

**M.COM. – I<sup>st</sup> Year**

**SEM – I & II**

**Previous Year**

**Question Papers**

**Academic Year:**

**(2019-20)**



Please Note: This set has been prepared based on the papers received to us from the Examination Cell. It may have missing papers on non-availability of the same. This set does not have papers of the March/April for which exam was objective type.



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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS)  
Examination, November-2019  
CC-A1: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT  
( Compulsory) (Paper - I)  
Sub. Code :73605**

**Day and Date :Thursday, 28 - 11 - 2019  
Time :10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

**Q1)Analyze the following case and answer the questions given below it. [16]**

In the late 1990s, the Indian jewellery market witnessed a shift in consumer perceptions of jewellery. Instead of being regarded as only an investment option, jewellery was being prized for its aesthetic appeal. In other words, the focus seemed to have shifted from content to design. Trendy, affordable and lightweight jewellery soon gained familiarity. Branded jewellery also gained acceptance forcing traditional jewellers to go in for branding. Before the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991, only the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) and the State Bank of India (SBI) were allowed to import gold. However, the abolition of the Gold control Act in 1992 allowed large export houses to import gold freely. Exporters in export processing zones were allowed to sell 10 percent of their produce in the domestic market. In 1993, gold and diamond mining were opened up for private investors and foreign investors were allowed to own half the equity in mining ventures. In 1997, overseas banks and bullion suppliers were also allowed to import gold into India. These measures led to the entry of foreign players like DeBeers, Tiffany and Cartiers into the Indian market. Given the opportunities the branded jewellery market offered; the number of gold retailers in the country increased sharply. Branded players such as Tanishq, Oysterbay, Gili and Carbon opened outlets in various parts of India. Traditional jewellers also began to bring out lightweight jewellery, and some of them even launched their in-house brands. However, the share of branded jewellery in the total jewellery market was still small i.e. about Rs. 15 billion of the Rs. 400

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billion per annum jewellery market, though growing at a pace of 20 to 30 percent annually. The branded jewellery segment occupied only a small share of the total jewellery market because of the mindset of the average Indian buyer who still regarded jewellery as an investment. Moreover, consumers trusted only their family jewellers when buying jewellery. Consequently, the branded jewellery players tried to change the mindset of the people and woo customers with attractive designs at affordable prices.

Questions:

- a) Analyze the facts of the case and detect the problems faced by Indian jewellers in branded jewellery market.
- b) Suggest the appropriate strategy/strategies to be applied by Indian jewellers to enhance market share of branded jewellery.

**Q2) Write short answers.(Any Two) [16]**

- a) Explain the BCG Matrix as a tool of corporate Analysis
- b) Explain Henry Mintzberg's Roles of Manager
- c) Give examples of M-Commerce. Explain the challenges of M-Commerce.

**Q3) Define 'Management' and explain the functional areas of management. [16]**

**Q4) Explain Frank Gilbreth's contribution towards management thought. [16]**

**Q5) What is meant by 'Ethical Issues in Management'? Explain various Ethical Issues in Management. [16]**

**Q6) Write short notes (Any Two) [16]**

- a) Management as a Profession
- b) Virtual Organization: Meaning & Features
- c) Strategic Control Techniques





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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS)**

**Examination, November - 2019**

**CC-B1 MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (Compulsory Paper)**

**Sub. Code : 73606**

**Day and Date : Friday, 29 - 11 - 2019**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Que. No.1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Que. No 3 to 6.

**Q1) Read the following case and answer the questions given below. [16]**

Much of the debate in recent months in India has been focused on the sharp loss of economic momentum in India. There are some questions that are being discussed and sought answers for at this juncture. The first big question is how long this ongoing slowdown is going to continue and whether it is a structural or cyclical phenomenon.

Another question that is being discussed is whether this is a contraction or growth recession. Economic growth slips into negative territory during a recession. A growth recession however, is different. The economy does not contract, it continues to expand, but at a slower pace.

The third and most important question that is debated in the current context is that of appropriate policy response. Normally, the policy response to a structural slowdown is through economic reforms that ease supply constraints and adoption of policy options that stimulate demand if it is a cyclical slowdown.

