2,70,000	3,20,000
Long-term Liabilities			
Bank loan	2,20,000	2,80,000	3,00,000
Debentures	1,00,000	90,000	80,000
Total	3,20,000	3,70,000	3,80,000
Current Liabilities			
Bills Payable	60,000	40,000	50,000
Creditors	40,000	30,000	25,000
Provision for tax	35,000	45,000	50,000
Employee's fund	20,000	35,000	45,000
Total	1,55,000	1,50,000	1,70,000
	11,10,000	13,40,000	14,20,000
Assets			
Goodwill	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Land-Building	3,70,000	4,20,000	4,10,000
Machinery	3,00,000	2,80,000	3,20,000
Furniture	1,20,000	1,10,000	1,50,000
Total	8,90,000	9,10,000	9,80,000
Current Assets			
Debtors	50,000	90,000	70,000
Cash	1,00,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Bank Balance	20,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Bills Receivables	10,000	20,000	30,000
Other Current Assets	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total	2,20,000	4,30,000	4,40,000
	11,10,000	13,40,000	14,20,000

OR

9

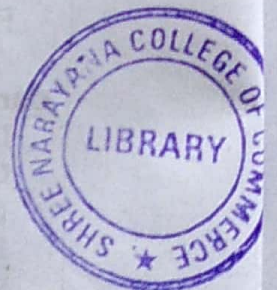
OD-121

P.T.O.



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- (a) (1) Explain the difference between Management Accountancy and Cost Accountancy.
- (2) Explain in brief the importance of Management Accountancy.
- (b) Select the correct option and show necessary calculation : (any four)
- (1) The various reports prepared in management accountancy are presented to
- (a) Various levels of management
 - (b) SEBI
 - (c) Shareholders
 - (d) Creditors
- (2) Management by exception is _____.
- (a) a tool of management accountancy
 - (b) a method of preparing financial statement
 - (c) a part of costing method
 - (d) not any type of accounting method
- (3) In management accountancy internal audit is to be done
- (a) Voluntary
 - (b) Compulsory by the auditors nominated by government
 - (c) Compulsory twice in a year
 - (d) Compulsory once in a year
- (4) In management accountancy, during assets valuation _____ is considered.
- (a) Replacement value
 - (b) Basic price
 - (c) Cost price after depreciation
 - (d) Policy is not decided
- (5) To whom management accountancy is most profitable ?
- (a) Directors
 - (b) Investors
 - (c) Shareholders
 - (d) Creditors
- (6) Objective of Management Accountancy 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.



2. (a) The Balance Sheet of 'Alisha Ltd' is as under as on 31-03-2019 :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity share capital each of ₹ 10	10,00,000	Land & Building	12,60,000
10% preference share capital each of ₹ 100	4,00,000	Plant & Machinery	7,00,000
Reserve and Surplus	7,00,000	Furniture	1,00,000
10% Debentures	5,00,000	Investment (Short-term)	2,00,000
Creditors	2,40,000	Closing Stock	2,00,000
Bills Payable	40,000	Debtors	4,60,000
Bank Overdraft	1,80,000	Bills Receivable	60,000
		Cash & Bank Balance	60,000
		Preliminary Expenses	20,000
	30,60,000		30,60,000

The Profit and Loss A/c. of "Alisha Ltd." year ended on 31-03-2019 is as under :

	₹
Sales (Cash sales is $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the credit sales)	80,00,000
Less : Cost of sales	<u>56,00,000</u>
Gross profit	<u>24,00,000</u>
Net profit (before interest and 50% tax)	9,00,000
Less : Debentures interest at 10%	<u>50,000</u>
	8,50,000
Less : 50% Taxation	<u>4,25,000</u>
Net Profit after interest and tax	<u>4,25,000</u>

Credit Purchase ₹ 55,00,000

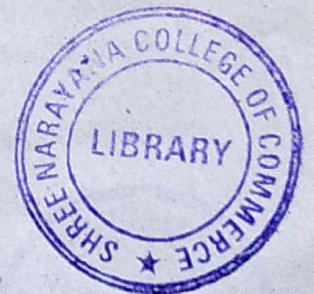
Opening Stock ₹ 3,00,000

Compute the following ratios : (on the basis of 360 days in year)

- (1) Current Ratio
- (2) Liquid Ratio
- (3) Net Profit Ratio
- (4) Stock Turnover
- (5) Debtor's Ratio
- (6) Creditor's Ratio
- (7) Rate of rebate on capital employed

OR

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P.T.O.

