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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS)
Examination, May - 2019
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Compl. 1) (Paper - I)
Sub. Code : 69932/61769**

Day and Date : Monday, 06 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

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

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

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

- a) Acid Test Ratio is _____
- i) Liquidity Ratio ii) Profitability Ratio
- iii) Activity Ratio iv) Solvency Ratio
- b) An example of non - cash item of expansion is _____
- i) depreciation ii) salaries
- iii) Rent iv) Bank interest
- c) Fund flow refers to change in _____
- i) Current assets ii) Cash
- iii) Fixed capital iv) - Working capital
- d) _____ Accounting assists the management to carry out its functions.
- i) Financial ii) Cost
- iii) - Management iv) Social

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e) Financial statements are _____ facts

- i) estimated ii) recorded
iii) anticipated iv) Non-monetary

f) Payment of accounts payables will effect _____ ratio.

- i) Operating ii) Current
iii) Inventory turnover iv) Debtors turnover

g) The total current assets of the business is called as _____ working capital.

- i) Gross ii) Net
iii) Seasonal iv) Negative

h) _____ statements are very useful in pointing out the financial operating trends.

- i) , Financial ii) Comparative
iii) Commonsized iv) None of these

B) Fill in the blanks [4]

- a) The quantitative relationship between two figures is called _____.
- b) According to As -3, cash flow is classified in _____ categories
- c) PE ratio = _____
- d) Sale of fixed assets indicates _____ of funds.



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[4]

C) State 'True' or 'False'.

- a) Cash or credit sales increases the working capital
- b) Management Accounting is a Historical Accounting.
- c) There is no difference between fund flow & cash flow statements.
- d) For comparative study of financial statements over a number of years, trend percentage or ratios are very useful.

Q2) a) Define management Accounting. Explain the tools and techniques of management Accounting in brief. [8]

b) Explain the Limitations of financial statements. [8]

OR

Write short notes (any four).

[8]

- i) Advantages of Ratio Analysis
- ii) Difference between fund flow and cash flow statement
- iii) Types of working capital
- iv) Difference between Financial Accounting & Management Accounting
- v) Common size statements
- vi) Current Ratio



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Q3) From the following summary cash account of ABC Ltd. Prepare cash flow statement for the current year ended 31st March in accordance with As-3 using the direct method. The company does not have any cash equivalents. [16]

Summary cash account

	Rs ('000)		Rs('000)
Opening balance	50	Payment to creditors	2,000
Issue of equity shares	300	Purchase of fixed asset	200
Receipts from customers	2800	Overhead expenses	200
Sale of fixed assets	100	Wages & salaries	100
		Taxation	250
		Dividend	50
		Repayment of bank loan	300
		Closing balance	150
	<u>3250</u>		<u>3250</u>

Q4) The following summarized balance sheets are given to you by Jay & Co. [16]

Liabilities	2012	2013	Assets	2012	2013
Share capital	10,00,000	11,00,000	Fixed assets	11,70,000	16,90,000
Reserves	3,50,000	3,00,000	(less depreciation)		
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	70,000	Investments	2,00,000	1,50,000
Loans@10%	6,00,000	8,00,000	Sundry Debtors	5,00,000	4,50,000
Provision for tax	2,10,000	2,40,000	Stock in trade	4,50,000	3,90,000
Provision for			Cash at bank	90,000	60,000
Doubtful debts	30,000	20,000	Goodwill	2,70,000	2,00,000
Sundry Creditors	3,10,000	2,90,000			
Proposed dividend	1,00,000	1,20,000			
	<u>26,80,000</u>	<u>29,40,000</u>		<u>26,80,000</u>	<u>29,40,000</u>



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Additional Information:

- a) Investments were sold during 2013 at a loss of 20% on the cost.
- b) An item of fixed assets, cost Rs. 70,000, depreciation provided for Rs. 66,000 had to be discarded in 2013 without any scrap value.
- c) Depreciation provided during 2013 came to Rs. 1,80,000.
- d) The increase in share capital was because of issue of bonus shares out of reserves.

Prepare the fund flow statement for the year ended 31st December 2013.

Q5) The Board of Directors of Nanak Engineering company Pvt.Ltd. requests you to prepare a statement showing the working capital Requirement Fore cast for a level of activity of 1,56,000 units of production. [16]

a) Particulars	Rs.(per unit)
Raw material	90
Direct labour	40
Overheads	75
	<hr/>
	205
Profits	60
	<hr/>
	265
	<hr/>



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- b) i) Raw material are in stock an average one month.
ii) Materials are in process, on average 2 weeks.
iii) Finished goods are in stock one month.
iv) Credit allowed by suppliers one month.
v) Tim lag in payment from debtors 2 months
vi) Lag payment of wages 1.5 weeks.
vii) Lag in payment of overheads one month

20% of the output is sold against cash. Cash in hand and at bank is expected to be Rs. 60,000. It is to be assumed that production is carried on evenly throughout the year. Wages and overheads accrue similarly and a time period of 4 weeks is equivalent to a month.

Q6) M/S lucky and sons Ltd. Present you the following Balance sheet as on 31/3/2018. [16]

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	8,75,000
8% pref. Share capital	1,00,000	Cash in hand	2,50,000
Reserve fund	4,00,000	Stock	3,00,000
6% Debentures	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	1,35,000
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Bank Balance	70,000
Profit & Loass A/c		Preliminary expenses	80,000
2016/17	10,000		
2017/18	2,00,000		
	<u>17,10,000</u>		<u>17,10,000</u>

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The directors intend to transfer a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of the current year's profit to provision for tax.

Calculate the following Ratios:

- a) Current Ratio
- b) Debt to Equity capital
- c) Return on capital employed
- d) Inventory to working capital





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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) (Regular)
Examination, May - 2019
BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper - I) (Compl. 2)
Sub. Code: 69933

Day and Date : Wednesday, 08 - 05 - 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. 3 to 6.
 - 3) Figures to the right indicates full marks.

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

- a) _____ is a risky form of capital.
- i) Fixed Capital
 - ii) Equity and Debt Capital
 - iii) Debt Capital
 - iv) Equity Capital
- b) Project Finance is _____ loan.
- i) free
 - ii) guided
 - iii) equipment
 - iv) mortgaged
- c) The solvency of business depends on availability of _____ assets.
- i) fixed
 - ii) long term
 - iii) intangible
 - iv) liquid
- d) Company should be _____.
- i) fair capitalised
 - ii) under capitalised
 - iii) over capitalised
 - iv) none of these
- e) _____ ordinarily implies the proportion of debt and equity in the total capital of a company.
- i) Production Structure
 - ii) Marketing Structure
 - iii) Capital Structure
 - iv) None of these

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f) _____ is costless and interest free source of financing.

- i) Trade Credit
- ii) Commercial Banks
- iii) Public Deposits
- iv) Internal Accruals.

g) Investment in fixed assets is made for _____.

- i) medium term
- ii) long term
- iii) short term
- iv) seasonal

h) Financial Lease is _____.

- i) non-cancellable
- ii) cancellable
- iii) short term
- iv) none of these

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- a) Working Capital is surplus of current assets over _____.
- b) Ultimately, _____ shareholders are benefited by trading on equity.
- c) The _____ theory of capitalization correlates the value of company directly with its earning capacity.
- d) _____ is the seed capital for new entrepreneur.

C) State True or False. [4]

- a) Only equity shareholders have pre-emptive rights.
- b) It is necessary to decide the capital structure within the framework prescribed by Government.
- c) In overcapitalization business firms get fair returns on funds employed.
- d) A minimum credit rating of 'A-2' is not necessary for CP.



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[16]

Q2) Write short answers. (any two)

- a) Explain the steps in raising venture capital.
- b) Describe cardinal principles of Capital Structure.
- c) Explain different types of leasing.

Q3) Give the meaning of over-capitalisation. State the reasons for over-capitalisation. [16]

Q4) Explain various factors influencing Capital Structure. [16]

Q5) Explain in brief various sources of working capital. [16]

Q6) Write short notes. (any two) [16]

- a) Types of Working Capital.
- b) Scope of Business Finance.
- c) Equity Shares.

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Total No. of Pages : 4

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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS)

Examination, May - 2019

Gr. a : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY & COST ACCOUNTING (Paper - V)

Sub. Code : 69934/69956

Day and Date : Friday, 10 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

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

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

Q1) A) Choose correct Alternative

[8]

- a) Which of the following is an accounting record?
 - i) Bill of materials
 - ii) Bin card
 - iii) Stores Ledger
 - iv) All of the above
- b) Direct material is a
 - i) Manufacturing cost
 - ii) Administration cost
 - iii) Selling cost
 - iv) Distribution cost
- c) The store keeper should initiate a purchase requisition when stock reaches.
 - i) Minimum level
 - ii) Maximum level
 - iii) Average level
 - iv) Re-order level
- d) Which of the following documents is used for time keeping.
 - i) Time card
 - ii) Job card
 - iii) Daily time sheet
 - iv) All of above
- e) Wages sheet is prepared by
 - i) Personnel department
 - ii) Time keeping department
 - iii) Payroll department
 - iv) Cost accounting department

P.T.O.



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- f) Which of the following item is included in cost accounts
- i) Transfer to general reserve
 - ii) Charitable donation
 - iii) National Rent
 - iv) None of above
- g) Which method of costing is used in mass production industries.
- i) Job costing
 - ii) Batch costing
 - iii) Contract costing
 - iv) process costing
- h) In process costing, cost per unit increases because of
- i) Normal loss
 - ii) Abnormal loss
 - iii) Normal gain
 - iv) Abnormal gain

B) Fill in the blanks: [4]

- a) Abnormal process losses are transferred to _____.
- b) _____ is the rate of change in the labour force of an organisation.
- c) In Halsey Bonus plan, a worker gets a bonus equal to _____ of the time saved.
- d) The works cost is _____ plus _____.

C) State 'True' or 'False' [4]

- a) Fixed cost per unit remains constant.
- b) Abnormal cost is controllable.
- c) Bin cards are not a part of accounting records.
- d) Cost of normal idle time may be treated as a factory overhead.

Q2) Write short answer. [16]

- a) Labour Turnover.
- b) Absorption of overheads.
- c) Integral system of Accounting.



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Q3) From the following figures relating to two components M & N compute reorder level, minimum level, maximum level, Average stock level. [16]

	Component M	Component N
Minimum consumption per week	25 units	25 units
Average consumption per week	50 units	50 units
Maximum Consumption per week	75 units	75 units
Re-order period	4 to 6 weeks	2 to 4 weeks
Re-order quantity	400 units	600 units

Q4) X company manufactures a chemical product by a series of operations in three processes. Raw - material is fed in to process I & finished chemical comes out process III. The following particulars relating to operations for April 2017 are given below [16]

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Process I</u>	<u>Process II</u>	<u>Process III</u>
Raw materials issued (80,000 kg)	Rs.9,60,000	-	-
Direct wages	Rs.1,25,600	Rs.1,72,000	Rs.1,42,500
Overhead costs	Rs.1,68,000	Rs.1,77,280	Rs.1,24,690
Normal loss (% of input)	3%	2%	1%
work - in progress	3,000kg	2,400kg	-
output transferred to next process	74,000 kg	69,400 kg	69,000 kg

Prepare process A/c's



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Q5) Mr. Goel owns a fleet of taxis & the following information is available from the records maintained by him [16]

Number of Taxis	10
Cost of each Taxi (Rs.)	20,000
Salary of manager (Per month Rs.)	600
Salary of Accountant (Per month Rs.)	500
Salary of cleaner (per month Rs.)	200
Salary of mechanic (per month Rs.)	400
Garage rent (per month Rs.)	600
Insurance premium (per year)	5%
Annual tax (per taxi Rs.)	600
Drivers's salary (per month per taxi)	200
Annual Repairs (per taxi Rs.)	1,000

Total life of taxi is about 2,00,000 kms. A taxi runs in all 3,000 kms in a month of which 30% it runs empty. Petrol consumption is one litre for 10 kms @ Rs. 1.80 per litre. Oil & other sundries Rs. 5 per 100 kms calculate the cost of running a taxi per km.