- a) What problem the above case talks about? Discuss the economic theory surrounding the above case.
- b) What ways would you suggest to tackle the problem discussed in above case?

**Q2) Answer following questions in short (Any TWO out of THREE). [16]**

- a) Explain the nature and scope of managerial economics.
- b) Critically evaluate the Revealed Preference Theory.
- c) Illustrate the cost plus pricing practice.

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**Q3)** What is price elasticity of demand? Explain its types and methods of measurement. [16]

**Q4)** Explain the determination of price and output under monopolistic competition. [16]

**Q5)** Define oligopoly. Explain the Cournot's model of oligopoly. [16]

**Q6)** Write short notes (Any TWO out of THREE) [16]

- a) Role and responsibilities of business manager.
- b) Survey methods of demand forecasting.
- c) Friedman's theory of inflation.





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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS) (Revised)**

**Examination, November - 2019**

**MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (Compulsory) (Paper - I)**

**Sub. Code : 68390**

**Day and Date : Friday, 29- 11 - 2019**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any 3 questions from Ques. No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 4) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

**Q1) Objective Questions.**

**A) Multiple Choice Questions.**

**[8]**

- a) Managerial Economics lies on the border line of \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) management and economics
  - ii) management and politics
  - iii) economic theory and managerial theory
  - iv) all of the above
- b) Giffen goods means \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) superior goods
  - ii) inferior goods
  - iii) quality goods
  - iv) none of the above
- c) Law of demand is explained by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Keynes
  - ii) Parato
  - iii) Dr. Marshall
  - iv) Samul Son.
- d) There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of price elasticity of demand.
  - i) 2
  - ii) 3
  - iii) 4
  - iv) 5
- e) Indifference curve analysis is based on \_\_\_\_\_ measurement
  - i) ordinal
  - ii) cardinal
  - iii) statistical
  - iv) historical

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- f) Demand forecasting is the estimation of \_\_\_\_\_
- i) present demand
  - ii) past demand
  - iii) future demand
  - iv) short-run period demand
- g) Laws of returns to scale is applicable in \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- i) short run
  - ii) long-run
  - iii) very long run
  - iv) 5 years
- h) Production function is the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_,
- i) income & expenditure
  - ii) input & output
  - iii) profit & loss
  - iv) none of the above
- B) Fill in the blanks. [4]
- a) Managerial Economics is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) Revealed preference theory is given by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c) Budget line is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d) Lease square method is based on \_\_\_\_\_ analysis.
- C) State true or false. [4]
- a) Forward planning is a function of business manager.
  - b) Demand for necessary goods is always inelastic.
  - c) Indifference curves are parallel to ox axis.
  - d) Long-run production function has 4 stages.

Q2) Answer any Two questions of the following.

[16]

- a) Explain the role of business manager.
- b) State the types of elasticity of demand.
- c) Give an outline of break even analysis.



Q3) What do you mean by 'Managerial Economics'? State its scope. [16]

Q4) Explain revealed preference theory in detail. [16]

Q5) Explain the concept of demand forecasting. State the methods of demand forecasting. [16]

Q6) Write short notes on. (Any Two). [16]

- a) Managerial economics and decision making.
- b) Law of demand.
- c) Empirical evidences of cost curves.

[4]

[4]



[16]

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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS)**

**Examination, November - 2019**

**DSE - AI : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY - I (Paper - I)**

**Sub. Code : 73607**

**Day and Date : Saturday, 30 - 11 - 2019**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

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

- Q1) A) Choose the appropriate alternative [10]**
- a) Accounting Standards for Corporate entities in India are issued by \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i) Government of India      ii) RBI
    - iii) SEBI                              iv) ICAI
  - b) Convergence with IFRS facilitates \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i) Preparation of financial statement
    - ii) Enhance confidence and understanding of global investors in financial statement
    - iii) Easy understanding of financial statement
    - iv) Reduce cost in preparation of financial statement
  - c) The institute of Chartered Accountants of India constituted Accounting Standard board in the year.
    - i) 1977                              ii) 1972
    - iii) 1978                              iv) 1973
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_ is a primary source of revenue for Hotel
    - i) Health Club facility      ii) Room rent
    - iii) Secretarial services      iv) Consultancy services
  - e) Minority shareholders are not entitled to share in \_\_\_\_\_ in case of Holding Company
    - i) Revenue profit              ii) Capital profit
    - iii) Capital employed      iv) Cost of Control