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(a) (1) The following is the Balance Sheet of "Maullin Ltd" as on 31-3-2019 :



Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity share capital	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	9,60,000
10% preference share capital	2,00,000	Stock	2,25,000
Reserves	2,25,000	Debtors	1,75,000
12% Debentures	3,00,000	Bills Receivable	50,000
Bank Overdraft	50,000	Cash & Bank	90,000
Creditors	1,90,000	Preliminary Expenses	25,000
Bills Payable	60,000		
	15,25,000		15,25,000

Additional Information :

	₹
(i) Total sales (cash sales are 20% of credit sales)	18,00,000
(ii) Gross Profit	7,20,000
(iii) Net Profit (before interest and 50% tax)	4,86,000
(iv) Stock on 1-4-2014	2,07,000

From the above information, calculate the following ratios : (any four)

- (1) Current Ratio
- (2) Debtors Ratio (300 days)
- (3) Net Profit Ratio
- (4) Capital Gearing Ratio
- (5) Return (ratio) on Shareholders Funds
- (6) Stock turnover Ratio

(2) Write short note on : Limitations of Ratio Analysis.

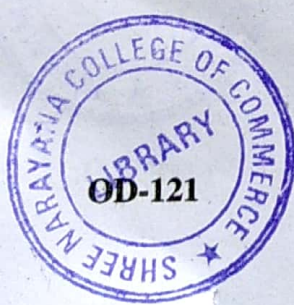
(b) Select the correct option and show necessary calculation : (any four)

- (1) A company has cash of ₹ 80,000, Bank balance ₹ 3,60,000, instantly encashable securities of ₹ 2,00,000 and liquid liabilities of ₹ 9,60,000. Find the Acid-Test Ratio.

(a) 1 : 1	(b) 0.67 : 1
(c) 1.5 : 1	(d) 0.40 : 1
- (2) Operating ratio of company is 80%. Its sale is ₹ 20,00,000, sales return is ₹ 2,00,000. If operating expenses are ₹ 1,00,000, find out cost of good sold.

(a) ₹ 12,50,000	(b) ₹ 13,40,000
(c) ₹ 14,60,000	(d) ₹ 15,40,000
- (3) A company has issued debentures of ₹ 1,20,000. Its preference share capital is ₹ 1,80,000 and equity share capital is ₹ 12,00,000, then the capital gearing ratio will be as under :

(a) 15%	(b) 25%
(c) 10%	(d) 50%





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- (4) Which assets is not included while calculating the rate of return on investment ?
(a) Fixed (b) Fictitious
(c) Current (d) Intangible
- (5) From the following which ratio is not profitability ratio ?
(a) Operating ratio (b) Proprietary ratio
(c) Earning per share (d) Expense ratio
- (6) Which of the following is the general ideal measurement for current ratio ?
(a) 1 : 1 (b) 2 : 1
(c) 1 : 2 (d) 3 : 1

3. (a) The following are the summarized Balance Sheets of "Deval Ltd" as on 31st March, 2018 and 31st March 2019 :

14

Liabilities	31-3-18 ₹	31-3-19 ₹	Assets	31-3-18 ₹	31-3-19 ₹
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	12,00,000	18,00,000	Goodwill	3,00,000	1,50,000
Pref. share capital ₹ 10 each ₹ 8 paid	4,80,000	-	Land-Buildings	12,00,000	14,80,000
Reserves	6,00,000	3,20,000	Machinery	9,00,000	14,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	2,20,000	4,40,000	Investment	2,40,000	-
Securities Premium	1,60,000	1,00,000	Stock	3,00,000	4,40,000
8% Debentures	-	4,00,000	Debtors	3,20,000	2,60,000
Creditors	3,20,000	4,40,000	Bills Receivable	60,000	70,000
Bills Payable	1,00,000	40,000	Cash & Bank	80,000	2,00,000
Tax Provision	2,00,000	2,80,000			
Proposed Dividend	1,20,000	1,80,000			
	34,00,000	40,00,000		34,00,000	40,00,000

Additional Information :

- (1) After fulfilment of company law provisions, preference shares are redeemed at 10% redemption premium. ₹ 6,00,000 is transferred from General reserve to Capital redemption fund.
- (2) The company has issued bonus shares at 2 : 1 to present equity shareholders from capital redemption fund.
- (3) Investments are sold at a profit of 25% on selling price.
- (4) New debentures were issued at 5% discount during the year.



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- (5) Depreciation provided during the year for Land and Building is ₹ 2,00,000 and Machinery ₹ 2,40,000.
- (6) ₹ 2,20,000 have been paid as tax for the last year and the amount of proposed dividend of the last year has also been paid.

From abovementioned information, prepare Cash Flow Statement as per Accounting Standard No. 3.

OR

- (a) (1) Calculate Cash Flow from Operating activities from the following details : 7

Particulars	31-3-2018 ₹	31-3-2019 ₹
Profit & Loss Account	8,00,000	5,60,000
General Reserve	2,40,000	4,00,000
15% Debentures	8,00,000	12,00,000
Creditors	4,80,000	4,00,000
Debtors	9,60,000	7,20,000
Stock	5,60,000	6,80,000
Goodwill	2,40,000	1,60,000
Debentures Discount	-	24,000

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

- (2) Show the difference between Cash Flow Statement and Fund Flow Statement. 7
- (b) Select the correct answer and show necessary calculations : (any three) 3

- (1) Which of the following is a cash flow from investing activities ?
- (a) Sale proceeds of machinery (b) Payment of income tax
(c) Payment of dividend (d) Redemption of debentures
- (2) Fund flow statement and cash flow statement are presented to
- (a) Board of Directors (b) Foreman
(c) Production Manager (d) Sales Manager
- (3) Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (a) Paid advance income tax ₹ 40,000 – No effect on cash flow
(b) Bought furniture of ₹ 10,000 – It is cash outflow
(c) Purchased goods of ₹ 20,000 on credit – No effect on cash flow
(d) Issued equity shares of face value of ₹ 6,00,000 at 10% premium for cash consideration – It is cash in-flow.

