



**M.COM. – II<sup>nd</sup> Year**

**SEM – III & IV**

**Previous Year**

**Question Papers**

**Academic Year**

**(2023-24)**





**M.COM. – II<sup>nd</sup> Year**

**SEM – III**

**Previous Year**

**Question Papers**

**Academic Year**

**(2023-24)**





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Total No. of Pages : 4

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) (NEP) Examination, October - 2023**  
**DSC - IV : MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper - I)**  
**Sub. Code : 91704**

**Day and Date : Monday, 30 - 10 - 2023**  
**Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1, Question No. 2 and Question No. 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any two Questions from Question No. 4 to Question No. 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 4) Use of calculator is allowed.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternatives : [10]**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with accounting information which is useful to management for decision making
  - i) Financial Accounting
  - ii) Human Resource Accounting
  - iii) Management Accounting
  - iv) Social Accounting
- b) The basic function of management accounting is to \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Record the business transactions
  - ii) Control the cost of production
  - iii) Interpret the financial information
  - iv) Assist the management in performing its functions in an effective manner
- c) Fixed Interest bearing security is included \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Equity Share Capital
  - ii) Debentures and Preference Share Capital
  - iii) Creditors
  - iv) Outstanding Expenses
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ assets refer to short term assets that can consumed or converted into cash within 12 months from the reporting date.
  - i) Tangible
  - ii) Fixed
  - iii) Current
  - iv) Non current
- e) Current Assets include \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Computer
  - ii) Goodwill
  - iii) Trade Receivables
  - iv) Equipment

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- f) Purchase of Computer is \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Sources of fund                      ii) Application of fund  
iii) Reserve fund                      iv) None of the above
- g) Debtors Turnover Ratio is a \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Liquidity Ratio                      ii) Solvency ratio  
iii) Profitability ratio                      iv) Activity Ratio
- h) Issue of debentures is a \_\_\_\_\_ activity in a cash flow statement.  
i) Operating                      ii) Investing  
iii) Financing                      iv) None of these
- i) What is the standard norm of Current Ratio?  
i) 2:1                      ii) 3:1  
iii) 1:1                      iv) 4:1
- j) Financial Statements include \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Profit and Loss Account  
ii) Balance sheet  
iii) Cash flow statement  
iv) All of the above
- B) State true or false. [6]
- a) Creditors are interested in management accounting.  
b) Bank credit is a long term source of capital.  
c) Working capital is also known as operating capital.  
d) Management Accounting is a Historical Accounting.  
e) Funds are required to pay cost of fixed assets is called working capital.  
f) Purchase of fixed asset and Investment is an Investing activity.

- Q2) a) Discuss the Tools and Techniques of Management Accounting. [8]  
b) Explain Current Ratio and Liquid Ratio. [8]

OR

Write Short Notes. (Any four out of six) [16]

- a) Cash Flow Statement.  
b) Debt Equity Ratio.  
c) Factors affecting the working capital.  
d) Distinction between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting.  
e) Statement of changes in working capital.  
f) Funds from operation.



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**Q3)** From the following information make out a statement of proprietors fund with as many details. **[16]**

- |                                                       |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| a) Current Ratio                                      | 2.5      |
| b) Liquidity Ratio                                    | 1.5      |
| c) Proprietary ratio (Fixed Assets :Proprietors Fund) | 0.80     |
| d) Working Capital                                    | 90,000   |
| e) Reserve and Surplus                                | 1,25,000 |
| f) Bank Overdraft                                     | 25,000   |
| g) There is no long term loan or fictitious assets.   |          |

**Q4)** You are required to prepare a forecast of working capital requirement from the following data. Output is 15,600 Per annum. **[16]**

Elements of Cost	Per Unit Rs.
Raw Material	6
Direct Labour	4
Overheads	5
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>15</b>
Profit	3
Sales	18

- a) Raw Materials are kept in stock on an average of one month.
- b) Work in process is an average of two weeks.
- c) Finished goods are in stock on an average of 1.5 month
- d) Credit allowed to debtors is two months.
- e) Credit allowed to creditors is one month.
- f) Lag in payment of wages is one week.
- g) Allow 15% for contingency.
- h) Assume 50% labour and 50% overheads are involved in production process.
- i) Apply cash cost method.

**Q5)** Following are the summarized Balance sheet of Bhuratn Ltd. as on 31/03/2022 and 31/03/2023. **[16]**

Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023
Share capital	6,00,000	8,00,000	Plant & Machinery	4,00,000	6,45,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,25,000	2,50,000	(cost)		
Debentures	2,00,000	3,00,000	Land & Building	3,00,000	4,00,000
Sundry creditors	1,15,000	90,000	(cost)		
Provision for R.D.D.	6,000	3,000	Stock	3,00,000	3,50,000
<b>Provision for</b>			Bank	20,000	40,000
<b>Depreciation</b>			Preliminary exp	7,000	6,000
On land & building	20,000	24,000	Debtors	69,000	61,000
On Plant & Machinery	30,000	35,000			
	<b>10,96,000</b>	<b>15,02,000</b>		<b>10,96,000</b>	<b>15,02,000</b>



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Additional Information:

- a) During the year a part of machinery costing Rs. 70,000 (accumulated depreciation thereon Rs. 2,000) was sold for Rs. 6,000.
- b) Dividend Rs.50,000 were paid during the year.

Your are required to prepare

- i) Statement of changes in working capital
- ii) Funds Flow Statement.

**Q6)** Prepare cash flow statement from the following information of Kalyani Industries Ltd. for the year 2022-23. **[16]**

**Balance Sheet**

Liabilities	2021-22	2022-23	Assets	2021-22	2022-23
Equity share capital	1,00,000	4,00,000	Goodwill	-----	20,000
8% Debentures	-----	2,00,000	Machinery	1,25,000	4,75,000
Retained Earnings	60,000	90,000	Stock	20,000	80,000
Creditors	40,000	1,00,000	Debtors	30,000	1,00,000
Bills payable	20,000	40,000	Cash at Bank	50,000	1,50,000
Provision for taxation	30,000	40,000	Cash in hand	25,000	45,000
	2,50,000	8,70,000		2,50,000	8,70,000

Additional Information :

- a) During the year 2022-23 the business of sole trader was purchased by issuing shares for Rs. 2,00,000. The assets acquired from him were: Goodwill Rs. 20,000, Machinery Rs. 1, 00,000, Stock Rs. 50,000 and Debtors Rs. 30,000.
- b) Provision for tax charged in 2022-23 was Rs. 35,000.
- c) The Debentures were issued at a premium of 5% which is included in the retained earnings.
- d) Depreciation charged on Machinery was Rs. 30,000.



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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) (NEP - 20)**

**Examination, April - 2024**

**DSC-IV MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper - I)**

**Sub. Code : 91704**

**Day and Date : Monday, 15/04/2024**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1, Question No. 2 and Question No. 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any two questions from Question No. 4 to Question No. 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right Indicates full marks.
  - 4) Use of calculator is allowed.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternatives. (10)**

1. Net sales less..... shows gross profit.
  - a) Purchases
  - b) Cost of Goods sold
  - c) Operating Expenses.
  - d) Non Operating Expenses.
2. Balance Sheet shows financial position of the business for a particular.....
  - a) Month
  - b) Year
  - c) Period
  - d) Day
3. .... Accountant is considered to be eye and brain of management.
  - a) Financial
  - b) Cost
  - c) Management
  - d) Chief
4. The current assets minus the current liabilities is termed as .....
  - a) Working capital
  - b) Circulating Capital
  - c) Net Current Assets
  - d) All of these
5. Current Assets include .....
  - a) Goodwill
  - b) Patent
  - c) Cash and Bank balance
  - d) Equipments



6. Purchase of Furniture is .....
- a) Sources of fund.                      b) Application of fund  
c) Reserve fund                              d) None of these
7. Net Profit ratio is a .....
- a) Liquidity Ratio                              b) Solvency ratio  
c) Profitability ratio                              d) Activity Ratio.
8. Issue of Preference Share Capital is a .....activity in a cash flow statement.
- a) Operating                                      b) Investing  
c) Financing                                      d) None of these
9. Ratio of Net Sales to Net Working capital is ..... ratio.
- a) Liquidity  
b) Profitability  
c) Working Capital Turnover Ratio  
d) Solvency
10. Financial Statements include .....
- a) Income statement                              b) Balance sheet  
c) Cash flow statement                              d) All of these

**B) State true or false.****[06]**

- a) There are number of users of Management Accounts.
- b) Management accounting highlights staff relationship with top management as well as other personnel.
- c) Financial Accounting is a record of monetary transactions of a business.
- d) At present, financial statements also include funds flow and cash flow statements.
- e) Current Ratio shows long term solvency.
- f) Net Profit is the same as cash from operation.