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Q2) H Ltd. acquired 70% Equity shares and Preference shares in S Ltd on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 The Balance sheet of both companies are given as below for 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018. [16]

[8]

Liabilities	H Ltd Rs.	S.Ltd Rs.	Assets	H.Ltd Rs.	S Ltd Rs.
Share Capital			Land and Building	3,50,000	1,85,000
Equity share Capital (of Rs. 100 each)	8,50,000	2,00,000	Plant and Machinery	2,15,000	1,22,000
Preference shares (of Rs. 100 each)		1,00,000	Investment in S Ltd.	2,75,000	
General Reserve	78,000	32,000	Stock	1,25,500	42,800
Profit and Loss A/C	1,10,000	45,000	Debtors	28,500	16,900
Creditors	23,000	11,500	Cash at Bank	67,000	21,800
	10,61,000	3,88,500		10,61,000	3,88,500

Following additional information is available.

- Balance of Profit and loss account of S Ltd. on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 was Rs. 24500.
- S Ltd. has paid dividend on equity shares @ 4% and on preference shares @ 5% out of above profits.
- Profit and Loss account of H Ltd. includes the above declared dividend by S Ltd. for year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.
- On the date of acquisition it was decided by directors to revalue the Land and building of S Ltd. at Rs. 2,00,000 and plant and Machinery at Rs. 1,00,000.
- Stock of S Ltd. Included stock of Rs. 25,000 purchased from H Ltd. Who follow practice of charging profit @ 10% on cost.
- General Reserve balance of S Ltd. is for 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 with no additions in current year you are required to prepare consolidated balance sheet of H Ltd. and its subsidiary S Ltd. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 showing necessary workings.



**Q3)** Write short notes (Any 4 out of 6)

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- AS-1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Visitors ledger
- Income and Expenditure heads in Hospital Accounting
- Cost of control
- Accounting forms used for Accounting of insurance companies

**Q4)** Following balances has been extracted from the books of Alfa General insurance Company as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 [16]

	(Rs. In '000)
	Rs.
Paid up share capital	4,50,000
Provision for Unexpired Risk	2,00,000
Premiums less reinsurance	4,50,000
General Reserve	1,00,000
Share Premium	50,000
Government Securities and treasury bills	1,25,000
Reserve deposit with ceding companies	2,00,000
Commission on Direct Business	12,300
Commission on Reinsurance accepted	4,300
Commission on reinsurance ceded	415



[16]

Balance due to other insurance companies	4,580
Interest, Dividend and rent	1,45,000
Expenses of Management	30,125
Legal and Professional charges	7,800
Claims less reinsurance	1,73,090
Agents Balances	430
Mortgage loans	1,10,000
Building	5,00,000
Furniture and Fittings	9,630
Office equipment's	16,000
Bank Balance	77,240
Printing and stationary	3,700
Repairs	4,360
Advertisement and publicity	7,520
Employee remuneration and welfare	1,18,500
	27,99,990

Prepare Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 after taking in to consideration following.

- Provision for taxation was decided to be made at 25%
- Premium outstanding at the year end was Rs. 28,000
- Being a company in field of Fire insurance it is the policy of the company to maintain 50% of Premium as reserve for unexpired risk.