Q6) The information available from the books of a manufacturing company are as under. [16]

	Cost A/Cs	Financial A/Cs
a) Value of opening stock		
i) Raw materials	27,342	27,458
ii) Work in progress	19,488	19,379
iii) Finished goods	21,000	20,642
b) Value of closing stock		
i) Rawmaterials	29,457	29,326
ii) work in progress	21,296	21,382
iii) Finished goods	24,000	22,860
c) Factory on cost	18,000	15,000
d) Office on cost	6,000	7,000
e) Selling on cost	9,600	7,500
f) Sundry expenses	-	21,000
g) Transfer fees	-	200
h) Interest on bank deposit	-	1,500
i) Profit	1,27,411	

Prepare reconciliation statement.

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Total No. of Pages : 3

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (Regular) (CBCS)
Examination, May - 2019
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Paper - VI)
For All Optional Paper
Sub. Code: 69935**

Day and Date : Monday, 13 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

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

- Instructions :
- 1) Q. No. 1 is compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any four questions from Q.No. 2 Q.No. 6.

- Q1) A) Choose most appropriate alternative from the given below. [8]
- a) The main objective of fundamental of pure research is _____.
 - i) to solve the problem of business and society
 - ii) to make practical use of existing knowledge
 - iii) to advance frontier of knowledge
 - iv) all of above
 - b) A research attempting to gain knowledge about the nature of phenomenon about which there is no prior idea is called.
 - i) descriptive research -ii) exploratory research
 - iii) explanatory research iv) action research
 - c) The questionnaire is a printed list of questions related to _____.
 - i) the subject of discussion
 - ii) the subject of investigation
 - iii) the subject of matter
 - iv) None of these

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- d) Data collected through interview or considered _____.
- i) more expensive and costly
 - ii) less accurate and reliable
 - iii) more accurate and reliable
 - iv) none of these
- e) Section of sample by lottery method is called _____.
- i) random survey
 - ii) cluster survey
 - iii) quota survey
 - iv) deliberate survey
- f) Selection of sample on the judgment of the investigator is called _____.
- i) purposive sampling
 - ii) random sampling
 - iii) continece sampling
 - iv) cluster sampling
- g) To reduce sample error we should _____.
- i) reduce the sample size
 - ii) increase the sample size
 - iii) enhance the personal bias
 - iv) use deliberate sampling
- h) A study of industrial relations in reliance group of industry is _____.
- i) fundamental research
 - ii) descriptive research
 - iii) explanatory research
 - iv) action research

B) Fill in the blanks.

[4]

- a) The research design is _____ plan.
- b) The primary data may be collected through _____.
- c) Survey method can be used in the case of _____ respondent only.
- d) In simple table _____ characteristics is shown.



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- C) State whether the following statements are True or False. [4]
- Census in India is an example of exploratory research.
 - To limit the boundaries of research is one of the functions of research design.
 - Hypothesis about cause and effect is called descriptive hypothesis.
 - Research in commerce and management is pure and fundamental research.

Q2) Answer the following in short. (Any 2) [16]

- Explain the features of research.
- What is hypothesis? Explain the procedure of testing the hypothesis.
- Explain the stages in research process.

Q3) Explain the merits and limitations of social survey method. [16]

Q4) What is research design? Explain in brief the features of good research design. [16]

Q5) Define research report. Explain the project report. [16]

Q6) Write a short note. (Any 2) [16]

- Types of interviews.
- Distinguish between questionnaire and schedule.
- Primary data.





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- d) The firm's ability to meet its short term obligations is indicated by _____.
- Operating ratios
 - Liquidity ratios
 - Profitability ratios
 - Turnover ratios
- e) When the equity capital exceeds in comparison with debentures and pref. shares, the capital structure referred to as _____.
- high geared
 - sound
 - low geared
 - evenly geared
- f) Debt equity ratio is _____.
- Solvency ratio
 - Profitability ratio
 - Activity ratio
 - Leverage ratio
- g) Cash Flow Statement is prepared to analyse _____.
- changes in cash
 - changes in funds
 - changes in cost
 - changes in profits
- h) Management Accounting deals with both _____ and _____ aspects.
- Quantitative & Qualitative
 - Financial & Cost Accounting
 - P & L A/c & B/S
 - None of above



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- B) Fill in the blanks : [4]
- a) According to As.3 Cash Flows are classified into _____ categories.
 - b) Incoming and outgoing of funds within a specific period is expressed by _____ statement.
 - c) Net sales less _____ show gross profit.
 - d) Tax paid is _____ of funds.

- C) State True or False : [4]
- a) Management Accounting is based on Financial Accounting only.
 - b) Net profit is the same as funds from operations.
 - c) Liquidity ratio is called 1:1 ratio.
 - d) Financial Accounting is futuristic in nature.

- Q2) a) Explain the factors affecting on the size of working capital. [8]
- b) What is Management Accounting? Explain in brief the scope of Management Accounting. [8]

OR

Write Short Notes (Any Four) : [16]

- a) Difference between Management Accounting & Financial Accounting.
- b) Advantages of Ratio Analysis.
- c) Types of Working Capital.
- d) Analysis & Interpretation of Financial Statements.
- e) Common size statements.
- f) Difference between Fund Flow and Cash Flow Statements.



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Q3) From the following Balance Sheet of PQR Co. Ltd. you are required to prepare : [16]

- Schedule of Working Capital
- Fund Flow Statement and
- Fund from operations.

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
Equity Capital	1,00,000	1,00,000	Goodwill	6,000	6,000
General Reserve	14,000	18,000	Patents	6,000	6,000
Profit & Loss A/c	16,000	13,000	Building	50,000	46,000
Bank Overdraft	3,000	2,000	Machinery	27,000	26,000
Sundry Creditors	5,000	3,400	Investment	10,000	11,000
Bills payable	1,200	800	Stock	20,000	13,400
Provision for taxation	10,000	11,000	Bills Receivable	12,000	13,200
Proposed Dividend	6,000	7,000	Debtors	18,000	19,000
Provision for Doubtful Debts	400	600	Cash at bank	6,600	15,200
	1,55,600	1,55,800		1,55,600	1,55,800

Additional Information :

- Depreciation charged on Machinery Rs. 4,000 and on Building Rs. 4,000.
- Provision for taxation of Rs. 19,000 was made during the year 2016.
- Interim Dividend of Rs. 8,000 was paid during the year.



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Q4) A proforma cost sheet of Loyed Ltd. provides the following particulars. [16]

Element of cost

Materials	40%
Direct Labour	40%
Overheads	20%

Further Information :

- a) It is proposed to maintain a level of activity of 2,00,000 units.
- b) Selling price per unit is Rs. 12.
- c) Raw materials are expected to remain in stores for an average period of one month.
- d) Materials will be in process, on an average of half a month.
- e) Finished goods are required to be in stock for an average period of one month.
- f) Credit allowed by Creditors one month.
- g) Credit allowed to Debtors is two months.
- h) Cash balance required Rs. 2,40,000/-

You may assume that sales and production follow a consistent pattern.

Prepare a statement of Working Capital requirement.

Q5) The following information relates to Shri Ramlal in respect of the year ended 31-3-2015. [16]

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| a) Gross profit ratio | 25% |
| b) Net profit ratio | 20% |



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- c) Stock turnover ratio 10
d) Net profit/Capital 1/5
e) Capital/total liabilities 1/2
f) Fixed Assets/Total Current Assets 5/7
g) Fixed Assets/Capital 5/4
h) Fixed Assets Rs. 10,00,000
i) Closing Stock Rs. 1,00,000

Prepare Trading, Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31-3-2015 & Balance Sheet on that date. Working should form part of your answer.

Q6) The following are the summarised Balance Sheets of a Limited Company as on 31st March : [16]

Liabilities	2013	2014	Assets	2013	2014
Share Capital	2,00,000	2,60,000	Cash at bank	2,500	2,700
Sundry Creditors	39,500	41,135	Debtors	85,175	72,625
Bills Payable	33,780	11,525	Advances	2,315	735
Bank Overdraft	59,510	-	Stock	1,11,040	97,370
Provision for tax	40,000	50,000	L & Building	1,48,500	1,44,250
Reserves	50,000	50,000	P & Machinery	1,12,950	1,16,200
P & L A/c	39,690	41,220	Goodwill	-	20,000
	4,62,480	4,53,880		4,62,480	4,53,880

Additional Information :

- a) During the year ended 31-3-2014 an additional dividend of Rs. 26,000 was paid.
 - b) The assets of another company were purchased for Rs. 60,000 payable in fully paid share of the company. These assets consisted of Stock Rs. 21,640, Machinery Rs. 18,360 and Goodwill Rs. 20,000. In addition Sundry purchases of plant were made totalling Rs. 5,650.
 - c) Income tax paid during 2013/14 was Rs. 25,000.
 - d) The net profit for the year before tax was Rs. 62,530.
- Prepare a Cash Flow Statement according to As.3.





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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination,
January - 2019**

BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory Paper - I)

Sub. Code : 69933

Day and Date : Friday, 04 - 01 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- 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) A) Choose the correct alternative [8]

- i) _____ is the sum of the par value of stocks and bonds outstanding.
 - a) Capitalization
 - b) Over capitalization
 - c) Under capitalization
 - d) None
- ii) _____ can be calculated by deducting total cost from total revenue.
 - a) Dividend
 - b) Loss
 - c) Profit
 - d) All the above
- iii) _____ structure is the combination of debt and equity securities that comprise a firm's financing of its assets.
 - a) Loan
 - b) Capital
 - c) Infra
 - d) Modern
- iv) _____ occurs when a corporation uses bonds, other debt and preferred stock to increase its earnings on common stock.
 - a) Sweat share
 - b) Preference shares
 - c) Trading on equity
 - d) All the above
- v) Allotment of sweat equity shares shall be made within _____ months from the date of passing special resolution.
 - a) 12
 - b) 24
 - c) 36
 - d) 48

P.T.O.

Q2) Short answer type questions (any 2 out of 3)

[16]

- a) State the meaning and scope of Business Finance.
- b) Explain the Cardinal Principles of Capital Structure.
- c) What is working capital? Explain the types of working capital.

Q3) Explain the concept and theories of Capitalization.