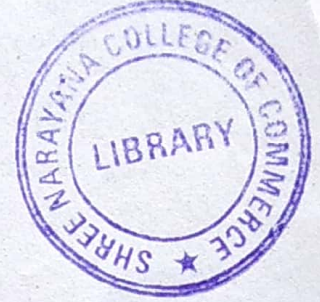
A company's Investment A/c. shows ₹ 3,00,000 as opening balance and ₹ 3,60,000 as closing balance. Some of the investments were sold at a price of ₹ 40,000 during the year and new investments worth ₹ 1,20,000 were purchased. Find out the loss on the sale of investment during the year.

- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 40,000
(c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 60,000
- (5) Provision for taxation was ₹ 48,000 on 31-3-2018 and ₹ 56,000 on 31-3-2019. Income tax of ₹ 42,000 was paid during the year. What amount of provision for taxation should be made during the current year ?
- (a) ₹ 50,000 (b) ₹ 45,000
(c) ₹ 48,000 (d) ₹ 56,000

4. (a) From the following particulars of "Dolly Ltd", prepare Cash Budget for three months ending on 31-03-2019 :

14

Month	Sales ₹	Closing Stock ₹	Total Overhead ₹
November 2018	3,20,000	40,000	48,000
December 2018	4,00,000	60,000	60,000
January 2019	4,80,000	1,00,000	80,000
February 2019	6,40,000	1,20,000	72,000
March 2019	5,60,000	1,10,000	80,000
April 2019	6,00,000	1,00,000	60,000



Additional Information :

- (1) Bank balance of ₹ 2,00,000 as on 1-1-2019.
- (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 ₹ 20,000 per month. The payment is done in same month. Payment of variable overhead cost is done in next month.
- (6) An old machine will be sold at ₹ 1,20,000 in the month of Feb. 2019
- (7) A new machine will be purchased at ₹ 2,00,000 during the month of Feb. 2019. 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 ₹ 40,000 is to be paid in Feb. 2019.

OR

- (a) (1) The selling expenses of "Darshan Co. Ltd." for last budget period are as under :

Expense Information	Valsad ₹	Navsari ₹	Bilimora ₹	Total ₹
Commission on sales	12,000	9,600	11,200	32,800
Selling Expenses	9,600	12,800	6,400	28,800
Warehouse wages	11,200	12,000	10,400	33,600
Warehouse Expenses	6,400	7,200	4,800	18,400
Salaries	5,600	6,400	4,000	16,000
Rent & Rates	2,400	3,200	2,400	8,000
Advertising	3,200	4,000	1,600	8,800
Total	50,400	55,200	40,800	1,46,400

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

- (i) Commission in each area is to be increased by 5%.
- (ii) Warehouse keeper wages in case of Valsad and Bilimora will be increased by 3%.

- (iii) Salaries will increased by ₹ 400, ₹ 480 and ₹ 320 respectively in each area.
- (iv) Rent in each area will increased by 5%.
- (v) In Bilimora advertisement expenses will be increased by ₹ 800.
- You are required to prepare the selling expenses budget from the above information.

- (2) Explain the advantages of Zero-based budgeting. 7
- (b) Select the correct option and show necessary calculations : (any **three**) 3

- (1) 'X' Ltd. wants to prepare materials utilization budget for the next term for which the target production is 60000 units, 4 kg of raw material is used per unit. Opening stock of raw material is 8000 kgs. which is to be reduced by $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ at the end of the budget period.

From the above information determine material utilization budget.

- (a) 240000 kgs (b) 136000 kgs
- (c) 224000 kgs (d) 256000 kgs
- (2) Wages of January and February are ₹ 48,000 and ₹ 64,000 respectively. Time period is $\frac{1}{4}$ month. Calculate amount to be paid in February.
- (a) ₹ 60,000 (b) ₹ 48,000
- (c) ₹ 24,000 (d) ₹ 64,000
- (3) Cash budget is useful tool for
- (a) Financial planning (b) Tax planning
- (c) Sales planning (d) Purchase planning
- (4) Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (a) In the budget quantitative as well as monetary figures are given for the next period.
- (b) Budget is a system of pulling estimates for current year based on figures of previous year.
- (c) The task of preparing budget is that of accountant only.
- (d) Only quantitative data are given in the budget.
- (5) Which of the following is not a purpose of budgeting ?
- (a) It requires approval for routine spending.
- (b) Budgeting forces advance planning.
- (c) It communicates management's policies to subordinates.
- (d) It establishes prices for internal services.