Q5) Holiday Hotels Ltd. is running two department's Apartment and Meals for which following details as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 are submitted. [16]

	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income from Apartment Department		31,40,000
Incomes from Meals department		22,80,000
Opening stock of provisions	3,85,000	
Washing and Cleaning expenses	2,34,000	
Salaries and wages of staff	6,00,000	
Power, fuel and water	3,85,000	
Entertainment expenses	1,21,000	
Commission to travel agent	78,000	
Stores purchases	7,35,000	
Bar and Crockery	2,80,000	
Repairs	34,800	
Guaranteed reservation	23,000	
Building	22,00,000	
Furniture and Equipment's	8,75,000	
Suppliers account		7,000
Customer receivables	12,800	
Share capital		10,00,000
General Reserve		2,50,000
Directors remuneration	4,50,000	
Cash Balance	62,400	
Balance at Bank	2,25,000	
Interest		24,000
Total	67,01,000	67,01,000



Prepare Profit and Loss Account and draw balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 for hotel using details given below

- Directors have proposed to make a provision for taxation @ 25% for year
- Stock provision on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 stood at Rs. 1,35,000
- Due to breakage Bar and crockery worth Rs. 23,400 was written off from books during year.
- During the year Hotel employees have been provided free residence and meals worth Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 35,400 respectively
- Depreciate building @ 10%, furniture and equipment's @ 15%
- Travel agents commission payable is Rs. 3,200
- Directors decided to transfer entire balance of profit to General reserve after recommending dividend @ 5% on share capital

Q6) Write short Answers

- What is meant by Accounting Standard? State objectives and need of Accounting standard. [8]
- State in brief the impact of AS-21 on Holding Company Accounting. [8]



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**M.Com. (Part-I) (Semester-I) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, December-2019**  
**ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY - II (Auditing) (Paper - II)**  
**(Regular Mode - Syllabus w.e.f 2019)**  
**Sub. Code : 73608**

Day and Date : Monday, 2 - 12 - 2019  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) Q. No. 1, 2 & 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any Two questions from question number 4 to 6
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q1) A) Choose the appropriate alternative. [10]
- a) Auditors \_\_\_\_\_ is important to form audit opinion without influence.
    - i) Independence
    - ii) Integrity
    - iii) Confidentiality
    - iv) Objectivity
  - b) True and fair view in auditing means, financial statement are free from \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i) Errors and mistake
    - ii) Interference
    - iii) Material misstatement
    - iv) illicitness
  - c) As per Companies Act, 2013 except \_\_\_\_\_ all companies can declare dividend
    - i) Registered company
    - ii) Unregistered company
    - iii) Statutory organisation
    - iv) Non-profit organisation
  - d) Interim dividend is declared by \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i) Shareholders
    - ii) Statutory auditor
    - iii) Finance manager
    - iv) Board of Directors
  - e) Dividend declared needs to be distributed within \_\_\_\_\_ days of its declaration
    - i) 30
    - ii) 45
    - iii) 25
    - iv) 15
  - f) Central Government can order Cost audit in case of certain companies \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act, 2013
    - i) u/s 148
    - ii) u/s 223A
    - iii) 139
    - iv) 233B

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Q2) Analyse the following case and answer the questions given below it. [16]

Mr. Anand a Chartered Accountant was appointed as a statutory auditor for a SLRs Ltd., a company which was vested in manufacturing of Ayurvedic Products. At first instance out of personal interest Mr. Anand tried to get some information about the company from social media, where he found that a company was facing legal actions on account of quality issues raised by customers, also on some social media portals he found that peoples were talking about the lavish life style of MD of SLRs Ltd. Mr. Anekant. On the same day Mr. Anand was contacted by Finance Manager of SRLs Ltd. who dismissed all these issues on the ground that it was a purposeful attempt to tarnish the image of the company and assured that all the thing within the company were well controlled.

On the day when audit assistants of Mr. Anand approached him for consultation regarding preparation of audit plan for SRLs Ltd. Mr. Anand approached the previous statutory auditor to know his opinion and views relating to company, who responded that there is nothing to say other than that mentioned in their audit report. On verification Mr. Anand found that it was having a qualified opinion. To begin work quickly and to save time Mr. Anand decided to follow the same audit plan which was followed by the previous auditor.