[16]

Q4) What is capital structure? State the factors influencing the capital structure. [16]

Q5) Explain the types, merits and demerits of debentures as source of finance. [16]

Q6) Write Short Notes (any 2 out of 3)

[16]

- a) State the factors determining working capital requirement.
- b) Types of lease finance
- c) Commercial papers





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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination,
January - 2019**

**ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - V) (New)
Cost Accounting
Sub. Code : 69956/69934**

Day and Date : Saturday, 05 - 01 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions : 1) Q.1 & 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any 3 questions from Q. 3 to 6.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Select the most appropriate alternative from the given alternatives : [8]

- a) Thread used in stitching a shirt is _____ material.
- Direct
 - Indirect
 - Negligible
 - Abnormal
- b) Under Integral accounting financial and costing transactions are recorded in _____ ledger.
- Integrated
 - Cost
 - Financial
 - Single
- c) Storage space is required to be considered while fixing _____ level.
- Minimum
 - Maximum
 - Average
 - Reordering

P.T.O.



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- d) _____ ordering quantity results in minimum total cost.
- i) Minimum
 - ii) Maximum
 - iii) Re-ordering
 - iv) Economic
- e) Stock is valued at cost under _____ method.
- i) FIFO
 - ii) LIFO
 - iii) Simple average
 - iv) Weighted average
- f) Under _____ Rate system of wage payments workers are paid on the basis of amount of work.
- i) Time
 - ii) Piece
 - iii) Halsay
 - iv) Rowan
- g) _____ costing method is used to ascertain the cost of services.
- i) Operating
 - ii) Job
 - iii) Contract
 - iv) Process
- h) _____ loss arising during processing does not affect cost of production of that process.
- i) Normal
 - ii) Abnormal
 - iii) Process
 - iv) Capital



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B) Fill in the blanks :

[4]

- a) _____ cost is not considered in cost accounting.
- b) Cost _____ should be readily identifiable.
- c) Under _____ method the issues are made first from the latest purchases.
- d) Costs of providing services are _____ cost.

C) State the following statements are true or false :

[4]

- a) The cost sheet form is uniform in respect of all types of services.
- b) A separate Contract Account is opened for each contract to ascertain profit or loss.
- c) Profit on contract should be considered in respect of work certified only.
- d) Financial Ledger Control A/c is maintained in the Financial Books.

Q2) Write short answers of the following (Any Two) :

[16]

- a) Explain the various elements of cost.
- b) State the meaning and objectives of Cost Accounting.
- c) What do you mean by operating costing? Explain in brief.



Z - 24

Q3) Product B is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. The following information is obtained from the accounts for the week ending 31st October, 2018 :

Items	Total	Process		
		I	II	III
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct materials	7,542	2,600	1,980	2,962
Direct wages	9,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Production overheads	9,000			

1000 units at Rs. 3 each were introduced to Process I. There was no stock of material or work in process at the beginning or at the end of the period. The output of each process passes direct to the next process and finally to finished stock. Production overhead is recovered on 100% of direct wages. The following additional data are obtained:

Process	Output during the week	% of normal loss to input	Value of scrap per unit
I	950	5%	2
II	840	10%	4
III	750	15%	5

Prepare process of cost accounts and abnormal loss or gain accounts. [16]



Z - 24

Q4) The financial records of Wiltech Ltd. reveal the following for the year ended 31st March, 2018 :

Particulars	(Rs. in thousands)
Sales (20000) units	4,000
Materials	1,600
Wages	800
Factory overheads	720
Office and administrative overheads	416
Selling and distribution overheads	288
Finished stock (1230 units)	240
Work in progress :	
Material	48
Labour	32
Overheads (factory)	<u>32</u> 112
Goodwill written off	320
Interest on capital	32

In the costing records, factory overheads is charged at 100% wages, administration overheads 10% of factory cost and selling and distribution overheads at the rate of Rs. 16 per unit sold. Prepare a statement reconciling the profit as per cost records with the profit as per financial records of the company.

[16]



Z - 24

Q5) The following are the details of spare parts of Shriram Mills :

1-1-2018	Opening stock	NIL
1-1-2018	Purchases	100 units @ Rs. 30 per unit
15-1-2018	Issued	50 units
1-2-2018	Purchases	200 units @ Rs. 40 per unit
15-2-2018	Issued	100 units
20-2-2018	Issued	100 units
1-3-2018	Purchases	150 units @ Rs. 50 per unit
15-3-2018	Issued	100 units

You are asked to find out the value of stock on the last date by preparing the following store ledgers : [16]

- First in First Out basis
- Last in First Out basis
- Weighted average basis

Q6) E Ltd. furnishes the following information for 10,000 units of a product manufactured during the year 2017 :

Particulars	Rs.
Material	90,000
Direct wages	60,000
Power and consumable parts	12,000
Indirect wages	15,000
Factory lighting	5,500
Cost of rectification of defective work	3,000
Clerical salaries and management expenses	33,500
Selling expenses	5,500
Sale proceeds of scraps	2,000
Repairs, maintenance of plant	11,500



The net selling price was Rs. 31.60 per unit sold and all units were sold.

As from 1-1-2018, the selling price was reduced to Rs. 31 per unit. It was estimated that production could be increased in 2018 by 50%.

Rates for material and direct wages will increase by 10%.

You are required to prepare :

- Cost sheet for the year 2017 and
- Estimated cost (Quotation) and profit for 2018.

Assuming that 15,000 units will be produced and sold during the year and factory overheads will be recovered as a percentage of direct wages and office and selling expenses as a percentage of works cost. [16]





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Total No. of Pages : 3

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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (Paper - VI) (CBCS) (Regular)

Examination, January - 2019

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Optional) (G.R.A)

Sub. Code : 69935

Day and Date : Monday, 07 - 01 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions :**
- 1) Q.N. 1 is compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any four from Q. N. 2 to 6.

Q1) A) Choose most appropriate alternative from the given below. [8]

- i) Data based research the influences of which can be verified by repeating the experiment is called _____
 - a) Action research
 - b) Conceptual research
 - c) empirical research
 - d) longitudinal research
- ii) Secondary data is collected from _____
 - a) General survey
 - b) Different publications
 - c) Observation method
 - d) None of these
- iii) the questionnaire is a printed list of questions related to _____
 - a) The subject of discussion
 - b) The subject of investigation
 - c) The subject of matter
 - d) None of these
- iv) _____ is first step of research design.
 - a) Selection of problem
 - b) Purpose of study
 - c) Objectives of study
 - d) None of these

P.T.O.



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- v) The final objective of every research is _____
- a) to use research methodology
 - b) to satisfy the curiosity of research
 - c) to improve the techniques of research
 - d) to find the truth
- vi) Selection of sample on the judgment of the investigator is called _____
- a) Purposive sampling
 - b) Random sampling
 - c) Contingence Sampling
 - d) Cluster Sampling
- vii) A list of published and unpublished works consulted by the research an alphabetically at the end of report is called. _____
- a) references
 - b) bibliography
 - c) index
 - d) none of these
- viii) Sampling error arises due to _____
- a) chance factor
 - b) personal bias
 - c) variation in population
 - d) all these above
- B) Fill in the blanks. [4]
- i) The final phase of research process is _____ writing.
 - ii) Bar diagram is used to show _____
 - iii) Research design is _____ plan.
 - iv) When population is heterogeneous _____ method is used.
- C) State whether the following statements are true or false. [4]
- i) Research in commerce and management is a fundamental research.
 - ii) Statistical test for small samples is called Z-test.
 - iii) Random sample is not based on theory of probability.
 - iv) Interpretation means the task of drawing conclusion.



Z - 25
[16]

Q2) Answer the following in short. (Any Two)

- a) Explain the significance of research in commerce and management.
- b) State the stages in research process.
- c) What is hypothesis? State its features.

Q3) Fully discuss the contents of research design. [16]

Q4) Explain the advantages of survey method and case study method. [16]

Q5) State the different types of interview methods in research. [16]

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

- a) Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.
- b) Types of questions in questionnaire.
- c) Classification and tabulation.





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Total No. of Pages : 4

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination,
November - 2018
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper - I) (Compulsory)
Sub. Code : 69932/61769**

Day and Date : Friday, 30 - 11 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Q. 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) A) Choose the correct alternative. [8]

- i) Financial and Management Accounting have in common _____.
 - a) Both rely on stewardship
 - b) Both are interrelated
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Neither or (a) & (b)
- ii) Net profit ratio signifies _____.
 - a) Operational profitability
 - b) Liquidity position
 - c) Long term Solvency
 - d) Profit for tenders
- iii) Inventory Turnover measures the relationship of inventory with _____.
 - a) Average Sales
 - b) Cost of goods sold
 - c) Total purchases
 - d) Total Sales
- iv) Which of the following is not shown in cash flow statement?
 - a) Projected Income
 - b) Assets purchased
 - c) Capital Issued
 - d) Tax Paid
- v) Minimum amount of working capital which is required to be kept always on hand to carry out the business activities is known as _____.
 - a) Networking Capital
 - b) Variable working Capital
 - c) Permanent working Capital
 - d) Gross working Capital

P.T.O



SZ - 32

- vi) Acid Test Ratio is _____.
- a) Profitability Ratio b) Liquidity Ratio
c) Activity Ratio d) Solvency Ratio
- vii) _____ Accounting assists the management to carry out the functions.
- a) Management b) Financial
c) Cost d) Human Resource
- viii) _____ Accounting is based on facts & figures.
- a) Management b) Financial
c) Responsibility d) Human Resource

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- i) Management Accounting helps the management in _____.
- ii) Ratio is a simple _____ expression.
- iii) Fund Flow refers to change in _____ capital
- iv) Outstanding expenses is _____ liability.

C) State 'True or False'. [4]

- i) Working capital is the difference between fixed Assets and current assets.
- ii) A cash flow statement is similar to 'Income statement'.
- iii) Liquidity Ratio measure the liquid position of the enterprise.
- iv) The term financial analysis includes both analysis & interpretation.

- Q2) a) Explain the nature & scope of Management Accounting. [8]
b) How does management Accounting differ from financial Accounting? [8]

OR

Write short notes (Any four) [16]

- a) Functions of Management Accounting
b) Profitability Ratios
c) Limitations of Financial Statement Analysis
d) Common size statements
e) Fund Flow statement
f) Factors determining working capital



SZ - 32

Q3) From the following balance-sheets of Ajay Ltd & Vijay Ltd. as on 31/3/2018, calculate Gross Profit Ratio, current Ratio Liquid Ratio, Proprietary Ratio & stock Turnover Ratio. [16]

Liabilities	Ajay Ltd.	Vijay Ltd.	Assets	Ajay Ltd.	Vijay Ltd.
Paidup Capital	4,00,000	7,00,000	Goodwill	60,000	1,00,000
Reserve	1,00,000	1,20,000	Building	2,40,000	4,80,000
P & L APP. A/c	25,500	2,04,400	P & Machinery	58,000	84,000
Bank overdraft	22,500	29,600	Stock	1,32,000	1,86,000
Sundry creditors	72,000	1,16,000	Debtors	1,70,000	3,50,000
Provision for Tax	40,000	30,000			
	<u>6,60,000</u>	<u>12,00,000</u>		<u>6,60,000</u>	<u>12,00,000</u>
	Ajay Ltd.	Vijay Ltd.			
Sales	16,80,000	21,00,000			
Gross profit	4,20,000	5,00,000			
Average stock	1,26,000	2,00,000			

Q4) From the following Balance-sheet of AKG Co. Ltd. as on 31st March 2017 & 2018, you are required to prepare a statement, of source and application of funds. [16]

Balance Sheets					
Liabilities	2017	2018	Assets	2017	2018
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,25,000	L & Building	1,00,000	95,000
General Reserve	25,000	30,000	Plant	75,000	84,500
P & L A/c	15,250	15,300	Stock	50,000	37,000
Bank loan	35,000	67,600	Debtors	40,000	32,100
Creditors	75,000	-	Cash	250	300
Provision for Tax	15,000	17,500	Bank	-	4,000
			Goodwill	-	2,500
	<u>2,65,250</u>	<u>2,55,400</u>		<u>2,65,250</u>	<u>2,55,400</u>

Additional Information

- Dividend was Paid Rs. 11,500
- Depreciation written off on plant Rs. 7,000
- Income tax provision made during the year was Rs. 16,500



SZ - 32

Q5) The following is the summary of Cash transactions of ALfa Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2017. [16]

(Amount in '000')

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Balance as on 1.4.16	75	Payment to creditors	3,000
Issued of equity shares	450	Purchase to fixed Assets	300
Receipts from customers	4,200	Expenses	300
Sale of Fixed Assets	150	Wages & Salaries	150
		Tax	375
		Dividend	75
		Repayment of bank loan	450
		Bal. on 31.3.2017	225
	4,875		4,875

Prepare a Cash Flow statement for the year ended 31.3.2017 as per As-3 using direct method.