Q.2) A) Define Ratio analysis. State the Advantages of ratio analysis. [08]

B) Discuss the types of Financial Statements. [08]

OR

Q2) Write Short Notes. (Any four out of six) [16]

a) Role of management Accounting in Decision Making.

b) Functions of Management Accounting.

c) Current Ratio.

d) Distinction between cash flow and funds flow statement.

e) Statement of changes in working capital.

f) Tools and Techniques of management accounting

Q3) Following are the Financial Statements of Mahesh Ltd. for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. (16)

**Balance Sheet**

Liabilities	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Share Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Reserve	9,00,000	9,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	25,000	75,000
6% Debentures	2,00,000	3,00,000
Sundry Creditors	1,20,000	3,50,000
Proposed Dividend	50,000	1,00,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>22,95,000</b>	<b>27,25,000</b>
<b>Assets:</b>		
Fixed Assets	12,50,000	15,00,000
Stock in Trade	3,50,000	4,25,000
Sundry Debtors	1,80,000	1,90,000
Cash at Bank	5,15,000	6,10,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>22,95,000</b>	<b>27,25,000</b>

**Other Information**

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22
Cost of Goods sold	16,00,000	18,00,000
Sales	24,00,000	30,00,000
Gross Profit	8,00,000	12,00,000
Net Profit	1,00,000	2,00,000

You are required to compute the following Ratios and give the possible reasons for change in each case.

1) Current Ratio

2) Gross profit Ratio

3) Net Profit Ratio

4) Equity to Total Assets Ratio



**Q.4) Calculate the average amount of working capital required of China Products Ltd. from the following. (16)**

Particulars	Amount
<b>a) Average amount locked up in stocks.</b>	
Stock of raw materials and stores	15,000
Work in progress	6,000
Finished Goods	12,000
<b>b) Period of average credit given:</b>	
Local sales 2 weeks	2,08,000
Interstate sales 6 weeks	2,60,000
<b>c) Lag in Payments:</b>	
Purchase 2 months	1,95,000
Wages - 1 week	78,000
Overheads - 1 month	12,000
<b>d) Add 10% for contingencies</b>	

Calculate the average amount of working capital required. Give details of your working.

**Q.5) Following are the summarized Balance sheets of Riyanshi Industries Ltd. as on 31/03/2022 and 31/03/2023. (16)**

Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023
Share capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	Good will	1,15,000	90,000
8% Pref. share Capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Land & Building	2,00,000	1,70,000
General Reserve	40,000	70,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	30,000	48,000	Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Proposed dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Sundry creditors	55,000	83,000	Bills Receivable	20,000	30,000
Bills Payable	20,000	16,000	Cash in hand	15,000	10,000
Provision for Taxation	40,000	50,000	Cash in bank	10,000	8,000
	<b>6,77,000</b>	<b>8,17,000</b>		<b>6,77,000</b>	<b>8,17,000</b>

**Additional Information :**

1. Depreciation of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 have been charged on Plant and building respectively during the year.
2. An Interim dividend of Rs.20,000 has been paid in 2023.
3. Income tax of Rs. 35,000 has been paid during the year.

Your are required to prepare:

- a) Statement of changes in working capital.
- b) Funds flow statement.



**Q.6) Prepare cash flow statement from the following information of Kalyani Industries Ltd. for the year 2022-23. (16)**

**Balance Sheet**

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Equity share Capital	1,00,000	4,00,000	Good will	-----	20,000
8% Debentures	-----	2,00,000	Machinery	1,25,000	4,75,000
Retained Earnings	60,000	90,000	Stock	20,000	80,000
Creditors	40,000	1,00,000	Debtors	30,000	1,00,000
Bills payable	20,000	40,000	Cash at Bank	50,000	1,50,000
Provision for Taxation	30,000	40,000	Cash in hand	25,000	45,000
	2,50,000	8,70,000		2,50,000	8,70,000

**Additional Information :**

- 1) During the year 2022-23 the business of sole trader was purchased by issuing shares for Rs. 2,00,000. The assets acquired from him were: Goodwill Rs.20,000, Machinery Rs. 1,00,000, Stock Rs. 50,000 and Debtors Rs. 30,000.
- 2) Provision for tax charged in 2022-23 was Rs.35,000.
- 3) The Debentures were issued at a premium of 5% which is included in the retained earnings.
- 4) Depreciation charged on Machinery was Rs. 30,000.



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Total No. of Pages : 5

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**M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination, October - 2023**  
**MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper-I) (Compulsory)**

**Sub. Code : 79883**

**Day and Date : Monday, 30 - 10 - 2023**

**Total Marks : 80**

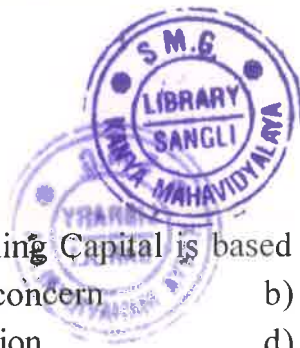
**Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1, Que. No. 2 and Que. No. 3 are Compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any TWO questions from Question No. 4 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to Right indicate Full Marks.

**Q1) A) Choose the Correct Alternative. [10]**

- i) In preparing management accounting reports there is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in method and style of presentation of information.
  - a) flexibility
  - b) rigidity
  - c) complexity
  - d) All of these
- ii) The basic function of management accounting is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) record the business transactions
  - b) control the cost of production
  - c) interpret the financial information
  - d) assist the management in performing its functions in an effective manner
- iii) The \_\_\_\_\_ is useful in evaluating credit and collection policies.
  - a) average payment period
  - b) current ratio
  - c) average collection period
  - d) quick ratio.
- iv) The two basic measures of liquidity are:
  - a) inventory turnover and current ratio
  - b) current ratio and liquid ratio
  - c) gross profit & net profit
  - d) current ratio and stock turnover ratio
- v) The \_\_\_\_\_ of business firm is a measure of its ability to satisfy its short-term obligations as they become due.
  - a) activity
  - b) liquidity
  - c) loan
  - d) profitability

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- vi) Gross Working Capital is based on \_\_\_\_\_ concept
- a) going concern                      b) accrual  
c) realization                              d) cost
- vii) Only concern with \_\_\_\_\_ working capital can exploit favourable market conditions such as purchasing its requirements in bulk when the prices are lower and by holding its inventories for higher prices.
- a) negative                                      b) adequate  
c) inadequate                                      d) small
- viii) Funds flow statement is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) statement of sources and uses of funds  
b) statement of sources and application of funds  
c) statement of raising and utilization of funds  
d) all the above
- ix) Funds flow statement is prepared to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Ascertain the item-wise outflow of funds in a given period  
b) Identify changes in working capital  
c) Identify reasons behind changes in working capital  
d) All the above
- x) The term flow of funds means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) change in working capital  
b) change in fund  
c) both 'a' and 'b' are correct  
d) both 'a' and 'b' are incorrect

B) State the following Statement are True or False. [6]

- i) Working capital is also known as excess of current liabilities over current assets.
- ii) Closing stock is liquid asset.
- iii) Cash flows from investing activities include transactions of the purchase of fixed assets.
- iv) When preparing the cash flow statement operating section, a net decrease in inventory from the beginning of the year to the end of the year is added to net income for the year.
- v) A high inventory turnover would be more important to a dairy company than to a jewelry store.
- vi) A firm's operating cycle is different from its inventory turnover in days (ITD) plus its receivable turnover in days (RTD).



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- Q2) a) State the difference between funds flow and cash flow statement. [8]  
b) Discuss importance of turnover ratios in financial decision making with suitable examples. [8]

OR

Write Short Note (Any FOUR) [16]

- a) Techniques of Management Accounting  
b) Profitability Ratios  
c) Need of working capital  
d) Application of Funds  
e) Utility of Cash Flow Statement  
f) Types of financial statement

- Q3) The management of Amardeep Ltd. Has called for a statement of requirement of working capital to finance the level of activity of 3,00,000 units of out put for the year 2008. The cost structure for the company's product for the above mentioned activity level is detailed below. [16]

Cost per unit (Rs.)	
Raw Material	20
Direct Labour	05
Overheads	15
Total Cost	<u>40</u>
Profit	<u>10</u>
Selling Price	50

Other information

- a) Past trends indicates that raw materials are held in stock on an average for two months.  
b) Work in Progress will approximate to half a months production.  
c) Finished goods remain in godown on an average for a month  
d) Suppliers of materials extends a months credit  
e) Two months credit is normally allowed to debtors.  
f) A minimum cash balance of Rs. 25,000/- is expected to be maintain  
g) Production pattern is assumed to be throughout the year.

Prepare a statement showing requirements of Working Capital.