During the conduct of audit, audit assistants of Mr. Anand brought to his notice that there were wide fluctuations in the valuations relating to stock, being purchased as a raw material for purpose of production. To make further enquiry Mr. Anand asked the clarification for the same and was replied with the answer that it was due to seasonal nature of the products. When Mr. Anand demanded related stock statements and purchasing department's records he was handed over with just the bills which were paid by the purchase department and a chart showing the retail prices of the materials at the time of purchase. On detailed verification it was found that there were only 2 suppliers who were supplying the raw material to the company, also while leaving the premises of the company Mr. Anand found a dysfunctional large cold storage house in the premises of the company.

Questions:

[4 marks each]

- Enlist the mistakes made by Mr. Anand while working as a statutory auditor.
- State the short comings in the case on account of following of AAS-5 Audit evidence



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- c) Draft imaginary audit plan for SRLs Ltd based on AAS-8 Audit planning
- d) Assuming that you are Mr. Anand based on the details given above what type auditor's opinion you will state in your Auditors Report. Justify your answer.

**Q3) Write short Notes. (Any 4 Out of 6) [16]**

- a) True and Fair view in auditing.
- b) Independence of auditor
- c) Financial considerations in dividend decision
- d) Social audit
- e) Audit of computerised Accounting
- f) Basic elements of Auditors report as per AAS 28

**Q4) Describe basic principles governing audit as per AAS- 1 issued by ICAI. [16]**

**Q5) Describe provisions relating to auditors power and duties as per Companies Act, 2013. [16]**

**Q6) Write short answer**

- a) State difference between Audit and Investigation [8]
- b) Describe in brief steps involved in audit of an Educational institute [8]





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Total No. of Pages : 2

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**M.Com. (Part I) (Semester - I) (CBCS) (Revised)**  
**Examination, November-2019**  
**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND ORGANISATIONAL**  
**BEHAVIOUR**  
**( Compulsory Paper)**  
**Management Concepts (Paper - I)**  
**Sub. Code :68389**

**Day and Date :Thursday, 28 - 11 - 2019**  
**Time :10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

**Q1)Analyze the following case and answer the questions given below it. [16]**

When sajjat Hussain joined Sidra Roadways as the General Manager, it had accumulated losses of Rs.11.70 Cr. The Board of Directors entrusted with the task of revitalize the company and make a successful turnaround. He had to face a series of challenges like controlling the expenses and bring down the operating cost, controlling maintenance cost, providing prompt and safe transport service at competitive rates, boosting employee-morale etc. to rationalize the business. With a view to revive the company back to health some major changes were required to be introduced.

Realizing the importance of human factor in providing transportation services, Sajjat Hussain first altered HR policies and focused on participative management and high concern for people, He had decentralized the organization so that the subordinates could exercise their discretion. He promoted their initiative in decision making and their imagination and creativity in performing the managerial functions.He empowered the middle and lower level managers to sanction expenditure up -to an approved limits without seeking prior approval of the higher management. He streamlined and established quick communication system so that the prompt support should be provided at all delivery stations. Several measures were adopted to cut costs and wasteful expenditure. He spent more on the welfare activities of the employees and post retirement benefits.

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Two years period has elapsed since Sajjat Hussain has joined the company. However, no significant change in the financial health of the company is noticed except reduction in operating cost by 7 percent. To his unfortunate, two strong competitors have entered in the field of roadways services in the current financial year. This phenomenon has posed new challenges before Sidra Roadways.

Questions:

- a) Analyze the facts of the case and explain whether Sajjat Hussain's efforts are relevant and sufficient for turnaround of Sidra Roadways? Justify your answer.
- b) Describe Sajjat Hussain's leadership style? Is it compatible to transportation business? Give reasons.
- c) What is your advice to Sajjat Hussain for turning around loss-making Sidra Roadways into profit-making unit?

**Q2) Write short answers.(Any Two) [16]**

- a) Explain the Planning Process.
- b) Explain the impact of globalization on management.
- c) Discuss the techniques of effective co-ordination.