Q6) Kumar Ltd. sells goods in the home market and earns a gross profit of 25% on cost of sales. Its annual figures are as follows. [16]

Particular	Rs.
Sales	9,00,000
Materials used	3,60,000
Wages	2,88,000
Manufacturing expenses	3,00,000
Administrative expenses	96,000
Selling & distribution expenses	48,000
Depreciation	40,000
Income tax payable in two instalments of which one falls in next financial year	1,50,000

Additional Information

- Credit given by suppliers of materials 2½ months.
 - Credit allowed to customers 2 months
 - Wages are paid 1 month in arrear
 - Administrative exps. are paid one month in Arrear
 - Selling & distribution expenses are paid quartly in advance.
 - The company wishes to keep 2 months stock of raw material and also of finished stock.
 - The company believes in keeping cash at Rs. 1,50,000 including the overdraft limit of Rs. 54,000 not yet utilised by the company.
- Prepare a statement showing working capital requirement adding 10% margin for contingencies.





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Total No. of Pages : 3

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination,
December - 2018**

BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory) (Paper - I)

Sub. Code : 69933

Day and Date : Saturday, 01 - 12 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

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

- i) Over capitalization indicates _____.
 - a) Excess capital
 - b) Shortage of capital
 - c) More capital than warranted by earnings
 - d) More capital than last year
- ii) The firm having _____, is a highly geared firm.
 - a) Thin Equity
 - b) Thick Equity
 - c) No Equity
 - d) None of these
- iii) Only _____ have pre-emptive right.
 - a) Preference Shareholders
 - b) Equity Shareholders
 - c) Debenture-holders
 - d) Bond holders
- iv) _____ industries need relatively more working capital.
 - a) Labour-intensive
 - b) Capital-intensive
 - c) Small-sized
 - d) Large-sized

P.T.O

Q2) Write short answers (Any Two)

[16]

- a) What is the scope of Business Finance?
- b) Explain the concept of 'Trading on Equity' with example and its advantages.
- c) What is 'Lease Finance'? Explain various types of Lease Finance.

Q3) What is meant by 'Capital Structure'? Explain the cardinal principles of Capital Structure.

[16]

Q4) Define 'Equity Shares' and explain the merits and demerits of equity shares. [16]

Q5) What is meant by 'Working Capital'? Explain the factors determining working capital requirements.

[16]

Q6) Write short notes (Any Two)

[16]

- a) Causes of Overcapitalization
- b) Management of Cash
- c) Factors influencing Dividend Decision





Seat
No.

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Total No. of Pages : 4

M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination, December - 2018
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper -V)

Cost Accounting

Sub. Code : 69934/61771

Day and Date : Monday, 03 - 12 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

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

- i) An example of variable cost is
 - a) Property taxes
 - b) Interest on Capital
 - c) Direct material cost
 - d) Depreciation on Machinery
- ii) When material prices fluctuate widely, the method of pricing that may produce absurd results is
 - a) Single average price
 - b) Weighted average price
 - c) Moving average price
 - d) Inflated price
- iii) Labour productivity is measured by comparing
 - a) Actual time with standard time
 - b) Total output with total man hours
 - c) Added value for the product with total wage cost
 - d) All the above
- iv) Director's remuneration and expenses form a part of
 - a) Production overhead
 - b) Administration overhead
 - c) Selling overhead
 - d) Distribution overhead
- v) If product which has practically no sales or utility value is
 - a) Waste
 - b) Scrap
 - c) Spoilage
 - d) Defective Production

P.T.O.



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- vi) Which of the following items is not included in cost accounts?
- a) Interest received on bank deposit
 - b) Dividend paid on share capital
 - c) Debenture interest
 - d) Damage payable at low
 - e) All of these
- vii) Purchases for special jobs is debited to
- a) Work in progress ledger Control Account
 - b) Cost ledger control account
 - c) Stores ledger control account
- viii) A process loss that does not affect the cost per unit is
- a) Abnormal loss
 - b) Normal loss
 - c) Standard loss
 - d) Seasonal loss

B) Fill in the blanks.

[4]

- i) In Halsey Bonus plan, a worker gets a bonus equal ____ of the time saved.
- ii) Allotment of overheads to cost unit is known as ____.
- iii) A job in a ____ contract and contract is a ____ job.
- iv) Abnormal process losses are transferred to ____.

C) State whether the following statements are true or false.

[4]

- i) The economic order quantity is the re-order quantity.
- ii) Packing cost is always a distribution cost.
- iii) Waste has no realisable market value
- iv) In contract costing, each contract is a cost unit.

Q2) Write short answer (any two)

[16]

- a) Economic Order Quantity
- b) Operating Costing
- c) Integral System of Accounting



SZ - 34

Q3) P.Ltd. uses three types of materials A,B and C for production of-X. The relevant monthly data for the components are as given below

Particulars	A	B	C
Average Usage - In units	200	150	180
Minimum Usage - In units	100	100	90
Maximum Usage - In units	300	250	270
Re-order Quantity - In units	750	900	720
Re-order Period (in months)	2 to 3	3 to 4	2 to 3

Calculate for each component.

[16]

- a) Re-order level b) Minimum level
c) Maximum level d) Average stock level

Q4) The following information relates to Aditya Builders, Satara for Rs. 10,00,000.

	2012	2013
	Rs.	Rs.
Materials issued	3,00,000	84,000
Direct wages	2,30,000	1,05,000
Direct Expenses	22,000	10,000
Works certified	7,50,000	10,00,000
Materials at site	5,000	7,000
Works uncertified	8,000	-----
Plant issued	14,000	2,000
Cash received from contractee	6,00,000	10,00,000

The value of plant at the end of 2012 and 2013 was Rs. 7,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively.

Prepare Contract Account and Contractees Account for the years 2012 and 2013 taking into consideration such profit for transfer to Profit and Loss Account as you think proper.

[16]



SZ - 34

Q5) A product in Femina Ltd, Solapur passes through two distinct processes, A and B. from the following information you are required to prepare Process 'A' Account, Process 'B' Account. Abnormal Loss Account and Abnormal Gain Account.

Particulars	Process A	Process B
	Rs.	Rs.
Materials (Introduced 20,000 units in Process 'A')	30,000	3,000
Labour	10,000	12,000
Overheads	7,000	9,850
Normal Loss	10%	4%
Scrap value of Normal Loss	1 per unit	2 per unit
Output (Units)	17,500	17,000

There is no stock or work in progress in any process.

[16]

Q6) The net profits shown by financial accounts of a company amounted to Rs.18,550, while the profits disclosed by company's cost accounts for the period were Rs.28,660. On reconciling the figures, the following differences were noted.

	Rs
i) Director's fees not changed in cost accounts	650
ii) A provision for bad and doubtful debts	570
iii) Bank Interest	30
iv) Income tax	8,300
v) Overheads in the cost accounts were estimated at Rs. 8,500. The change shown by the financial books was Rs. 8,320	
vi) Work was started during the year on a new factory and expenditure Rs.16,000 was incurred. Depreciation of 5% was provided in financial accounts.	

Prepare a statement reconciling the figures shown by the cost and financial accounts.

[16]





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Total No. of Pages : 4

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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS - CR) (New)

Examination, December-2018

ADVANCED COSTING

(Financial Management) (Paper - V)

Sub. Code :69936/69958

Day and Date :Monday, 03 - 12 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

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

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

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

- a) Financial Management is the determination acquisition, allocation and _____ of financial resources.
 - i) utilization
 - ii) realisation
 - iii) classification
 - iv) maximization
- b) Wealth maximization means to maximize the _____ value of a course of action.
 - i) face
 - ii) net present
 - iii) market
 - iv) gross
- c) Capital budgeting decisions are decisions whether or not money should be invested in _____ term projects.
 - i) short
 - ii) mid
 - iii) long
 - iv) annual
- d) Financial _____ analysis will be the basic investment evaluation criteria.
 - i) break-even
 - ii) decision
 - iii) trend
 - iv) cost benefit
- e) Evaluation of capital expenditure proposals involve the comparison between _____ inflows and outflows.
 - i) cash
 - ii) profit
 - iii) money
 - iv) risk

P.T.O.



SZ-67

- f) Inter corporate deposits indicate _____ short term funding raised by one company from another company.
- i) secured
 - ii) unsecured
 - iii) profitable
 - iv) unprofitable
- g) _____ has given the guidelines for issue of certificate of deposits.
- i) State Bank of India
 - ii) Central Bank of India
 - iii) Reserve Bank of India
 - iv) Union Bank of India
- h) Minimum amount of certificate of deposit should be ₹ _____ lakh and in multiples of it.
- i) ten
 - ii) seven
 - iii) five
 - iv) one

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- a) Capital budgeting decisions include analysis of various proposals regarding capital _____
- b) Net working capital refers to the difference between current _____ and current liabilities.
- c) Wealth maximization considers _____ value of money
- d) Degree of operating leverage \times Degree of financial leverage = Degree of _____ leverage.

C) State whether following statements are True/False. [4]

- a) The function of finance is to enable the management to take a proper capital budgeting decision.-
- b) Gross working capital refers to gross current liabilities.-
- c) Availability of funds is more than requirement in capital rationing.-
- d) Inter corporate deposits involve high risk.-

Q2) Write short Notes (Any Two) [16]

- a) Importance of financial management.
- b) Process of capital budgeting.
- c) Certificate of deposits.



SZ-67

Q3) The Balance sheet of well Established company is as follows.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity capital (₹ 10 per share)	60,000	Net fixed assets	1,50,000
10% long term debt	80,000	current assets	50,000
Retained Earnings	20,000		
Current liabilities	40,000		
	<u>2,00,000</u>		<u>2,00,000</u>

The company's total assets turnover ratio is 3.0; its fixed operating costs are ₹1,00,000 and its variable operating cost ratio is 40%. The income tax rate is 50%.

Calculate for the company.

- Operating leverage
- Financial leverage
- Combined leverage

[16]

Q4) A proforma cost sheet of a company provides the following.

[16]

Particulars.