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Q4) Following is balance sheets of M/s Rujul Ltd. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 and 2023. [16]

Liabilities	2022Rs.	2023 Rs.	Assets	2022Rs.	2023 Rs.
Share Capital	5,00,000	9,00,000	Land & Bldg.	7,50,000	11,20,000
P & L A/C	6,00,000	7,50,000	Plant & Machinery	3,60,000	4,90,000
General Res.	2,10,000	3,50,000	Investment	2,00,000	3,50,000
Creditors	1,69,000	1,90,000	Stock	90,000	1,25,000
Bills Payable	87,000	65,000	Debtors	85,000	1,10,000
Provision for tax	49,000	62,500	Bills Receivable	50,000	60500
			Cash	80,000	62,000
	<b>16,15,000</b>	<b>23,17,500</b>		<b>16,15,000</b>	<b>23,17,500</b>

Additional Information :

- Depreciation charged during 2022-23 on Plant & Machinery amounted to Rs. 36,000/- and on Building amount to Rs. 75,000
- Tax paid during the year 2018-19 Rs. 38,000/-
- A machine costing Rs. 1,20,000/- was sold for Rs. 1,40,000/- during 2022-23.
- Investments costing Rs. 1,00,000/- were sold for Rs. 95,000/- during the year 2022-23
- Dividend paid during the year Rs. 82,500/-.

Prepare Funds Flow Statement, statement of working capital and adjusted profit & Loss A/c.

Q5) M/s. Lucky and Sons Ltd. present you the following. [16]

Balance Sheet As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	8,87,000
8% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Cash in Hand	2,50,000
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	Closing Stock	3,00,000
6% Debentures	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	1,35,000
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Bank Balance	1,50,000
Profit & Loss A/c	2,22,000		
	<b>17,22,000</b>		<b>17,22,000</b>



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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.

You are required to calculate the following ratios and comment on each ratio.

- Current Ratio
- Capital Gearing Ratio
- Debt to Equity
- Return on Owner's Equity

**Q6)** From the following condensed comparative Balance Sheets of Kolhapur Mills Ltd. and additional information, prepare a Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. **[16]**

Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023
Share Capital	500000	700000	Land & Building	80000	120000
Profit & Loss A/c	100000	160000	Plant & Machinery	500000	800000
General Reserve	50000	70000	Stock	100000	75000
Sundry Creditors	163000	200000	Sundry Debtors	140000	150000
Bills Payable	30000	40000	Prepaid Expenses	14000	12000
Outstanding Exp.	7000	5000	Cash at Bank	16000	18000
<b>Total</b>	<b>230000</b>	<b>247000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>230000</b>	<b>247000</b>

Additional Information:

- Rs.50000 depreciation has been charged to Plant & Machinery during the year 2023.
- A part of Machinery was sold for Rs. 8000 during 2023. It had cost Rs. 12000, depreciation of Rs. 7000 has been provided on it.

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III)**  
**Examination, April - 2024**  
**CC-C1 / MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper - I)**  
**Sub. Code : 79883**

**Day and Date : Monday, 15/04/2024**  
**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks :80**

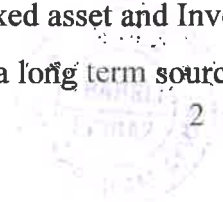
- Instructions :**
1. Question No. 1, Question No. 2 and Question No. 3 are compulsory.
  2. Attempt any two questions from Question No. 4 to Question No. 6.
  3. Figures to the right Indicate full marks.
  4. Use of calculator is allowed.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternatives. (10)**

1. The basic function of management accounting is to .....
  - a) Record the business transactions
  - b) Control the cost of production.
  - c) Interpret the financial information.
  - d) Assist the management in performing its functions in an effective manner.
2. There is no compulsion under any law for any business enterprise to maintain ..... accounts.
  - a) Financial
  - b) Cost
  - c) Management
  - d) All of these
3. ....assets refer to short term assets that can be consumed or converted into cash within 12 months from the reporting date.
  - a) Tangible
  - b) Fixed
  - c) Current.
  - d) Non current



4. ....is the difference between the book value of the current assets and the current liabilities.
- a) Fixed Capital                      b) Working Capital.  
c) Proprietor's Fund.                d) Owner's Fund.
5. Short term solvency is determined by ..... ratio.
- a) Liquidity                              b) Activity  
c) Leverage                                d) None of these
6. .... accounting standard deals with cash flow statement.
- a) 1                                              b) 2  
c) 3                                              d) 4
7. Inventory turnover ratio is .....
- a) Liquidity Ratio.                      b) Solvency ratio  
c) Profitability ratio                      d) Activity Ratio.
8. Redemption of preference shares by issue of debentures results in ..... of funds.
- a) inflow                                      b) outflow  
c) no flow                                      d) full flow
9. Dividend paid on equity and preference share capital is shown in cash from ..... activities in a cash flow statement.
- a) Operating.                                b) Investing  
c) Financing                                 d) None of these.
10. Increase in current liabilities leads to .....in working capital.
- a) Increase                                    b) Decrease  
c) No change                                 d) Application.
- B) State true or false.** (06)
- a) Creditors are interested in management accounting.  
b) Funds required to pay the cost of fixed assets is called working capital.  
c) Current ratio shows long term solvency.  
d) Payment of dividend is a application of fund.  
e) Purchase of fixed asset and Investment is an Investing activity.  
f) Bank credit is a long term source of capital.



- Q.2) A) State the functions of Management Accounting. [08]  
 B) What is the distinction between Financial Accounting and Management accounting? [08]

OR

- Q.2) Write Short Notes. (Any four out of six) [16]  
 a) Scope of Management Accounting.  
 b) Cash flow statement  
 c) Current Ratio.  
 d) Factors affecting the working capital.  
 e) Statement of changes in working capital.  
 f) Tools and Techniques of management accounting.

- Q.3) From the following information prepare a statement of proprietor's fund with as many details. [16]

1. Current Ratio	2.5
2. Liquidity Ratio	1.5
3. Proprietary ratio(Fixed Assets : Proprietor's Fund)	0.80
4. Working Capital	Rs. 90,000
5. Reserve and Surplus	Rs. 1,25,000
6. Bank Overdraft	Rs. 25,000
7. There is no long term loan or fictitious assets.	

- Q.4) Calculate the average amount of working capital required for Sayali Products Ltd. from the following. [16]

Particulars	Amount
a) Average amount locked up in stocks:	
Finished Goods	10,000
Stock of store	16,000
b) Lag in Payments:	
Wages 1.5 weeks.	5,20,000
Stores and materials 1.5 month	96,000
Office staff salary 1/2 month	1,24,800
Rent 6 month	20,000
Other expenses 1.5 month	96,000
Manager salary 1/2 month	9,600

c) <i>Pre payments:</i> Expenses paid (quarterly in advance)	16,000
d) <i>Period of average credit given:</i> Domestic sales 6 weeks Foreign sales 1.5 weeks	6,24,000 1,56,000
e) <i>Add 10% for contingencies</i>	

**Q.5)** Following is the summarized Balance sheet of Bhuratn Ltd as on 31/03/2022 and 31/03/2023. (16)

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
Share capital	6,00,000	8,00,000	Plant & Machinery	4,00,000	6,45,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,25,000	2,50,000	(cost)		
Debentures	2,00,000	3,00,000	Land & Building	3,00,000	4,00,000
Sundry creditors	1,15,000	90,000	(cost)		
Provision for R.D.D.	6,000	3,000	Stock	3,00,000	3,50,000
<b>Provision for depreciation</b>			Bank	20,000	40,000
On land & building	20,000	24,000	Preliminary exp.	7,000	6,000
On Plant & Machinery	30,000	35,000	Debtors	69,000	61,000
	10,96,000	15,02,000		10,96,000	15,02,000

**Additional Information :**

1. During the year, a part of machinery costing Rs. 70,000 (accumulated depreciation thereon Rs. 20,000) was sold for Rs. 6,000.
2. Divided Rs. 50,000 was paid during the year.

Yours are required to prepare:

- a) Statement of changes in working capital.
- b) Funds Flow Statement.



**Q.6)** The following balance sheet of Som Trading Company Ltd for the year 2021 - 22 and 2022-23 is given below

(16)

**Balance Sheet**

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Equity share capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	Good will	1,15,000	90,000
85 Pref. Share Capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Land and building	2,00,000	1,70,000
General Reserve	40,000	70,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	30,000	48,000	Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Proposed Dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Creditors	55,000	83,000	Bills Receivable	20,000	30,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Cash in hand	15,000	10,000
Provision for Taxation	40,000	50,000	Cash at bank	10,000	8,000
	6,77,000	8,17,000		6,77,000	8,17,000

**Additional Information :**

1. Depreciation of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 have been charged on Plant and Land and Building in 2022-23.
2. An Interim Dividend of Rs.20,000 has been paid in 2022-23.
3. Rs.35,000 Income tax was paid during 2022-23.

You are required to prepare Cash flow statement.