**Q3) What are the causes for Resistance to Change? Discuss the remedies to overcome resistance. [16]**

**Q4) Explain Michael Porter's contribution towards management thought. [16]**

**Q5) Explain Porter Lawler's model of Motivation. [16]**

**Q6) Write short notes (Any Two) [16]**

- a) Network Analysis
- b) Management as a Profession
- c) Principles of Co-ordination





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Total No. of Pages : 3

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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, December - 2019**  
**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS & ORGANISATIONAL**  
**BEHAVIOUR (Compulsory) (Paper - II)**  
**(Management Concepts)**  
**Sub. Code : 68413**

**Day and Date : Tuesday, 03 - 12 - 2019**  
**Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

**Q1) Analyze the following case and answer the questions given below it. [16]**

Sheila and Abhijeet both work for a reputed Soft-Drink company. Dhiraj Lal, the manager of the new product division, was originally the leader of the project team for which he interviewed and hired Abhijeet. Sheila, another project team member, also interviewed Abhijeet, but strongly opposed hiring him for the project because she thought he was not competent to do the job.

Seven months after Abhijeet was hired, Dhiraj Lal, the manager, left the project to start his own company and recommended that Abhijeet and Sheila serve as joint project leaders. Sheila agreed reluctantly with the stipulation that it be made clear that she was not working for Abhijeet. The General Manager consented that Sheila and Abhijeet were to share the project leadership.

Within a month, Sheila was angry because Abhijeet was representing himself to others as the leader of the entire project and giving the impression that Sheila was working for him. Sheila says: "*Right after the joint leadership arrangement was reached with the General Manager, Abhijeet called a*

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*meeting of the project team without even consulting me about the time or content. He just told me when it was being held and said I should be there. At the meeting, Abhijeet reviewed everyone's duties, line by line, including mine, treating me as just another team member working for him. He sends out letters and signs himself as project director, which obviously implies to others that I am working for him."*

*On the contrary, Abhijeet says: "Sheila is all hung up with feelings of power and titles. Just because I sign myself as project director doesn't mean she is working for me. I don't see anything to get excited about. What difference does it make? She is too sensitive about everything. I call a meeting and right away she thinks I'm trying to run everything. Sheila has other things to do, other projects to run, so she doesn't pay too much attention to this one. She mostly lets things slide. But when I take the initiative to set up a meeting, she starts jumping up and down about how I am trying to make her work for me."*

- a) Analyze the case and identify as many of individual conflicts between Sheila and Abhijeet as possible.
- b) What are the chief sources of conflict between them?
- c) Suggest the possible ways to resolve the conflict between Abhijeet and Sheila.

**Q2) Write short answers. (Any TWO)**

**[16]**

- a) Explain the types and functions of organizational culture.
- b) Explain the disciplines contributing to Organizational Behaviour.
- c) What are the Constituents of Quality of Work Life?



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**Q3) Explain the causes of stress and suggest the remedies to overcome stress. [16]**

**Q4) Define 'Organisational Behaviour' and explain ethical issues in Organizational Behaviour. [16]**

**Q5) What do you mean by 'Perception'? Explain the factors affecting Perception. [16]**

**Q6) Write short notes (Any TWO) [16]**

- a) Process of Group Development.
- b) Relationship between Management and Organizational Behaviour.
- c) QWL in Indian context.

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Total No. of Pages : 6

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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)**

**Examination, December- 2019**

**Gr.- a: ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - III) (Optional)**

**Sub. Code : 68415**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 05- 12 - 2019**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question number 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from question number 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicates full marks.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative from given below. [8]**

- a) Accounting standard \_\_\_\_\_ is related to accounting for lease.
- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| i) 21   | ii) 19 |
| iii) 14 | iv) 26 |
- b) In internal reconstruction \_\_\_\_\_ share capital is reduced to cancel the unissued shares.
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| i) Authorised   | ii) Issued  |
| iii) Subscribed | iv) paid up |
- c) In case of marine insurance the provision for unexpired risk is \_\_\_\_\_ of net premium.
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| i) 50%   | ii) 100% |
| iii) 60% | iv) 75%  |
- d) The lease period is equal to or greater than \_\_\_\_\_ of the estimated economic life of an asset.
- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| i) 50%   | ii) 60% |
| iii) 65% | iv) 75% |

**P.T.O.**





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Q2) Write short answers (any two)

[16]

- Explain Historical cost approach and state its merits and limitations.
- Explain merits and demerits of Environmental accounting.
- Explain in brief objectives of social accounting and method of social cost and benefits.