Elements of Cost	Amount per unit
Raw material	80
Direct labour	30
Overhead	60
Total Cost	<u>170</u>
Profit	30
Selling price	<u>200</u>

The following further particulars are available.

- Raw materials are in stock for one month.
- Credit allowed by suppliers of raw material is one month.
- Credit allowed to customers 15 two month.
- Lag in payment of wages 1.5 weeks.
- Lag in payment of overheads one month
- Materials are in process for an average of half month.
- Finished goods are in stock for an average of one month.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ th of output is sold against cash. Cash in hand and at bank is expected to be ₹ 25,000/- You are requested to prepare a statement showing the working capital needed to finance level of activity of 104000 units of product. You may assume that production is carried on evenly throughout the year. A period of 4 weeks is equivalent to a month. Assume 52 weeks in a year.



SZ-67

Q5) Two alternative capital expenditure proposals, each costing ₹ 1 lakh, provide the following expected net cash inflows. [16]

Years	1	2	3	4	5
X	₹30,000	40,000	50,000	30,000	20,000
Y	₹10,000	30,000	40,000	60,000	40,000

Evaluate these proposals on the basis of .

- Pay back period method.
- Return on investment method.
- Net present value method.

Use a discount rate of 10 % p.a discount factor at 10% for various years is as follows.

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Discount factor	.909	.826	.751	.683	.621

Q6)

Particulars	P.Ltd	Q. Ltd
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Sales	500	1000
Variable costs	200	300
Contribution	300	700
Fixed costs	150	400
PBIT	150	300
Interest	50	100
PBT	100	200

You are required to calculate the operating financial and combined leverages for two companies. [16]

* * *



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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS)

Examination, December-2018

TAXATION

Goods and Service Tax Act, 2016 (Paper - V)

Sub. Code :69938/69960

Day and Date :Monday, 03 - 12 - 2018

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 from Q.No. 4 to Q.No.6
 - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

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

- a) GST is an example of _____
 - i) direct tax
 - ii) indirect tax
 - iii) state level tax
 - iv) none of the above
- b) The threshold limit for GST excluding hilly states and North Eastern states is Rs _____
 - i) 10 Lakhs
 - ii) 15 Lakhs
 - iii) 20 Lakhs
 - iv) 25 Lakhs
- c) GST is levied by _____ government.
 - i) Central
 - ii) State
 - iii) Union territory
 - iv) None of the above
- d) _____ is the Chairman of GST council.
 - i) President of India
 - ii) Prime Minister of India
 - iii) Finance Minister
 - iv) Governor of RBI

P.T.O.



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Q3) What do you mean by 'Taxable Person' under GST? Discuss with example. [16]

OR

Write short notes on any four of the following.

- Recovery of Input Tax Credit
- Exemption from Tax Composition Levy
- Advantages of GST
- Registration under GST
- Value of Taxable Supply
- Scope of GST

Q4) Explain the provisions regarding composition scheme under GST. [16]

Q5) Discuss the provisions regarding amendments and cancellation of registration. [16]

Q6) Answer the following.

- Nitin, a registered dealer had input tax credit for CGST and SGST Rs. 1,200/- and Rs.1,850/- respectively in respect of purchase of input and capital goods. He manufactured 2000 kg of finished products. 500 kg was normal loss in the process. The final product was sold at uniform price of Rs.10 per kg as follows:

Goods sold within State – 200kg. Finished product sold in inter-State sale–900 kg. Goods sent on stock transfer to consignment agents outside the State – 400 kg. Further, CGST and SGST rate on the finished product of dealer is 5% and 7% respectively. Further IGST rate is 12%. Calculate tax liability of SGST and CGST to be paid after tax credit. [8]

- Sachin imported goods for Rs. 80,000/- and incurred expenses to produce final saleable goods. BCD @ 10% was chargeable on imported goods. These manufactured goods were sold within the state at Rs. 1,25,000 plus applicable GST. Rate of CGST and SGST is 5% and 7% respectively.

Compute Cost, Sale value and tax payable for the transaction. [8]

* * *



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Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) (Regular)
Examination, December - 2018
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Paper - VI) (New)
(Optional)

Sub. Code : 69935

Day and Date : Tuesday, 04 - 12 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No.1 and 2 are compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any three questions from question No.3 to 6.
 - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 4) Attempt all MCQs and objective type questions in the main answer book.

- Q1) A) Choose correct alternative (Multiple choice questions) [8]**
- i) Dr. William Healy resorted to _____ method in his study of juvenile delinquency.
 - a) Survey
 - b) Case study
 - c) Schedule
 - d) Questionnaire
 - ii) _____ interview is useful in discussing the problems of marital discords.
 - a) Repeated
 - b) Non - Directive
 - c) Focussed
 - d) None of these
 - iii) Prof _____ was the first man to use the term 'Variance' and he has developed theory regarding ANOVA.
 - a) R. A. Fisher
 - b) Wilkinson
 - c) P.V. Young
 - d) William A
 - iv) Survey is a _____ study.
 - a) Descriptive
 - b) Fact finding
 - c) Analytical
 - d) Systematic

P.T.O.



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- Q2)** Write short answers: any two; [16]
- What is research problem? Explain various sources of research problem.
 - What is survey method? State merits of survey method.
 - Explain various types of classification and types of tables in brief.
- Q3)** Explain in details various types of research designs. [16]
- Q4)** Write four objectives of research in commerce and management and explain various types of research. [16]
- Q5)** Explain clearly the layout of project report and contents of each chapter in the project report. [16]
- Q6)** Write short notes: (Any two) [16]
- Difference between questionnaire and schedule.
 - Types of Interviews.
 - Formulation and testing of hypothesis.





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Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination, December - 2018
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (DISTANCE MODE) (Paper - VI)
(Optional)

Sub. Code : 69957

Day and Date : Tuesday, 04 - 12 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Q.No.1 is compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any four from Q.No. 2 to Q.No. 6.

Q1) A) Choose most appropriate alternative from the given below. [8]

- i) Sampling method is used for public opinion survey is _____.
 - a) Cluster sampling
 - b) random sampling
 - c) quota sampling
 - d) systematic sampling.
- ii) Questionnaire is a printed list of questions related to _____.
 - a) the subject of discussion
 - b) the subject of investigation
 - c) the subject of matter
 - d) none of the above
- iii) Data collected through interview or considered _____.
 - a) more expensive and costly
 - b) less accurate and reliable
 - c) more accurate and reliable
 - d) none of these.
- iv) Statistical test of hypothesis for small sample is called _____.
 - a) Z- test
 - b) T - test
 - c) F- test
 - d) Chi-square test
- v) _____ is tool of in depth analysis of research problem.
 - a) observation
 - b) interview
 - c) questionnaire
 - d) information of respondent

P.T.O.



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vi) Sample design constitute _____.

- a) determine the sample size
- b) determine the methods of sampling.
- c) determine the universe of study
- d) all the above

vii) Sampling errors arises due to _____.

- a) chance factor
- b) personal bias
- c) variation in population
- d) all the above

viii) Data based research influences of which can be verified by repeating experiment is called _____.

- a) action research
- b) conceptual research
- c) empirical research
- d) longitudinal research.

B) Fill in the blanks.

(over all)

i) Research design is a _____ plan.

ii) Primary data may be collected through _____

iii) When data is classified according to area is called as _____ classification

iv) Survey method can be used in the case of _____ respondent only.

C) State whether the following statements are true or false. [4]

- i) Hypothesis about cause and effect is called descriptive hypothesis
- ii) There are no definite rules for formulation of hypothesis.
- iii) Use of secondary data requires lot of caution.
- iv) Sample design a part of research design.



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[16]

Q2) Answer the following in short. (Any-2)

- a) Describe the characteristics of research.
- b) Explain the objectives of research.
- c) Explain the features of good research design.

Q3) Discuss the features of types of sampling. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of primary data. **[16]**

Q5) Explain the various steps in preparing of research design. **[16]**

Q6) Write a short notes. (Any-2) **[16]**

- a) Secondary data.
- b) Interview techniques.
- c) Types of questions in questionnaire.





SI-44

Total No. of Pages : 4

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-IV) (CBCS)
Examination, April-2019
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
Management Control System (Compulsory-I) (Paper-II)
Sub. Code : 69978/61793

Day and Date : Friday, 26 - 04 - 2019
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) Que. No 1 and 2 are compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any three questions from Que. No. 3 to Que. 6.
 - 3) Figure to the right indicate full mark for the question.

- Q1) A) Choose the correct alternatives from the given alternatives: [8]**
- a) _____ control is useful for capital formation.
 - i) Financial
 - ii) Budget
 - iii) Cost
 - iv) Cash
 - b) The execution of plans and policies is the responsibility of _____ management.
 - i) Top
 - ii) Middle
 - iii) Lower
 - iv) Production
 - c) The reports to the top management should be _____.
 - i) Lengthy
 - ii) Short
 - iii) Detailed
 - iv) Summarized
 - d) Marginal Costing takes into consideration only _____ expenses.
 - i) Fixed
 - ii) Variable
 - iii) Non-recurring
 - iv) Indirect
 - e) Contribution Price = _____.
 - i) Selling price - Variable cost
 - ii) Selling price - Fixed Cost
 - iii) Selling price - Fixed cost and Variable cost
 - iv) Selling price - Profit

P.T.O.



SI-44

- f) The Budget Committee prepares _____ budget
- i) Production
 - ii) Cash
 - iii) Sales
 - iv) Master
- g) Expenditure incurred to increase revenue earning capacity is termed as _____ Expenditure.
- i) Capital
 - ii) Revenue
 - iii) Deferred
 - iv) Recurring
- h) Standard Value of Sales - Actual value of Sales = _____ Variance
- i) Sales Value
 - ii) Sales Price
 - iii) Sales Volume
 - iv) Sales Mix

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- a) _____ is the deviation of actual cost or sale or profit.
- b) Under _____ accounting responsibility is fixed on those who have authority to incur cost is considered.
- c) Overall budget is also termed as _____ budget.
- d) _____ is a system that aids management in carrying out its functions successfully.

C) State the following statements are 'True' or 'False': [4]

- a) Reporting is necessary to exercise control.
- b) Fixed budget estimates costs at several levels of activity.
- c) Standard costing is an important method of costing.
- d) Profit Centre is a combination of cost centre and revenue centre.

Q2) Write Short answers on the following: [16]

- a) State the meaning and characteristics of Management Information System.
- b) What do mean by Management Control System? State its need.

OR



SI-44

[16]

Write short notes on the following. (any four)

- a) Cost centre
- b) Break - even point.
- c) Types of report
- d) Capital budget.
- e) Budget and budgetary control
- f) Material variance.

Q3) A single product company sells its products at Rs. 60 per unit. In 2009, the company operated at a margin of safety of 40%. The fixed costs amounted to Rs. 3,60,000 and the variable cost ratio to sales was 80%.

In 2010, it is estimated that the variable cost will go up by 10% and fixed costs will increase by 5%. Find the selling price required to be fixed in 2010 to earn the same P/V ratio as in 2009. Assuming the same selling price of Rs. 60 per unit in 2010, find the number of units required to be produced and sold to earn the same profit as in 2009. [16]

Q4) A factory is engaged in producing a product using two grades of materials A and B mixed in the ratio of 3:2. The standard price of material A is Rs. 4 per unit and that of B Rs. 3 per unit. Normal loss in production is expected at 10%. Due to shortage of materials it was not possible to use the standard mix. However, normal loss is still expected to be 10% as earlier.