Seat No.	
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Total No. of Pages : 4

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

**Examination, November - 2023**

**DSC - V : BUSINESS FINANCE - I (Paper - I) (Compulsory)**

**Sub. Code : 91705**

**Day and Date : Wednesday, 01 - 11 - 2023**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any Two Questions from Q. No. 4 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. **[10]**

- a) Project Finance is \_\_\_\_\_ loan.
  - i) Free
  - ii) Guided
  - iii) Equipment
  - iv) Mortgaged
- b) Venture Capital is essentially in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ shares.
  - i) Preference
  - ii) Equity
  - iii) Deferred
  - iv) Sweat
- c) The additional shares offered to the existing shareholders are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Right Shares
  - ii) Equity Shares
  - iii) Preference Shares
  - iv) None of the above
- d) Stock splits is one of the remedies for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Over Capitalization
  - ii) Under Capitalization
  - iii) Fair-Capitalization
  - iv) Capital Structure

**P.T.O.**



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- e) Business finance deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Administrative problem    ii) Managerial problem  
iii) Labour problem          iv) Financial problem
- f) Investment in fixed asset is made for \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Short-Term                    ii) Long-Term  
iii) Season                      iv) None of the above
- g) WACC is the average after-tax cost of a company \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Equity Shares                ii) Preference Shares  
iii) Bonds                        iv) All sources of capital.
- h) For minimization of cost of capital and maximization of return the appropriate \_\_\_\_\_ is required.
- i) Dividend Policy              ii) Capital Structure  
iii) Venture Capital            iv) Working Capital
- i) The difference between current asset and current liabilities is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Fixed Capital                ii) Working Capital  
iii) Watered Capital          iv) Residual Capital
- j) Commercial Paper was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) 1990                            ii) 2000  
iii) 2005                        iv) 1980

- B) State the True or False. [6]
- a) Issue of bonus shares is the remedy of under capital capitalization.
- b) Stock of raw material is a current liability.
- c) Wealth maximization ignores the risk and uncertainty.
- d) Dividend decision refers to decision concerning financial matters of a business firm.
- e) A debenture is a long-term promissory note for raising loan capital.
- f) Trade credit it is the largest sources of short-term funds.



**Q2) Case Study.**

Capital market refers to any part of the financial system that raises capital from bonds, shares and others investments. The capital market is one of the pivotal sectors in the financial system and make important contribution to the country's economic development. A well-developed capital market mobilizes the saving of the people and channelizes them into productive investment purposes.

Amit Company offers the securities and hires an underwriting firm to review it and create a prospectus outlining the price and other details of the securities to be issued. The company wants publicly sell new stocks and bonds for the first time, through an Initial Public Offering (IPO). Amit Company know very well that all such issues are subject to strict regulation. It is ready to file statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and other securities agencies and must wait before its filings are approved before it can go public. As per the requirement, Amit Company has fulfilled all the required criteria and issued IPO.

Small investors were wanted to invest in Amit Company but unfortunately, they could not purchase the securities through IPO issued by Amit Company. This investor are interested to purchase the securities of Amit Company through their respective broker and they are willing to pay the asking price per share of Amit Company. Even they are ready to pay a commission to the broker for carrying out the trade. These investors are very well aware that the prices of the shares may fluctuate with demand.

- a) Analyze the case in the light of capital market and its classification. According to you, in which market the prices of securities are set before an IPO takes place.
- b) As a financial advisor, suggest the investors in which market they should purchase the securities of Amit Company.



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**Q3) Write the short notes (Any four out of six).**

**[16]**

- a) Profit Maximization
- b) Cost of Capital
- c) Sweat Shares
- d) Techniques of Inventory Management
- e) Term Loan
- f) Remedies for Under-Capitalization

**Q4) Explain the various factors influencing the capital structure.**

**[16]**

**Q5) Explain in brief various sources of working capital.**

**[16]**

**Q6) Write Short Notes (Any two out of three).**

**[16]**

- a) Causes of over-capitalization.
- b) Types of Lease finance.
- c) Management of cash.

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Total No. of Pages : 04

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**M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-III) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, April 2024.**

**BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper-I)**

**Sub. Code : 91705**

**Day and Date: Tuesday, 16-04-2024**

**Total Marks: 80**

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

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

**Q.1 a) Select the appropriate alternative from among those given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer-book. (10)**

- 1) The only viable goal of financial management is .....  
(A) profit maximization (B) wealth maximization  
(C) sales maximization (D) assets maximization
- 2) Finance function involves .....  
(A) procurement of finance  
(B) expenditure of funds only  
(C) safe custody of funds only  
(D) procurement and effective utilization
- 3) ..... theory of capitalization does not take into consideration the earning capacity of investment.  
(A) Cost of capital (B) Earning  
(C) Cost (D) Capitalization



- 4) When stock is not represented by asset of equipment value, it is designated as .....
- (A) over-capitalization (B) under-capitalization  
(C) watered stock (D) fair capitalization
- 5) The sweat shares issued shall be locked for a period of ..... from the date of allotment.
- (A) 2 years (B) 3 years  
(C) 1 year (D) 6 months
- 6) As per the SEBI's guidelines, equity preference shares ratio should be .....
- (A) 2 : 1 (B) 3 : 1  
(C) 2 : 2 (D) 1 : 1
- 7) ..... is a condition when the real value of the corporation is more than the book value.
- (A) Watered stock (B) Capitalization  
(C) Over-capitalization (D) Under-capitalization
- 8) Venture capital funds invest in equity that is ..... on the stock market.
- (A) quoted (B) unquoted  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- 9) The shares of an over-capitalized company are sold at .....
- (A) premium (B) par  
(C) discount (D) profit
- 10) Finance lease is a ..... term agreement.
- (A) short (B) long  
(C) medium (D) life

**b) State true or false.**

**(6)**

- 1) Profit/EPS maximization is the sole objective of financial management.
- 2) Working capital is primarily required due to non-synchronous nature of the expected cash inflows and required cash outflows.
- 3) Cash, in a narrow sense, implies currency and bank balance only.



- 4) If a firm's rate of return exceeds the cost of capital, the wealth of the shareholders is enhanced.
- 5) The principle sources of long-term finance for a firm are: equity capital, preference capital, debenture capital and term loan.
- 6) Finance decision is relating to the investments of funds of the company.

**Q.2 Case study.****(16)**

Samy Cement Company Ltd. has an installed capacity of producing 1.25 lakh tonnes of cement per annum; its present capacity utilization is 80%. The major raw material to manufacture cement is limestone which is obtained from the company's own mechanised mine located near the plant. The company produces cement in 200 kg bags. From the information given below, determine the net working capital requirement of the company for the current year.

Cost structure per bag of cement (estimated)

Gypsum	Rs. 25
Limestone	15
Coal	30
Packaging material	10
Direct labour	50
Factory overheads (including depreciation of Rs. 10)	30
Administrative overheads	20
Selling overheads	25
Total cost	205
Profit margin	45
Selling margin	250
Add: Sale tax (10% of selling price)	25
Invoice price to consumers	275

**Additional information:**

- i) Desired holding period of raw material: Gypsum 3 months, Limestone 1 month, Coal 2.5 months and Packaging material 1.5 months.
- ii) The product is in process for a period of 0.5 month (assume full units of materials, namely gypsum, limestone and coal are required in the beginning; other conversion costs are to be taken at 50%).
- iii) Finished goods are in stock for a period of 1 month before they are sold.



- iv) Debtors are extended credit for a period of 3 months.
- v) Average time lag in payment of wages is approximately 0.5 month and of overheads, 1 month.
- vi) Average time lag in payment of sale tax is 1.5 months.
- vii) The credit period extended by various suppliers are :  
Gypsum 2 months, Coal 1 month and packaging material 0.5 month.
- viii) Minimum desired cash balance is Rs. 25 lakh.

You may state your assumptions, if any.

**Q.3 Write short notes. (Any four out of six) (16)**

- 1) Wealth maximization
- 2) Dividend decision
- 3) Cost theory of capitalization
- 4) Significance of cost of capital
- 5) Causes of over-capitalization
- 6) Commercial paper

**Q.4 Define the term, 'capital structure'. Explain the principles of capital structure. (16)**

**Q.5 Discuss the characteristics and demerits of equity shares. (16)**

**Q.7 Write short notes. (Any two out of three) (16)**

- i) Relationship of finance with other areas of management
- ii) Merits and demerits of debentures
- iii) Techniques of inventory management





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Total No. of Pages : 3

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, November - 2023**  
**CC-D-1 : BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper - I)**  
**Sub. Code : 79884**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 01 - 11 - 2023

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. [8]**

- a) Capital structure includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Only debt
  - ii) Only equity
  - iii) Only preference shares
  - iv) Debt and equity.
- b) Project Finance is \_\_\_\_\_ loan.
  - i) Free
  - ii) Guided
  - iii) Mortgaged
  - iv) Equipment
- c) An important indicator of over-capitalisation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Low earnings
  - ii) More earnings
  - iii) Fair capital
  - iv) More capital
- d) Business finance is in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Public finance
  - ii) Personal finance
  - iii) Corporate finance
  - iv) Project finance
- e) Value of company increases when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i)  $IRR > WACC$
  - ii)  $IRR < WACC$
  - iii)  $IRR = WACC$
  - iv)  $IRR \neq WACC$

**P.T.O.**



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- f) Working capital is the surplus of current assets over \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Capital
  - ii) Fixed assets
  - iii) Current liabilities
  - iv) Sundry assets
- g) Term loan is a source of \_\_\_\_\_ term finance
- i) Short
  - ii) Long
  - iii) Medium
  - iv) Short and medium
- h) Cost of trade credit is generally \_\_\_\_\_
- i) High
  - ii) Low
  - iii) Fluctuating
  - iv) Fixed

**B) Fill in the blanks. [4]**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ includes equity and debts used in the business.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the interest free source of financing.
- c) The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of capitalization correlates the value of company directly with its earning capacity.
- d) Venture capital provides \_\_\_\_\_ for new entrepreneur.