Q3) Following is the Balance-Sheet of Raj Ltd. as on 31/3/2016.

[16]

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Equity share capital		Plant and Machinery	8,00,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each	10,00,000	Land and building	4,25,000
Reserve and surplus	1,00,000	Goodwill	1,75,000
8% Debentures	5,00,000	Debtors	3,25,000
Bank loan	2,00,000	Stock	2,75,000
Sundry Creditors	4,00,000	Bank	1,70,000
		Preliminary exps	30,000
	<u>22,00,000</u>		<u>22,00,000</u>

The business of Raj Ltd. is taken over by kiran Ltd. on 1/4/2016 on the following terms.

- Goodwill is valued at Rs. 2,50,000
- Provision for Doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5% on debtors.
- Other assets are taken at 10% less than book value.
- Reserve for discount on creditors is to be created at 5%
- Bank balance is not taken over.
- The purchase consideration is paid by issue of 7625 shares of Rs. 100 each and balance in cash.
- Realisation expenses amounted to Rs. 20,000 paid by Raj. Ltd.





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h) 8% Debentures and bank loan are not taken over by Kiran Ltd.

Prepare Realisation A/C, Kiran Ltd A/C, Eq. share holders A/C and Bank A/C in the books of Raj Ltd and working of purchase consideration.

Q4) The following is the Balance-sheet of Downhill Ltd. as on 31/3/2015. [16]

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
200,00 Eq. shares of Rs 100 each	20,00,000	Goodwill	25,000
12% Debentures	5,00,000	L and Building	1,50,000
Outstanding int. on deb.	1,20,000	P and Machinery	3,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	Furniture	80,000
		stock	2,70,000
		Debtors	60,000
		Cash at bank	35,000
		Preliminary exps.	20,000
		P and L A/C	19,80,000
	<u>29,20,000</u>		<u>29,20,000</u>

The following scheme of internal reconstruction is executed.

- Equity shares are reduced by Rs. 95 per share. They are then consolidated into 10,000 eq. shares of Rs. 10 each.
- Debenture holders agree to forego outstanding debenture interest. As a compensation 12% debentures are converted into 14% debentures, the amount remaining Rs. 500,000.
- Creditors are given the option to either accept 50% of their claim in cash in full settlement or to convert their claim into equity shares of Rs. 10 each creditor for Rs. 2,00,000 opt for shares in satisfaction of their claim.



- d) To make payment to creditors opting for cash payment, the company issued 50,000 eq. shares of Rs. 10 each at par. The issue was fully subscribed and entire amount is received.
- e) Land and Building are revalued at Rs. 2,00,000 where as plant & Machinery is to be written down to Rs. 2,10,000. A provision amounting to Rs. 5000 is to be made for doubtful debts.

Pass journal entries and draft company's balance sheet after reconstruction.

Q5) From the following information of the new India Assurance Co. prepare Revenue a/c along with schedules for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2016. [16]

Particulars	Rs. (in Lakhs)
Claims admitted but not paid	30,000
Commission paid	1,00,000
Commission on reinsurance ceded	24,000
Expenses of management	1,56,000
Claims paid	2,84,600
Premium received	11,04,000
Reserve for unexpired risk on 1/4/2015	4,60,000
Claims outstanding on 1/4/2015 (54000)	54,000

Additional Information

- a) Premium outstanding as the end of the year Rs. 80,000 lakhs.
- b) It is the policy of the company to maintain 50% of premium towards reserve for unexpired risk.
- c) Income from investment Rs. 2,00,000.