The actual result was as follows:

Material A 280 tons at Rs. 3.80 per unit

Material B 120 tons at Rs. 3.60 per unit

Actual production 364 tons.

Calculate material price variance, material mix variance, material yield variance, material cost variance. [16]

Q5) A Company expects to have Rs. 25,000 in Bank on 1st May 2019 and requires you to prepare an estimate of cash position during the three months, May, June and July, 2019.



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The following information is supplied:

Month	Sales Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Wages Rs.	Office expenses Rs.	Factory expenses Rs.	Selling expenses Rs.
March	50,000	30,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
April	56,000	32,000	6,500	4,000	5,500	3,000
May	60,000	35,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	3,500
June	80,000	40,000	9,000	4,000	7,5000	4,5000
July	90,000	40,000	9,500	4,000	8,000	4,5000

Other Information:

- 20% of sales are in cash, remaining amount is collected in the month following that of sales.
- Suppliers supply goods at two months credit.
- Wages and all other expenses are paid in the month following the one in which they are incurred
- The company pays dividend to shareholders, and bonus to workers of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively in the month of May.
- Plant has been ordered and is expected to be received in June. It will cost Rs. 80,000 to be paid in June.
- Income tax Rs. 25,000 is payable in July.

[16]

Q6) C Ltd. is considering investing in a project. The expected original investment in the project will be Rs. 2,00,000, the life of project will be 5 years with no salvage value. The expected net cash inflows after depreciation but before tax during the life of the project will be as following:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	85,000	1,00,000	80,000	80,000	40,000

The project will be depreciated at the rate of 20% on original cost. The company is subjected to 30% tax rate.

Required:

- Calculate pay back period
- Calculate Net Present Value of the project.

[16]





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Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-IV) (CBCS)
Examination, April-2019
BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory-II) (Paper-II)
Sub. Code : 69979

Day and Date : Monday, 29 - 04 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

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

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

Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative. [8]

- a) The _____ market is a market for existing financial securities.
- i) Secondary
 - ii) Super
 - iii) Primary
 - iv) None
- b) The first organized stock exchange in India was started in Mumbai (Bombay Stock Exchange) in _____
- i) 1775
 - ii) 1875
 - iii) 1975
 - iv) 2015
- c) RBI and Govt. of India have been making efforts to increase financial inclusion since _____
- i) 1991
 - ii) 2011
 - iii) 2005
 - iv) 2014
- d) Combined holding of many kinds of financial securities i.e. shares, debentures, bonds etc. is known as _____
- i) Microfinance
 - ii) Portfolio
 - iii) Venture capital
 - iv) Mutual fund
- e) When one company forcefully takes over or acquires the business of other company, it is known as _____
- i) Divestiture
 - ii) Venture
 - iii) Take over
 - iv) Merger

P.T.O.



SI-45

Q2) Short answer type questions (any 2 out of 3)

[16]

- a) Explain the concept and characteristics of Micro Finance.
- b) State the causes of corporate failure.
- c) State the meaning and importance of Foreign Direct Investment.

Q3) Explain the methods of selling corporate securities in primary capital market.

[16]

Q4) Explain the various types of Mutual Funds.

[16]

Q5) What is corporate Restructuring? Explain the forms of corporate restructuring

[16]

Q6) Write short notes (any 2 out of 3)

[16]

- a) Credit Rating Agencies in India.
- b) Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB)
- c) International Finance





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Total No. of Pages : 4

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS)

Examination, May - 2019

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (Optional)

Group - a : Advanced Accountancy (Paper - VII)

Sub. Code : 69980/70002

Day and Date : Thursday, 02 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

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

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

- a) The only viable goal of the financial management is _____.
- i) Wealth maximisation
 - ii) Profit maximisation
 - iii) Assets maximisation
 - iv) Capital maximisation
- b) Finance Function involves _____.
- i) Procurement and effective utilisation of funds
 - ii) Issue of shares only
 - iii) Utilisation of funds only
 - iv) Collection of capital only
- c) Determination of proportion of debt in the capital structure is _____.
- i) Financing decision
 - ii) Capital budgeting decision
 - iii) Divident decision
 - iv) Working capital decision
- d) The term capitalisation is generally used in relation to _____.
- i) Partnership firm
 - ii) Proprietary firm
 - iii) Corporate sector
 - iv) All of above

P.T.O.



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- e) Combined leverage is the percentage change in relationship between sales and _____.
- i) Gross profit
 - ii) Net profit
 - iii) Earning per share
 - iv) BEP
- f) Cost of capital is _____
- i) Cost of pref. shares
 - ii) Cost of debentures
 - iii) Cost of equity shares
 - iv) Cost incurred by the company while raising finance
- g) _____ costs are the costs recorded in the books.
- i) Explicit
 - ii) Specific
 - iii) Historical
 - iv) spot
- h) _____ budget represents the estimated expenditure on fixed Assets during the budget period.
- i) Cash
 - ii) Flexible
 - iii) Master
 - iv) Capital
- B) Fill in the blanks: [4]
- a) _____ of capital refers to the minimum return expected by its investors.
 - b) If the proportion of equity capital to the total capital is low, capital is said to be _____ geared.
 - c) The method under which period of recovery of capital cost is considered is called _____.
 - d) A _____ is a diagrammatic representation of the relationship among decisions, states of nature and outcomes.
- C) State whether following statements are True or False: [4]
- a) Historical costs are estimated costs.
 - b) A company collects its funds only by issue of equity shares.
 - c) The cost of retained earnings is cost free.
 - d) Investment decisions are outside the purview of financial decisions.



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[16]

Q2) Write short answers (Any Two out of three)

- Objectors of financial management.
- Role of finance manager.
- Classification of cost.

Q3) A company is considering to purchase a machine. Two machines costing Rs. 80,000 are available. Earnings after taxation, but before charging depreciation are: [16]

Years	Cash Flow	
	Machine A	Machine B
1	24,000	16,000
2	36,000	32,000
3	40,000	48,000
4	30,000	36,000
5	20,000	28,000

Evaluate the two alternatives according to

- Pay - back method
- Net present value method (Cost of capital 10%)

Discount factor : 1 year 0.909 II year 0.826 III year : 0.751

4th year 0.683 5th year 0.621

Q4) Find out operating leverage, financial leverage and combined leverage from the following information of X Ltd. [16]

- Output and sales 3,00,000 units
- Fixed costs 3,50,000
- Variable cost per unit Rs. 1
- Interest expenses Rs. 2,500
- Selling price per unit Rs. 3



SI - 46

Q5) Empire Co. Ltd issues Rs. 1 crore 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each. The debentures are redeemable after the expiry of 10 years. The company has to pay tax at 40%. [16]

You are required to calculate the cost of debt, if debentures are issued at -

- a) at par
- b) at 10% discount
- c) at 10% premium
- d) at par and brokerage is paid at 5%

Q6) A company has the following capital mix. Calculate weighted average cost of capital. [16]

800 equity shares of Rs. 100 each	80,000
400 8% pref shares of Rs. 150 each	60,000
400 6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each	40,000
Retained earnings	20,000
	<u>2,00,000</u>

Cost of

Equity capital	12%
preference capital	8%
Debentures	6%
Retained earnings	9%

corporate tax on borrowed capital is 50% calculate average weighted cost of capital.

x x x



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Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (Distance Mode)
(New) (CBCS) Examination, May - 2019
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Paper - VIII)
Sub. Code: 70003**

Day and Date : Saturday, 04 - 05 - 2019
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 is compulsory.
 - 2) Solve any three questions from Q. 3 to 6.
 - 3) Figures to right indicate full marks.

- Q1) A) Select the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence. [8]
- a) Coding of data means assigning numbers and _____.
 - i) characters
 - ii) signs
 - iii) symbols
 - iv) None of these
 - b) Tabulation is an orderly arrangement of data in _____.
 - i) rows
 - ii) columns
 - iii) rows and columns
 - iv) None of these
 - c) On the basis purpose the tables are of _____ types.
 - i) four
 - ii) three
 - iii) two
 - iv) None of these
 - d) Analysis and Interpretation of data are _____ activities.
 - i) separate
 - ii) independent
 - iii) inter-connected
 - iv) None of these
 - e) F-test was developed by famous statistician _____.
 - i) R.A. Fayol
 - ii) Fedrick
 - iii) R.A. Fisher
 - iv) None of these
 - f) We may reject the hypothesis when it is true. It is called _____.
 - i) Human error
 - ii) sample error
 - iii) Type I error
 - iv) None of these

P.T.O.



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g) An _____ contains documents, statistical statements and other materials which supports the writing report.

- i) article
- ii) introduction
- iii) appendices
- iv) None of these

h) A _____ is a list of technical words used in the report and their explanations.

- i) bibliography
- ii) Index
- iii) glossary
- iv) None of these

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- a) Research Report is the tangible outcome of _____.
- b) The word 'report' is derived from _____ term 'reportare'.
- c) Null Hypothesis is indicated as _____.
- d) Statistical technique dealing with the association between two or more variables is called _____.

C) State True or False. [4]

- a) Confidence level indicates the likely hood that the answer will fall outside that range.
- b) Z test is most frequently used test in research studies which is based on normal probability distribution.
- c) Title of any column is called stub or caption.
- d) Interpretation of data may even in formulation of hypothesis.

Q2) Answer in Short. (any two) [16]

- a) What is data coding?
- b) Give the types of tabulation.
- c) Describe the various types of reports.

Q3) Explain the process of hypothesis testing in brief. [16]

Q4) What is "Report Writing" in research? Give the chapterization in report. [16]

Q5) What do you mean by analysis and interpretation of data? [16]

Q6) Write short note. (Any two) [16]

- a) 't' test of hypothesis.
- b) Properties of table.
- c) measures of dispersion.





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Total No. of Pages : 4

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS)
Examination, May - 2019
ADVANCED COSTING**

**Gr - b : Financial Management (Paper - VII) (Optional)
Sub. Code : 69982**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 2 - 05 - 2019
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

Total Marks : 80

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

Q1) A) Multiple choice questions, choose the correct answer. [8]

- a) leverage means.
 - i) Capital structure
 - ii) Effectiveness
 - iii) Gear-box of a car
 - iv) profit or loss
- b) Formula for operating leverage is.
 - i) $\frac{BEP}{EBIT}$
 - ii) $\frac{EBIT}{PBT}$
 - iii) $\frac{C}{EMIT}$
 - iv) None of these
- c) From the investors point of view, the cost of capital is.
 - i) Market value
 - ii) Interest rate
 - iii) Yield of capital sacrifice
 - iv) None of these
- d) Of the following source of capital is
 - i) Preference stared
 - ii) Equity shared
 - iii) Debentures
 - iv) All the above
- e) High cost of capital is the evidence of
 - i) To much risk
 - ii) Unbalanced capital expenditure
 - iii) Low in come of the business
 - iv) All the above

P.T.O.