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

- a) High efficiency leads to under-capitalization.
- b) Ideal capital structure should be flexible.
- c) Project finance is short term finance.
- d) A minimum credit rating of 'A-2' is not necessary for CP.

**Q2) Write short answers (Any Two)**

**[16]**

- a) State the remedies for over-capitalization.
- b) Explain in brief any eight factors influencing capital structure.
- c) Explain internal accruals as a source of working capital.



**SJ-100**

**Q3)** Define capital structure. State cardinal principles of capital structure. [16]

**Q4)** Examine the scope and significance of business finance. [16]

**Q5)** Explain the term lease finance and describe various types of leases. [16]

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

- a) Types of working capital
- b) Inventory management
- c) Preference Shares





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**Total No. of Pages : 03**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-III) (CBCS)**

**Examination, April 2024.**

**CC-D1: BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper-I)**

**Sub. Code : 79884**

**Day and Date: Tuesday, 16-04-2024**

**Total Marks: 80**

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

- Instructions:**
- 1) Question Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt ANY THREE questions from Q.3 to Q.6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 a) Select the appropriate alternative from among those given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer-book. (8)**

- 1) The shares of over-capitalized company are sold at .....  
(A) premium (B) par  
(C) discount (D) profit
- 2) ..... expenses are those expenses which have been paid for goods and services whose benefits have yet to be received.  
(A) Outstanding (B) Recurring  
(C) Non-recurring (D) Prepaid
- 3) ..... theory of capitalization does not take into consideration the earning capacity of investment.  
(A) Cost of capital (B) Earning  
(C) Cost (D) Capitalization



**P.T.O.**

- 4) When stock is not represented by asset of equipment value, it is designated as .....
- (A) over-capitalization (B) under-capitalization  
(C) watered stock (D) fair capitalization
- 5) The sweat shares issued shall be locked for a period of ..... from the date of allotment.
- (A) 2 years (B) 3 years  
(C) 1 year (D) 6 months
- 6) As per the SEBI's guidelines, equity preference shares ratio should be .....
- (A) 2 : 1 (B) 3 : 1  
(C) 2 : 2 (D) 1 : 1
- 7) Finance lease is a ..... term agreement.
- (A) short (B) long  
(C) medium (D) life
- 8) ..... is a condition when the real value of the corporation is more than the book value.
- (A) Watered stock (B) Capitalization  
(C) Over-capitalization (D) Under-capitalization

**b) Fill in the blanks. (4)**

- 1) The term, ..... means an ability of the organization to realize value in money.
- 2) Operating lease is a ..... term agreement.
- 3) ..... shareholders are called residual claimants of the company.
- 4) ..... is a stock option given to specified employee of a company.

**c) State true or false. (4)**

- 1) A loan from a bank for a specific amount having specific repayment schedule and a fixed interest rate is called term loan.
- 2) Par value of share is static.
- 3) Project finance is a short term loan. ....
- 4) Finance decision is related to the investment of funds of the company.



**Q.2 Write short answers. (Any two) (16)**

- 1) Explain the earning theory of capitalization.
- 2) Compare profit maximization and wealth maximization.
- 3) Explain the features of equity share capital.

**Q.3 Evaluate the potentiality of preference shares as a means of raising funds. What are its legal provisions? (16)**

**Q.4 What are the causes of under-capitalization in a business enterprise? Discuss its effects and suggest remedies to remove them. (16)**

**Q.5 Discuss the types of working capital. What shall be the repercussion if a firm has excess of working capital? (16)**

**Q.6 Write short notes. (Any two) (16)**

- 1) Trading on equity
- 2) Dividend decision
- 3) Venture capital







SJ-126

**Shivaji University Oct-Nov Examination, 2023**

M. Com II Semester III (CBCS) NEP- 2020

Subject: Advanced Accountancy Paper V

Subject Code: 91706

Total Marks: 80

Day & Date: Friday, 3.11.2023  
Time: 2.30 pm to 5.30 pm.



**Instructions:**

1. Question number 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
2. Attempt any 2 questions from question number 4 to Question number 6
3. Figures shown in right side indicate marks.

**Q. 1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative. (10)**

1. ----- Fund is created by co-operative society to pay dividend at a certain rate every year to its members.  
a) Reserve Fund  
b) Capital Redemption Fund  
c) Dividend Equalisation Fund  
d) Capital Reserve Fund
2. In the case of ----- no company either goes into liquidation or newly formed: only the capital structure of the existing company is reorganized.  
a) Internal Reconstruction  
b) Amalgamation  
c) Absorption  
d) External Reconstruction
3. ----- is type of lease does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee by the lessor.  
a) Financial Lease  
b) Operating Lease  
c) Hire Purchase  
d) Sale of an asset
4. No part of the profits of co-operative society is to be appropriated without the approval of the -  
-----  
a) The Annual General Meeting  
b) Government of Maharashtra  
c) The Auditor  
d) The Registrar
5. To understanding of socio-economic impact of environmental changes ----- accounting is useful.  
a) Human Resources  
b) Environmental  
c) Social Responsibility  
d) Government





2. Advantages of Human Resource Accounting
3. Types of Lease Agreement
4. Objectives of Environmental Accounting
5. Classification of Investment as per AS-13
6. Concept of Social Responsibility Accounting

Q.3. Following is the Balance Sheet of Sangli Ltd. as on 31/3/2023.

(16)

Liabilities	Rs. ₹	Assets	Rs. ₹
<b>Equity Share Capital</b>		<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Equity shares of ` 100 each	500000	Goodwill	87500
<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>	50000	Land & Buildings	212500
<b>Secured Loans</b>		Plant & Machinery	400000
9% Debentures	250000	<b>Current Assets</b>	
Bank Loan	100000	Stock	137500
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		Debtors	162500
Sundry Creditors	200000	Bank Balance	85000
		<b>Miscellaneous Expenditures</b>	
		Discount on Debentures	15000
	1100000		1100000

The business of Sangli Ltd. is taken over by Jaysingpur Ltd. on 1/4/2023 on the following terms.

1. The Bank Balance is not be taken over.
2. Goodwill is to be valued at 2.5 years' purchase of last two years average profit which is ₹50000.
3. Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be created at 10%.
4. Other assets are valued at 10% less.
5. Reserve for Discount on Creditors is to be created at 5%.
6. The Purchase Consideration is to be paid by issue of 3050 equity shares of Jaysingpur Ltd. of ₹100 each, valued at ₹125 per share and balance through RTGS.
7. Realisation expenses of ₹10000 is to be paid and borne by the Sangli Ltd.
8. 9% Debentures and Bank Loan are not taken over by Jaysingpur Ltd.

**Show calculation of Purchase Consideration and prepare Realisation A/c,**

**Jaysingpur Ltd. A/c, Equity Shareholders' A/c and Bank A/c in the books of Sangli Ltd.**



Q.4. From the following Trial Balance of Sumanda Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. as on 31/3/2023 and other information prepare Profit & Loss Account, Profit & Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended on 31/3/2023 and Balance Sheet as on that date. (16)

Trial Balance as on 31/3/2023

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Cash	27000	Share Capital	750000
Bank	50000	Reserve Fund	500000
Furniture	70000	Deposit from members	3500000
Interest on Deposits	200000	Loan from D C C Bank	1000000
Interest on Loan from D C C Bank	80000	P. & L. Appropriation A/c	
Salaries and Allowance	150000	Balance on 1/4/2022	161000
Printing and Stationery	15000	Interest on Loans	780000
Travelling Expenses	28000	Loan Renewal Fees	9000
Postage, Telephone and Insurance	30000	Development Fund	300000
Loans to members	6850000	Members' Welfare Fund	500000
	7500000		7500000

Additional Information

1. Deposits from members are accepted at 7% interest rate.
2. Loan from D C C Bank is taken at 10% interest rate.
3. Interest on loans to members is to be charged at 12%.
4. Opening balance of furniture was ₹50000 and the addition is made on 1/1/2013. Depreciation is to be charged on furniture at 12%.
5. Salary due but not paid ₹3000 and salary paid in advance ₹5000.
6. Audit fee is to be paid at 1% of the total assets.
7. Authorised Capital of the society is ₹1000000 divided in equity shares of ₹100 each.
8. Directors propose the following appropriations for the current year –
  - a) Dividend @ 5%.
  - b) 5% of net profit to Development Fund
  - c) 2% of net profit to Members' Welfare Fund
  - d) To Reserve Fund as per the legal requirement.