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**Q6)** The Fair leasing Ltd. leases an asset to M/S Bharat Traders under the following terms. [16]

Cost of Asset	Rs: 1,00,000
Term of lease	4 years
Residual Value	Nil
Statutory Depreciation	40%
Lease Rental	Rs. 35740 payable at the end of year
Implied Rate of Interest	16% p.a
Inception of lease	1st April 2010

Give journal entries in the books of the lessor.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, December - 2019**  
**ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY**  
**Gr. - a : Taxation (Paper - IV) (Optional)**  
**Sub. Code : 71528**

**Day and Date : Friday, 6 - 12 - 2019**  
**Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are Compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 6.
  - 3) Figure to the right indicates full marks for the question.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternatives from the given alternatives. [8]**

- a) The year in which income is earned is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Current year
  - ii) Assessment year
  - iii) Previous year
  - iv) Next year
- b) Tax rates are fixed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Finance Act.
  - ii) Income tax Act
  - iii) Reserve Bank of India
  - iv) None of these
- c) Advance salary is taxable \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) In the year of receipt
  - ii) In the next year
  - iii) None of these
  - iv) Both are correct
- d) Municipal taxes levied by local authority but not paid by the assessee during the previous year are \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Deductible
  - ii) Not deductible
  - iii) Added back
  - iv) None of these
- e) Loss in a speculation business cannot be set off against \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Any other income
  - ii) Business income
  - iii) None of these
  - iv) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

**P.T.O.**





**Q2)** Write short notes on the following. (any two out of three) [16]

- Benefits of GST.
- Union Territory Goods and Service Tax (UTGST)
- e-filing of returns.

**Q3)** During the previous year 2017-18, Mr. X is employed by a private sector company. He gets Rs. 45000 per month as basic salary, Rs. 15000 per month as dearness allowance (30% is considered for calculation of provident fund), tiffin allowance of Rs. 1000 per month, medical allowance of Rs. 1500 per month. Besides he gets a fixed commission of Rs. 5000 per month. The employer company has provided a watchman at the residence of Mr. X (Company bears salary of Rs. 4000 per month out of which Rs. 1000 per month is recovered from Mr. X). The company provides a car (1200cc) for personal and official use of Mr. X (The entire expenditure on salary and driver of approximately Rs. 76000 is incurred by the company along with hire charges of car of Rs. 18000 only a sum of Rs. 9000 is recovered for providing car from Mr. X).

The employer company contributes 15% of salary towards recognized provident fund. A matching contribution made by Mr. X. However, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 Mr. X makes an additional contribution of Rs. 4000 per month. Interest of Rs. 74000 is credited in provident fund account @ 10% on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 income of Mr. X from other sources is Rs.174240. Find out net income and tax liability of Mr. X for the assessment year 2018-19.

[16]

**Q4)** Mr. Sharma owns a property at Delhi (Municipal value: Rs.164000, fair rent: Rs.216000, standard rent: Rs.180000). The house is let out up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 (Monthly rent being Rs. 14000). From 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2018, the property is self occupied for own residential purposes. Expenses incurred by Mr. sharma are municipal tax : Rs. 6000 (actually paid), repairs : Rs.2100, insurance : Rs. 1100 interest on capital borrowed (date of borrowing being 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1991) for acquiring the property : Rs. 123000.

Assuming that the income of Mr. Sharma from other sources is Rs. 186000, find out the net income of Mr. Sharma for the assessment year 2018-19. Does it make any difference if property is let out up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 @ Rs.19000 per month? There is no unrealized rent.

[16]



- Q5) Mr. Virat, a businessman of Delhi, furnishes the following information relevant for the assessment year 2018-19. [16]

	Rs.
Income from house property (computed)	2,60,000
Business profits (before claiming the following deductions)	2,34,000
Current depreciation allowance	1,08,000
Unabsorbed depreciation allowance of the previous year :	
➤ 2011-12	13,000
➤ 1995-96	3,500
Unabsorbed business loss of the previous years :	
➤ 2011-12	9,000
➤ 1995-96	4,000
Current scientific research expenditure	1,06,000

Determine the net income of Mr. Virat for the assessment year 2018-19.

- Q6) Write short answer on the following. (any two out of three) [16]
- Define the term 'Person' under the income tax act.
  - What is the procedure of online payment of tax?
  - What are the salient features of the scheme of taxation of firms?