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f) The change in costs due to change in the level of activity or pattern or technology or process or method of production is known as _____

- i) Marginal cost ii) Differential costs
iii) Sunk costs iv) Opportunity costs

g) Implicit cost arise, when

- i) There is cash flow ii) The funds are required
iii) The funds are utilised iv) None of the above

h) Financial leverage is measured by

- i) $\frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{PBT}}$ ii) $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{EBIT}}$
iii) $\frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{EAT}}$ iv) None of the above

B) Fill in the blanks: [4]

- a) _____ is the measurement of the Sacrifice made by the investors in order to the capital formation with a view to get a fair return have on investment.
- b) _____ is the ratio of rate of return on Shareholder equity and the rate of return on total capitalisations.
- c) Long term solvency is the same as _____
- d) Ratio of 'Net sales' to Net working capital is _____ Ratio.

C) True or False. [4]

- a) Accounting ratios facilitate summarisation and simplification of huge mass of data.
- b) Current ratio shows long term solvency.
- c) Liquidity ratio is also called as 1:1 Ratio.
- d) Profitability Ratios measure over all performance and profit earning capacity of the business.

Q2) Short notes (any two out of three): [16]

- a) Ratio Analysis.
- b) Trend Analysis and common size statement.
- c) Inter firm comparison.



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Q3) The following are the operating results of a firm is Basic co. Ltd. [16]

Sales (units)	50000
Interest per annum	Rs.60,000
Selling price per unit	Rs. 48
Tax rate	50%
Variable cost per unit	Rs. 24
Number of Equity shares	20000
Fixed cost per annum	Rs. 1,60,000

- Compute: a) Break even sales
b) Earning before interest and tax
c) Earning per share
d) Operating leverage
e) Financial leverage

Q4) M.yusfut Ltd has the following capital structure

Equity capital share capital (2,00,000 shared of Rs. 10 each)	Rs.20,00,000
6% preference share capital	Rs. 5,00,000
8% Debentures	Rs. 15,00,000

The market price of equity shares is Rs. 20 per share. The company is expected to pay dividend of Rs. 2 per share which will grow at 8%.

- a) Calculate weighted average cost of capital assuming that the company is under 50% tax bracket.
b) Also calculate the new weighted average cost of capital if the company raises an additional Rs. 10,00,000/- debt by issuing 10% Debentures. This would result in increase in the expected dividend to Rs. 3 per share and leave the growth rate unchanged but the market price of the share will come down to Rs. 15 per share. [16]



SI - 47

Q5) The capital structure of Akib Ltd consists of equity share capital of Rs. 10,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each) and rs. 10,00,000 of 20% Debentures.

The other particulars are as below:

Sales 2,00,000 and 2,50,000 units

Selling price Rs.10 per unit

Variable cost Rs. 6 per unit

Fixed cost Rs. 2,50,000/-

Rate of tax 50%

You are required to calculate.

a) Financial leverage at 2,00,000 and 2,50,000 units

b) Operating leverage at 2,00,000 and 2,50,000 units [16]

Q6) A plant at present operating at 15% capacity and producing 2,40,000 units.

Variable costs per unit are. [16]

Direct material Rs. 1.50

Direct labour Rs. 2.00

Variable over lead Rs. 0.50

An offer is received from a foreign customer to buy 60,000 units at Rs. 4.50 per unit. Management hesitated to accept the offer because the selling price is less than the total cost per unit and also the current selling price is Rs. 5.25 No change is expected in respect of fixed overheads which will remain unaltered at the following figures.

Administrative overhead Rs. 1,80,000

Selling and distribution overhead Rs. 80,000

However, the export order shall require special packing which will cost Rs. 20 per 100 units.

Advise the management whether the foreign order should be accepted.





SI - 80

Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination,
May - 2019**

TAXATION (Paper - VII) (Gr. C)

Sub. Code : 69984/70006

Day and Date : Thursday, 02 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.

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

Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative. [8]

- i) GST is a/an _____ tax.
 - a) direct
 - b) indirect
 - c) local
 - d) none of the above
- ii) GST has replaced _____.
 - a) excise duty
 - b) VAT
 - c) service tax
 - d) all of the above
- iii) GST is a _____ based tax.
 - a) destination
 - b) consumption
 - c) manufacturing
 - d) purchase
- iv) The maximum rate of GST in India at present is _____.
 - a) 18%
 - b) 28%
 - c) 15%
 - d) 30%
- v) GST requires _____ returns to be submitted.
 - a) annual
 - b) monthly
 - c) both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) none of these

P.T.O.



SI - 80

vi) GST has been introduced in Indian since _____ .

- a) July 2017 b) July 2018
c) April 2018 d) April 2017

vii) Annual return of GST is filed as per section _____ .

- a) 39 b) 30
c) 28 d) 35

viii) GST is applicable for _____

- a) manufacturers b) traders
c) professionals d) all of the above

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- i) Customs duty is applicable in case of _____
ii) The duty levied to protect local trade is known as _____
iii) Territorial waters of India extends _____ nautical miles.
iv) Countervailing duty is imposed on _____ .

C) State whether the following statements are true or false. [4]

- i) E - way bill is applicable for customs duty.
ii) GST is not applicable if turnover does not exceed ₹ 1 crore.
iii) Those who file GST return, are exempted from income tax.
iv) Customs duty is payable only on imported goods.

Q2) A) Explain the concept of duty draw back. [8]

B) What is 'ware housing and re export'? [8]

OR

A) Write a note on input tax credit. [8]

B) What do you mean by 'clearance for home consumption'? [8]



SI - 80

Q3) Explain the procedure of registration under GST. What are various returns to filed for GST? [16]

OR

Write short notes on any four of the following : [16]

- A) Countervailing duty.
- B) Anti - dumping duty.
- C) Need of GST.
- D) E - return filing.
- E) E - way bill.
- F) Need for customs duty.

Q4) Explain various types of customs duty. [16]

Q5) Explain the concept of GST, IGST, CGST. What are the important provisions of GST? [16]

- Q6) A) Mr. Anish purchased goods of ₹ 50,000 from local market and paid GST of ₹ 7,500. Now he wants to sell the goods out side the state. What are the provisions of input tax credit regarding the same? [8]
- B) GST on essential commodities and GST on luxury goods has huge difference. In India the rate of GST ranges from 0% to more than 25% further, the GST Council continuously changes the category of goods. Analyse the present situation and give your opinion about GST. [8]



ST - 855

Total No. of Pages : 7

Seat No.	
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II Year All degree (Semester - IV) Examination, May - 2019

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (Compulsory) (New)

**Sub. Code : 67103/67046/67044/67045/67047/67048/70646/61752/
67043/67071/67072/67078/64275/51077/67087/58366/68189/
67081/69847/67083/67084**

Day and Date : Sunday, 05 - 05 - 2019

Total Marks : 70

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 02.00 p.m.

Instructions :

- 1) All the questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks.

Q1) Select correct answer from the given alternatives. [10]

- i) The first Earth summit of United Nation was held in _____.
 - a) Stockholm
 - b) Tokyo
 - c) Newyork
 - d) Montreal
- ii) Following is the science of interrelationship between living organism and non living organism.
 - a) Biology
 - b) Bio-Technology
 - c) Ecology
 - d) Microbiology
- iii) The Radiation is measured by the following unit.
 - a) Decibel
 - b) RAD
 - c) Erg
 - d) Dynes

P.T.O



ST - 855

- iv) In which state of India, Radhanagari wildlife sanctuary is situated _____
- a) Kerala
 - b) Karnataka
 - c) Orissa
 - d) Maharashtra
- v) Tsunami is caused due to _____
- a) Earthquake in sea
 - b) Cyclones
 - c) Floods
 - d) Landslides
- vi) Chipko movement was started by _____.
- a) Anna Hajare
 - b) Medha Patkar
 - c) Sundarlal Bahuguna
 - d) None of the above
- vii) Micro-organism in ecosystem are composed of _____.
- a) Animal
 - b) Bacteria
 - c) Plants
 - d) Viruses
- viii) Minamata disease is caused by
- a) Cadmium
 - b) Arsenic
 - c) Mercury
 - d) Chromium



ST - 855

ix) Percentage of water on the earth present in ocean is _____.

- a) 97.2
- b) 93.2
- c) 80.12
- d) 91.2

x) Following type of the ecological pyramid is always upright.

- a) Pyramid of Number
- b) Pyramid of biomass
- c) Pyramid of energy
- d) None of the above

Q2) Answer any three of the following.

[15]

- a) Explain impact of consumption of energy on the environment.
- b) Give methods of solid waste management.
- c) Explain the desert ecosystem.
- d) Discuss need of environment education in India.
- e) Explain the concept of conservation of biodiversity.

Q3) Write short notes on any three of the following.

[15]

- a) Role of individual in prevention of pollution.
- b) Importance of Forest
- c) Food web
- d) Human right
- e) Urbanization



ST - 855

Q4) Define Noise pollution. Explain the causes, effects & control measures of noise pollution. [10]

OR

What are natural disaster? Discuss disaster management in relation to drought.

Q5) Give salient features of air (prevention and control of pollution) Act. in India. [10]

OR

Give formation of environmental hazard of acid rain and ozone depletion.

Q6) Define environment and explain the concept & importance of environmental studies. [10]

OR

Discuss problems related to resettlement & rehabilitation of people affected by developmental projects.

मराठी रूपांतर

- सूचना :
- 1) सर्व प्रश्न लिहणे गरजेचे आहेत.
 - 2) प्रश्नांच्या उजवीकडील संख्या पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1) खालीलपैकी योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

[10]

- i) संयुक्त राष्ट्रांची पहिली वसुंधरा परिषद येथे झाली.
 - अ) स्टॉकहोम
 - ब) टोकिओ
 - क) न्यूयॉर्क
 - ड) मॉन्ट्रीअल



ST - 855

- ii) सजीव व निर्जीव घटकांमध्ये असणारा सहसंबंध दर्शविणाऱ्या शास्त्रास या नावाने ओळखतात.
- अ) जीवशास्त्र
ब) जैवतंत्रज्ञानशास्त्र
क) परिस्थीतिकी
ड) सूक्ष्मजीवशास्त्र
- iii) किरणोत्साराचे एकक खालीलपैकी कोणते.
- अ) डेसीबल
ब) रॅड
क) अर्ग
ड) डाईन
- iv) खालीलपैकी कोणत्या राज्यात राधानगरी अभयारण्य आहे.
- अ) केरळ
ब) कर्नाटक
क) ओरिसा
ड) महाराष्ट्र
- v) त्सुनामी कशामुळे निर्माण होतात.
- अ) समुद्रातील भूकंप
ब) चक्रिवादळे
क) पूर
ड) जनिनीची घसरण
- vi) चिपको आंदोलनाची सुरवात कोणी केली.
- अ) अण्णा हजारे
ब) मेघा पाटकर
क) सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा
ड) यापैकी नाही



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- vii) परिसंस्थेमधील सूक्ष्मजीवांमध्ये कोणत्या जीवांचा समावेश होतो.
- अ) प्राणी
ब) जीवाणू
क) वनस्पती
ड) विषाणू
- viii) मीनामाटा आजार कशामूळे होतो?
- अ) कॅडमियम
ब) आरसेनीक
क) पारा
ड) क्रोमिअम
- ix) पृथ्वीवरील एकूण पाण्यापैकी किती टक्के पाणी समुद्रामध्ये आढळते.
- अ) 97.2
ब) 93.2
क) 80.12
ड) 91.2
- x) खालीलपैकी कोणत्या प्रकारचा मनोरा हा नेहमी सरळ असतो.
- अ) जीवसंख्येचा मनोरा
ब) जैव वस्तुमानाचा मनोरा
क) ऊर्जेचा मनोरा
ड) यापैकी नाही

प्र.2) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही तीन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

[15]

- अ) ऊर्जा वापराचा पर्यावरणावरती होणारा परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
ब) घनकचरा व्यवस्थापनाच्या पद्धती सांगा.
क) वाळवंटीय परिसंस्था स्पष्ट करा.
ड) भारतातील पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची गरज स्पष्ट करा.
इ) जैवविधतेचे संरक्षण ही संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.