Q.5. The International Leasing Ltd. Leases an asset to M/S Aditya Agencies under the following terms: (16)

Cost of Asset	: Rs. 10,00,000
Tenure of Lease	: 4 Years
Residual Value	: Nil



Statutory Depreciation : 30%  
 Lease Rental : Rs. 3,57,400 payable at the end of the year  
 Rate of Interest : 16% p.a.  
 Inception of Lease : 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019

You are required to give journal entries in the books of M/S Aditya Agencies by adopting Operating Lease Method.

**Q.6.** From the following Trial Balance of Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Kolhapur, prepare Final Accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. (16)

Debit Balances	Amount ₹	Credit Balances	Amount ₹
Opening Stock of Bran	65,800	Sale of milk	4129300
Purchase of Bran	345800	Sale of Bran	413000
Milk Purchase		Sale of Manure	4900
a) Members	3620000	Milk Handling Commission	124500
b) Non-members	447000	Interest on Fixed Deposits	4200
Milk Transport Charges	17500	Interest on Loan to members	12000
Establishment Charges	138600	cattle shed rent	4800
Yard Rent	9800	sundry Income	18800
Printing and Stationery	20300	Share Capital -members	47900
		Government	20000
Telephone Exps	2100	Reserve fund	123200
Office Rent	14000	Staff security Deposits	32900
Electricity	11900	Milk suppliers A/C	350000
General Meeting Exps	4200	Share Suspense	1400
Cash and Bank Balance	403700	Bonus to Members	30800
Fixed Deposits	70000	Dividend to Members	46900
Loans to members	153300	P & L A/c 2021-22	41300
Office rent advance	13300		
Cattle shed	42000		
Furniture	26600		
	<b>5405900</b>		<b>5405900</b>

**Adjustments:**

1. Closing Stock of Bran Rs. 48,500
2. Provide for the Following
  - a) Yard rent Rs. 5,000
  - b) Establishment charges Rs. 3,000
  - c) Printing & Stationery Rs. 800
  - d) Sales tax Rs. 6,000
  - e) Audit Fees Rs. 6,000
3. Depreciate Furniture and cattle shed at 10% p.a.

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Seat No	
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**M.Com (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS) NEP-2020**

**Examination, April - 2024**

**DSE-A-I- Advanced Accountancy Paper - V**

**Sub. Code : 91706**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 18/04/2024**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

**Instructions :**

- 1) Question Numbers 1, 2, and 3 are compulsory.
- 2) Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to Question number 6.
- 3) Figures shown in right side indicate marks.

**Q. 1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative.**

**(10)**

1. According to as 14 amalgamations may be either in the nature of.....
  - a) Merger
  - b) Purchase
  - c) Merger or purchase
  - d) None of these
2. In case of cooperative societies no bad debts shall be written off without the sanction of.....
  - a) Employee
  - b) Manager
  - c) General body
  - d) All of these (a, b and c)
3. In case of operating lease, the ..... is responsible for the maintenance of assets insurance and all other relevant expenditure.
  - a) Lessee
  - b) Supervisor
  - c) Lessor
  - d) Lessee & Supervisor
4. Human resource accounting means accounting for ..... as the organizational resources.
  - a) Machinery
  - b) Environment
  - c) People
  - d) Society





**B) State whether the following statements are True or False.**

(6)

1. To understanding of socio-economic impact of environmental changes Environmental Accounting is useful.
2. Liability of members of co-operative societies is limited.
3. Absorption = At least two liquidation and one formation.
4. AS 12 relates to Accounting of Investment.
5. Only commercial evaluation of the business is not sufficient to justify commitment of funds to a business.
6. Under the financial lease all the risks, except the ownership of the asset are transferred to the lessee.

**Q.2) Write Short Notes. (Any 4 out of 6)**

(16)

1. Types of Lease Agreement
2. Limitations of Human Resource Accounting
3. Internal Reconstruction as per Companies Act, 2013(Sec 61 & 64)
4. Share Capital Fund and Education Fund
5. Merits of Environmental Accounting
6. Investment as per AS-13

**Q.3.** The Engineering co. Ltd. Sells its business to the scientific company Ltd. On 31st March 2023 on which the Balance Sheet was as follows --

(16)

	Particulars	Note No.	Amt. Rs.
<b>I</b>	<b>Equities and Liabilities</b>		
	1. Shares holder's Funds		
	a) Share Capital- 2,000 Equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid		2,00,000
	b) Reserve & Surplus		
	Reserve Fund		50,000
	P&L Statement Surplus		20,000
	2. Non-current Liabilities		



	Long term borrowings- 6% Debentures of Rs.1,000 each		1,00,000
	3. Current Liabilities		
	Trade payables		30,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,00,000</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Assets</b>		
	1. Non-current Assets		
	a) Fixed Assets		
	Tangible Assets- Freehold property		1,50,000
	Plant & machinery		83,000
	b) Intangible Assets- Goodwill		50,000
	2. Current Assets		
	Inventories		35,000
	Trade receivables		32,000
	Cash at Bank		50,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,00,000</b>

The Scientific Com. Ltd agreed to take over the assets (exclusive of cash and goodwill) at 10% less than books values, to pay Rs. 75,000 for goodwill and to take over the debentures.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by the allotment to the Engineering Company Ltd. Of 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs.10 per shares and the balance in cash. The cost of liquidation amounted to Rs. 3,000 borne by the Engineering Company Ltd.

Prepare Realisation A/C, Scientific Co. Ltd A/C, Equity Shareholders A/C and Bank A/C in the books of Engineering Company Ltd. recording the above transactions. Also pass necessary entries in the books of Scientific Company Ltd.

**Q.4.** Following is the Trial Balance of Mahavir Consumer's Co-operative Society Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2023. Prepare Trading A/C, Profit & Loss A/C for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and Balance Sheet As on that date. (16)



## Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Particulars	Credit Rs.
Interest paid	2,550	Sales	1,01,779
Bank Charges	150	Other packages sales	400
Salaries to staff	12,000	Share transfer fees	25
Manager's salary	6,800	Dividend	1,000
Contribution to staff provident fund	800	Interest on investment	800
Travelling expenses of Directors	1,000	Bank interest	3,300
Travelling expenses of staff	105	Commission	2,950
Rent, rates and Taxes	1,300	Sale of forms	25
Postage & Telegram	1,000	Share capital	1,05,000
Printing and stationery	1,227	Reserve fund	20,000
Audit fees	200	Share capital redemption fund	5,000
General Expenses	1,417	Education fund	950
Bad debts written off	400	Staff provident fund	5,000
Bonus to employee	2,000	Depreciation fund	8,380
Opening stock	13,000	Building fund	6,000
Purchases	64,350	Bad debt reserve	1,000
Carriage	200	Loans from banks	15,000
Package charges	500	Loan from government	15,000
Rebate allowed to members on their purchases	500	Sundry creditors	15,000
Cash in hand	5,450	Unpaid dividend	370
Cash at bank	25,730		
Investment in Govt. Securities	15,000		
Investment in Shares of Co.op. Societies	10,000		
Fixed Deposits	10,000		
Investment of staff provident fund	12,000		
Sundry Debtors	25,000		
Dead stock	10,000		
Buildings	45,000		
Furniture and Fittings	15,000		
Insurance	1,200		
Repairs	1,100		
Freehold land	22,000		
	<b>3,06,979</b>		<b>3,06,979</b>

## Adjustments:

1. Closing stock valued at Rs.15,000 at cost.
2. Interest payable Rs.405 & Prepaid Insurance Rs. 300



3. Contribution Education Fund Rs.100, Share capital Redemption Fund Rs.200
4. Interest accrued but not receivable Rs.100
5. Additional provision for bad debts Rs. 750
6. Charges depreciation: building at 5%, Dead stock - Rs.1,000 & Furniture & Fitting 10%

**Q.5. The Modern Leasing Ltd., leases an asset to M/S Ankhush Traders on following terms: (16)**

Cost/ fair value of the Asset	Rs. 1,00,000
Residential value of Asset	Nil
Lease tenure	4 years
Statutory Depreciation	40%
Lease rental	Rs. 35,740 payable at the end of the year
Inception of lease	1st April, 2020
Rate of Interest	16%

You are required to give journal entries in the books of Lessor by adopting Finance Lease Method.

**Q.6)** From the following Trial Balance of Lokhit Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Sangli, prepare its Final Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2023. (16)

**Trial Balance**

Debit Balances	Rs.	Credit Balances	Rs.
Opening Stock- Milk	2,30,000	Paid up share capital	6,00,000
By-product	35,000		
Purchase of Milk	95,90,000	Share capital redemption fund A/C	50,000
Manufacture of by-product	4,00,000	Share Suspense A/C	2,300
Transport charges	19,800	Reserve Fund	2,00,000
Wages	80,000	Building Fund	1,00,500
Power	40,000	Depreciation Fund	1,45,000
Salaries	40,000	Sundry Income	4,500
Rent & rates	42,500	Interest	10,000
Telephone, Printing and Stationery and Insurance	34,960	Dividend	25,000
Interest on - Bank loan	36,000	Sale- Milk	1,04,04,500
Government loan	16,000	By-product	1,20,000
Deposits	14,800		



Directors expenses	23,900	Staff provident fund	1,04,000
Advertising	32,000	Creditors	2,80,800
Prepaid expenses	3,500	Bank Loans	4,00,000
Contribution to staff provident fund	4,000	Government Loan	2,00,000
Cash at bank	2,81,740	Deposits	3,00,000
Investment in shares of other societies	2,50,000	R.D.D	30,000
Investment of Reserve fund	2,00,000		
Investment in national Saving Deposits	1,00,000		
Buildings	6,00,000		
Machinery	2,60,000		
Furniture	1,50,000		
Equipment	1,22,000		
Cans	1,50,000		
Cleaning and Repairing of cans	25,200		
Light bill	25,200		
Sundry Debtors	1,70,000		
	<b>1,29,76,600</b>		<b>1,29,76,600</b>

**Adjustments:**

1. Provide depreciation at 5% on building, 10% on machinery, furniture at 15% and Rs. 12,000 on equipment .
2. Make a provision for Audit fees Rs 5,000, Redemption of Share Capital Rs. 1,000, R.D.D. 5% on sundry debtors and education fund Rs 2,500
3. Outstanding Expenses- Rent Rs.4,000 and advertisement Bill Rs.1,200
4. Prepaid Insurance Rs.760
5. Closing stock – Milk Rs. 3,10,000, By-product Rs. 30,000
6. Interest Accrued on investment Rs.5,000







**SJ - 101**

**Total No. of Pages : 5**

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, November - 2023**  
**DSE - A - V : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Opt. Paper - V)**  
**Taxation**  
**Sub. Code : 79885**

**Day and Date : Friday, 3 - 11 - 2023**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

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

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative. [10]**

- a) Agricultural income is \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Fully exempt from income tax
  - ii) Taxable like other income
  - iii) Aggregated with non-agricultural income for determining the average rate of income tax under certain circumstances.
  - iv) Deductible under chapter VIA.
- b) An individual includes \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Natural human being
  - ii) Minor
  - iii) Insane
  - iv) Natural human beings, minors, insane
- c) Deduction of contribution to Public Provident Fund by an individual of in case of H.U.F. in the name of any member of family the maximum contribution to P.P.F. is Rs \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) 1,50,000
  - ii) 1,25,000
  - iii) 1,00,000
  - iv) 50,000

**P.T.O.**



SJ-101

- d) Central Board of Direct Taxes works under \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Ministry of Central Government
  - ii) Ministry of Finance of Central Government
  - iii) Reserve Bank of India
  - iv) Ministry of State of Government
- e) The first step in e-filing is \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Fill your return offline and generate a XML file
  - ii) Select appropriate type of Return Form
  - iii) Register and create a user id/password
  - iv) Download Return Preparation Software for selected Return Form
- f) Ceiling for deduction u/s 80c is Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) 1,20,000
  - ii) 1,50,000
  - iii) 1,00,000
  - iv) 1,35,000
- g) The deduction allowable from the annual value of self-occupied house is \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Interest on housing loan
  - ii) Standard deduction
  - iii) Unrealised rent
  - iv) Realised rent
- h) Assets excluded from the definition of capital asset are \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Stock in trade
  - ii) Personal effects
  - iii) Rural Agricultural land
  - iv) All of the above
- i) Which of the following taxes have not been subsumed by GST in India?
- i) Export duty
  - ii) Electricity duty
  - iii) Property Tax
  - iv) All of the above
- j) Dividend on shares is treated as income from \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Capital gain
  - ii) House property
  - iii) Business or profession
  - iv) Other sources



**SJ-101**

- B) State whether the following statements are true or false. [6]
- a) Casual or non-recurring incomes are fully taxable.
  - b) The incidence of tax depends upon the citizenship of the assessee.
  - c) Gratuity received by non-government employee is exempted from tax up to Rs. 20,00,000.
  - d) Medical allowance paid to employee is exempt from tax.
  - e) Capital gain arising on sale of agricultural land is taxable.
  - f) Income from lottery prize is not subject to any exemption.

**Q2) Write short notes. (Any two) [16]**

- a) Advantages of paying taxes online.
- b) Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes.
- c) Incomes not considered as agricultural incomes.

**Q3) Following are the particulars furnished by Mr. Karan for A.Y. 2023-2024. [16]**

Income from salary computed	50,000
Income from house property computed	8,640
Profit from cotton business	52,000
Loss from groundnut business	10,000
Profit from speculation business	25,000
Short-term capital gains	12,000

He also furnishes the particulars of losses brought forward from the assessment year 2021-2022

Loss from cotton business	8,000
Loss from food - grain business discontinued in the same year	12,000
Loss from speculation business	30,000
Long-term capital loss	5,000

Compute the taxable income for the assessment year 2023-2024.



**SJ-101**

**Q4)** Mr. Vikram is a Government employee at Mumbai. Compute his salary income under RTR and ATR from the particulars given below for assessment year 2023-2024. **[16]**

- a) Basic salary Rs. 50,000 per month.
- b) Dearness Allowance @80% of basic salary - which enters retirement benefit.
- c) House Rent Allowance Rs. 5,000 per month. He pays a rent of Rs. 12,000 per month.
- d) Entertainment allowance Rs. 2,000 per month since 1985
- e) Transport allowance (to meet travelling expenses between residence and place of work) Rs. 1,000 per month.
- f) He contributes 14% of his salary to statutory provident fund to which employer contributes an equal amount.
- g) Interest credited to the fund at 11% p.a. Rs. 1,10,000.
- h) He makes the following payments during the year:
  - i) LIC premium Rs. 5,000 per month on his policy of Rs. 10,00,000.
  - j) Profession tax Rs. 300 per month.

Mr. Vikram is provided a Government car of 1400 CC to be used only for office work. He also gets an interest-free loan of Rs. 20,00,000 from employer for purchase of computers and furniture on 1-10-2022 repayable after 3 years.

Given that SBI rate of interest is 10.25%.

**Q5)** Mr. Anil Desai is the owner of two houses. The municipal value of the first house is Rs. 15,000 and that of the second house is Rs. 25,000. The first house was occupied by him for his own residence in the first nine months during the year and was let out at a rent of Rs. 1,000 p.m. from 1-1-2023. the second house was let out at a rent of Rs. 2,500 p.m. in the first nine months



**SJ-101**

during the year and was then self-occupied by him from 1-1-2023. Following were the expenses on both the houses. [16]

	Ist House	IInd House
	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal taxes paid	3,000	6,000
Ground Rent	1,000	1,250
Fire Insurance	900	750
Interest on loan for the renovation	2,500	13,750

Compute his income from house property for the assessment year 2023-2024.

**Q6)** Mr. Rohan makes transfer of the following long-term capital assets during the previous year 2022-2023. [16]

Particulars	Residential house	Company shares	Self-generated good will
Sale proceeds of assets	20,00,000	4,80,000	8,20,000
Date of sale of assets	1-4-2022	1-8-2022	30-3-2023
Cost of acquisition of assets	1,00,000	1,50,000	—
Year of acquisition of assets	2000	1998	—
Fair Market value as on 1-4-2001	2,50,000	2,00,000	—

He purchase residential house for Rs. 25,00,000 on 2-6-2022. The cost inflation indices for the financial years 2001-2002 and 2022-2023 were 100 and 331 respectively. On 1-6-2023 assessee did not own any residential house.

Compute the taxable capital gains for A. Y. 2023-2024.





SR-142

Total No. of Pages :5

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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - III) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, April - 2024**  
**Taxation Paper -V**  
**DSE-A-V - Advance Accountancy (Taxation)**  
**Sub. Code : 79885**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 18/04/2024**

**Total Marks :80**

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

- Instructions :**
- 1. Question numbers 1, 2, and 3 are compulsory.**
  - 2. Attempt any 2 question out of questions number 4 to 6.**

**Q.1. A) Choose the appropriate alternatives. (10)**

1) Income Tax is imposed by.....

- (a) State Government (b) Central Government  
(c) Both of the above (d) Constitution of India

2) The basic source of income-tax law is .....

- (a) Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Income-tax Rules, 1962  
(c) Circulars/Notifications (d) Judgments of Courts

3) Income Tax Act came into force on

- (a) 1.4.1961 (b) 1.4.1962  
(c) 1.4.1956 (d) 1.4.1965

4) Notifications issued by CBDT are binding on.....