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प्र.3) टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही तीन)

[15]

- अ) प्रदूषण नियंत्रणातील वैयक्तिक भूमिका
- ब) जंगलाचे फायदे
- क) अन्नजाली
- ड) मानवी हक्क
- इ) शहरीकरण

प्र.4) ध्वनी प्रदूषण म्हणजे काय? ध्वनी प्रदूषणाची कारणे परिणाम व नियंत्रण उपाय स्पष्ट करा.

[10]

किंवा

नैसर्गिक आपत्ती म्हणजे काय? दुष्काल आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.5) भारताच्या वायु (प्रतिबंध व प्रदूषण नियंत्रण) कायद्या मधील प्रमुख तरतुदी सांगा.

[10]

किंवा

आम्लपर्जन्य व ओझोन क्षयाची निर्मिती व त्यांचे पर्यावरणीय दुष्परिणाम सांगा.

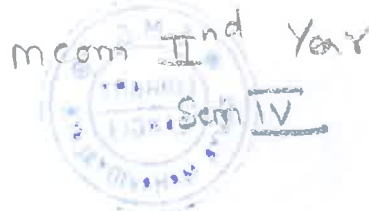
प्र.6) पर्यावरण म्हणजे काय? पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची संकल्पना व महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

[10]

किंवा

विकास प्रकल्पामुळे वाधित होणाऱ्या लोकांच्या पुनर्वसन व पुनर्विस्थापन समस्यांची चर्चा करा.

ॐॐॐ



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Total No. of Pages : 4

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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination, November - 2018

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper - II)

Management Control System (Compulsory)

Sub. Code : 69978/61793

Day and Date : Monday, 26 - 11 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.

- 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) A) Choose the correct alternative from the given alternatives [8]**
- i) The difference between fixed and variable cost has a special significance in the preparation of _____.
 - a) Flexible budget
 - b) Master budget
 - c) Cash budget
 - d) Purchase budget
 - ii) Management control system is quite essential at _____ levels to make the business successful.
 - a) Top
 - b) Middle
 - c) Lower
 - d) All
 - iii) The report to the top management should be _____.
 - a) Detailed
 - b) Lengthy
 - c) Short
 - d) Summarised
 - iv) A project must be rejected when its net present value is _____.
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Zero
 - d) None of These
 - v) Make or buy decision is an application of _____.
 - a) Absorption costing
 - b) Standard costing
 - c) Process costing
 - d) Marginal costing
 - vi) The difference between standard cost and actual cost is termed as _____.
 - a) Profit
 - b) Loss
 - c) Marginal cost
 - d) Variance

P.T.O.



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Month	Sales (credit)	Purchase (credit)	Wages	Factory exps.	Office exps.	Distribution exps.
Jan 2016	50,000	25,000	4,000	2,000	1,500	1,000
Feb 2016	60,000	26,000	4,000	2,200	1,550	1,100
March 2016	75,000	25,000	4,500	2,000	1,600	1,200
April 2016	80,000	27,000	4,500	2,100	1,700	1,250
May 2016	1,00,000	27,500	4,750	2,200	1,750	1,200
June 2016	1,05,000	29,000	5,000	2,500	1,800	1,400

Additional Information

- Balance of cash on hand on 1st March 2016 is Rs. 20,000
- The customers are allowed a credit period of 2 months
- The creditors are allowing a credit of 1 month
- A dividend is payable in June of Rs. 25,000
- Interest on Investment of Rs. 25,000 is receivable in May
- Wages are paid on the first week of next month
- Lag in payment of other expenses is 1 month
- Machinery purchased on 20th April for Rs. 10,000
- A land has been purchased on 1st March for Rs. 20,000 and payments are to be made in monthly instalments of Rs. 5,000 each.

Q4) An analysis of Modern Manufacturing Co.Ltd to following information [16]

Cost Element	Variable cost % of sales	Fixed cost (Rs.)
Direct Material	32.8%	-
Direct Labour	28.4%	-
Factory over heads	12.6%	1,89,900
Distribution overheads	4.1%	58,400
General administration overhead	1.1%	66,700

Budgeted sales are Rs. 18,50,000. You are required to determine

- The break even sales volume.
- The profit at the budgeted sales volume
- The profit if actual sales drop by 10%
- The profit if actual sales increase by 5% from budgeted sales



SZ - 40

Q5) With the following data for a 50% activity, prepare a flexible budget for production at 75% and 90% capacity. [16]

Production at 50% capacity	1000 units
Direct Material	Rs. 50 per unit
Direct Wages	Rs. 25 per unit
Direct expenses	Rs. 25 per unit
Factory overheads (70% variable)	Rs. 25,000
Administrative overheads (25% variable)	Rs. 20,000

Q6) From the following calculate material variances [16]

Material	SQ(kg)	SP(Rs.)	Total	AQ(kg)	AP(Rs.)	Total
P	10	2	20	5	3	15
N	20	4	80	15	5	75
R	30	5	150	25	6	150
	60	-	250	45	-	240





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Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination,
November - 2018**

BUSINESS FINANCE (Compulsory Paper - II)

Sub. Code : 69979/61794

Day and Date : Tuesday, 27 - 11 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.

- 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) A)** Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answerbook. **[8]**
- i) Under the _____, the companies grant shareholders the right but not the obligation to buy new shares at a discount to the current trading price.
 - a) Initial Public Offer
 - b) Privileged Subscription
 - c) Private Placement
 - d) Bonus Issue
 - ii) The first credit rating agency established in India is _____.
 - a) CRISIL
 - b) ICRA
 - c) CARE
 - d) ONICRA
 - iii) _____ was the first mutual fund set up by passing the special Act of Parliament in 1963.
 - a) LIC Nomura Mutual Fund
 - b) SBI Mutual Fund
 - c) UTI
 - d) Canara Robeco Mutual Fund
 - iv) Portfolio _____ refers to the allocation of funds among a variety of financial assets available for investment.
 - a) Construction
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Revision
 - d) None of These
 - v) Corporate Failure occurs due to _____.
 - a) Managerial efficiency
 - b) Unfavourable Economy
 - c) Capital inadequacy
 - d) All of These

P.T.O.



SZ - 41

Q4) Define 'Mutual Funds'? Explain the various types of Mutual Funds. [16]

Q5) What is meant by 'Take Over'? Explain legal procedure for Take Over. [16]

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

- a) Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB)
- b) Remedies for Corporate Failure
- c) Distinction between FDI and FII.





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Total No. of Pages : 4

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) Examination, November - 2018
ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - VII)
Financial Management (CBCS)
Sub. Code : 69980/70002

Day and Date : Wednesday, 28 - 11 - 2018

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.

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

Q1) A) Choose the correct alternatives: [8]

- i) A decision to increase the installed capacity of a plant is :
 - a) Working capital management decision
 - b) Dividend policy decision
 - c) Financing decision
 - d) Capital budgeting decision
- ii) Finance function involves _____
 - a) Procurement of Finance only
 - b) Expenditure of funds only
 - c) Safe Custody of funds only
 - d) Procurement and effective utilisation of funds only
- iii) The basic object of Financial Management is to _____
 - a) Profit maximisation
 - b) Cost Control
 - c) Increase Asset Value
 - d) Increase the Goodwill
- iv) The question of capital rationing arises due to
 - a) Abundance of financial resources
 - b) Scarcity of capital funds.
 - c) Avoidance of wastage of capital funds
 - d) None of the above

P.T.O.



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- v) Capital structure is _____
- Composition of different securities
 - Financing the business
 - Equity share capital
 - Requirement of capital
- vi) The _____ is the percentage change in the operating income that results from a percentage change in sales.
- Degree of financial leverage
 - Break-even-point
 - Degree of operating leverage
 - Degree of combined leverage
- vii) Cost of capital is _____
- Cost covered by the company while raising finance
 - Minimum rate of return expected by the investors
 - The loss suffered by the company
- viii) The cost of capital is also used in taking _____ decisions.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Trade | b) Financial |
| c) administrative | d) profitability |
- B) Fill in the blanks [4]
- The appropriate objective of financial decisions of an enterprise is _____.
 - The term _____ represents the relationship among different kind of securities.
 - Financial leverage is also known as _____
 - Profitability Index = _____
- C) State whether the following statements are True/False. [4]
- Traditional approach confiner finance function only to raising of funds.
 - Historical costs are estimate cost.
 - Presence of debt in capital structure leads to operating leverage.
 - Financial management as no to non-profit making organisation.



SZ - 42

[16]

- Q2) Write short notes on (any two)
- Functions of Financial Management
 - Capital Gearing
 - Cost of capital

Q3) A company is engaged in evaluating an investment projects which requires an initial cash outlay of Rs. 2,50,000 on equipment. The projects economic life is 10 years and its salvage value Rs.30,000. It would require current assets of Rs. 50,000. An additional investment of Rs. 60,000 would also be necessary at the end of the five years to restore the efficiency of the equipment. This would be written off completely over the last five years. The project is expected to yield annual (before tax) cash inflow of Rs. 1,00,000. The company follows the sum of the year's digit method of depreciation. Income tax rate is assumed to be 40% should the project be accepted if the minimum required rate of return is 20%

Note: Pv's of Rs. 1 at 10% discount rate are as follows

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pv	.833	.694	.579	.482	.402	.335	.279	.233	.194	.162

[16]

Q4) Calculate the three leverages from the following data under situation I and II and financial plan A and B .

[16]

Installed Capacity	4000 units	
Actual production and sale	75% of capacity	
Selling price	Rs. 30 per unit	
Variable cost	Rs. 15 per unit	
Fixed cost under situation I	Rs. 15,000	
and under situation II	Rs. 20,000	
Capital structure	Financial plan	
	A Rs.	B Rs.
Equity	10,000	15,000
Debt at 20% interest	10,000	5,000
	<hr/> 20,000	<hr/> 20,000



Q5) Finance Manager of Milan India Ltd. is considering the following two financial plans with a view to examining their impact on EPS. The total fund required for investment in asset is Rs. 4,00,000. [16]

Financial plans

	Plan 'A'	Plan 'B'
	Rs.	Rs.
Debt (10%)	3,00,000	1,00,000
Equity shares (Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	3,00,000
Total Financing	<u>4,00,000</u>	<u>4,00,000</u>
Interest on debt	30,000	10,000
No. of Equity Shares	10,000	30,000

Assuming that the tax rate is 50% compute the EPS for EBIT levels of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 and also comment on the impact of financing plan on EPS.

Q6) A company is considering to purchase a machine. Two machines each costing Rs. 40,000 are available. Earnings after taxation, but before changing depreciations are : [16]

Cash-flows

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

Evaluate the two alternatives according to

- a) The pay-back method
- b) Return on Investment Method. Average earnings on average investments
- c) Net present value method (cost of capital @ 10%)