- (a) Assessee (b) Income Tax Authority  
(c) Both of above (d) None of the above



P.T.O

- 5) As per Section 2(7), "Assesses" means a person.....
- (a) By whom any tax or other sum of money is payable
  - (b) Against whom proceeding has been taken under the act
  - (c) A person deemed to be assessee in default.
  - (d) All of these
- 6) Income' u/s 2(24) includes-----
- (i) Profits of any business carried on by a person.
  - (ii) Any advance money forfeited in the course of negotiations for transfer of capital asset. Choose the correct option:
- (a) Both (i) & (ii)
  - (b) Only (i)
  - (c) Only (ii)
  - (d) Neither (i) nor (ii).
7. Cash gift received from a non-relative is regarded as income. But Exempt amount is p.a.
- (a) Rs. 25,000
  - (b) Rs. 75,000
  - (c) Rs. 50,000
  - (d) Rs. 25,000
- 8) A company is considered to be resident if:.....
- (a) It is an Indian Company
  - (b) During PY, foreign company's POEM is situated in India
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) Any of the above
- 9) Which one of the below taxes is included in the GST?
- a) Central sales tax
  - b) Central excise duty
  - c) VATd All of the above
- 10) GST is imposed on the production of all services and goods, except.....
- A) Liquor intended for human ingestion
  - B) Tobacco
  - C) Health care service
  - D) All of the above.



**B) True or False**

(6)

1. Income tax is a tax imposed on individuals and entities based on their income.
2. Income tax rates are the same for everyone, regardless of their income level.
3. Clubbing income tax is a tax provision that applies when income is transferred to a spouse or minor child to avoid higher tax liability.
4. Clubbing income tax is applicable only if the transfer of income is without adequate consideration.
5. GST was introduced in India on July 1, 2017.
6. GST is implemented in several countries around the world, following the principles of value-added taxation.

**Q.2) Case Study / Problem**

(16)

Mr. Agarwal aged 40 years and a resident in India, has a total income of INR 4,50,00,000, comprising long term capital gain taxable under section 112 of INR 55,00,000, short term capital gain taxable under section 111A of INR 65,00,000 and other income of INR 3,30,00,000. Compute his tax liability for A.Y.2023-24. Assume that Mr. Kashyap has not opted for the provisions of section 115BAC.

**Q.3) Short Notes ( Any Two out of Three)**

(16)

- 1) Clubbing of income
- 2) Write a short note on Income Tax Act 1961.
- 3) What is a return of income

**Q.4. Long Answer Question**

(16)

From the following particulars furnished by Mr. X for the year ended 31.3.2023, you are requested to compute his total income and tax payable for the assessment year 2023-24.

- (a) Mr. X retired on 31.12.2022 at the age of 58, after putting in 25 years and 9 months of service, from a private company at Mumbai.

P.T.O



- (b) He was paid a salary of Rs. 25,000 p.m. and house rent allowance of Rs. 6,000 p.m. He paid rent of Rs. 6,500 p.m. during his tenure of service.
- (c) On retirement, he was paid a gratuity of Rs. 3,50,000. He was covered by the payment of Gratuity Act. Mr. X had not received any other gratuity at any point of time earlier, other than this gratuity.
- (d) He had accumulated leave of 15 days per annum during the period of his service; this was encashed by Mr. X at the time of his retirement. A sum of Rs. 3,15,000 was received by him in this regard. His average salary may be taken as Rs.24,500. Employer allowed 30 days leave per annum.
- (e) After retirement, he ventured into textile business and incurred a loss of Rs.80,000 for the period upto 31.3.2020.
- (f) Mr. X has deposited Rs. 1,00,000 in public provident fund.

Q5.

(16)

From the following information compute total income of Mr. Sagar for assessment year 2023- 2024 as per regular provision of tax Act.

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
Salary to Staff	3,00,000	Gross Profits	10,00,000
Salary to Proprietor	60,000	Gross Salary	4,20,000
General Expenses	50,000	Life Insurance policy amount received	2,00,000
Interest on Capital	40,000	Commission and Brokerage	20,000
Drawings	2,10,000	Interest on Debentures	30,000
Income Tax	38,000	Interest on Saving Bank Accounts	25,000
Bad Debts	20,000	Interest on Fixed Deposits	35,000
Provision for Bad Debts	30,000	Rent Received	4,80,000
Fire Insurance	5,000		
Life Insurance Premium	2,04,000		
Law Charges	27,000		
Furniture purchased	25,000		
Donations	16,000		
Charity to students	17,000		
GST paid	80,000		
Repairs	8,000		
Municipal Tax Paid	5,000		
Depreciation	70,000		
Net Profit	10,05,000		
	<b>22,10,000</b>		<b>22,10,000</b>



**Additional information:**

- 1) General expenses included Rs.10,000 being compensation paid to an employee on termination of his service in the interest of the business.
- 2) Donation were paid to Prime Minister Relief Fund
- 3) Insurance Premium on own life
- 4) Repairs included Rs. 2,000 for let out house property.
5. Depreciation as per Income Tax rule Rs. 90,000.

**Q.6)** Mrs. Priti, aged 35 years, is a chartered accountant in practice. Her Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31/03/2023 are as follow. (16)

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Salary to staff	15,50,000	Professional Fees	55,98,300
Stipend to article assistant	1,50,000	Dividend from Indian listed company	10,524
Office Rent	12,00,000	Income from UTI	7,600
Printing and stationery	12,46,000	Honorarium received from valuation of answer papers	15,800
Meeting seminar and conference	31,600	Rent received from residential flat let out	85,600
Purchase of car on 01/05/2020 for office use	80,000		
Repairs and maintenance	4,000		
Travelling expenses	5,25,000		
Municipal tax of house property	3,000		
Surplus	9,28,224		
	<b>57,17,824</b>		<b>57,17,824</b>

**Other information :**

- 1) Allowable rate of depreciation on motor car is 15%
- 2) Value of benefits received from clients during the course of profession is Rs. 10,500
- 3) Travelling expenses include Rs. 30,000 for private purpose
- 4) She invested an Amount of Rs. 10,000 in National Saving Certificate
- 5) Medical insurance premium paid in cash Rs. 10,000
- 6) She has paid Rs. 70,000 towards advance tax during the previous year 2020-2021
- 7) TDS on dividend made by UTI Rs. 1,052 and other Indian listed company Rs.760. Compute the total income and tax payable of Mrs. Priti for A. Y. 2021-2022 under normal provision and provision as per section 115BAC. Which option is beneficial to her?



3 1/2  
4 1/2  
5 1/2  
6 1/2  
7 1/2  
8 1/2  
9 1/2  
10 1/2  
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**M.Com. (CBCS) Part-II (SEMESTER-III)**

**EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2024**

**Advanced Costing (Paper-V)**

**(Cost Accounting Record and Cost Audit)**

**Sub. Code : 79887**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 18-04-2024**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any two questions, from Question Nos. 4 to 6.
  - 3) Use of Calculator is allowed.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative from the following. [10]**

- 1) ----- is the verification of cost accounts and check on the adherence to the accounting plan.
 

A) Cost Audit	B) Financial Audit.
C) Balance sheet Audit	D) Statutory Audit.
- 2) What entry will passed under integrated system for purchase of stores on credit?
 

A) Dr. Store Ledger Control A/c	B) Dr. Creditors A/c
Cr. Creditors A/c.	Cr. Store Ledger Control A/c
C) Dr. Store Ledger Control A/c	D) All of these
Cr. Debtors A/c	
- 3) ----- is a system of cost book-keeping in which cost and financial accounts are contained in one set of books of account.
 

A) Non-integrated accounting	B) Integrated Accounting
C) Financial Accounting	D) Management Accounting



- 4) ----- are thus a set of standards that provide structured approach to achieve uniformity and consistency in cost accounting principles and practices.
- A) Cost accounting standards      B) Financial standards  
C) Material standards                D) Profitability Standards
- 5) Cost Accounting Standards Framework as been adopted by the -----.
- A) CASB                                    B) CSSB  
C) CSAB                                    D) SABA
- 6) CAS-10 deals with :
- A) Overheads                            B) Direct expenses  
C) Administrative overheads        D) Employee cost
- 7) Under ----- System, cost and financial accounts are not merged in one ledger.
- A) Integrated accounting            B) Non-Integrated Accounting  
C) Cost Accounting                    D) Management Accounting
- 8) Cost audit was initially introduced in the year -----.
- A) 1859                                    B) 1960  
C) 1965                                    D) 1975
- 9) Cost audit protects the interests of -----.
- A) Shareholders                        B) Employees  
C) Consumers                            D) Directors
- 10) CAS-12 refers to -----.
- A) Repairs and maintenance cost    B) Administrative rates  
C) Direct expenses                      D) Cost of utility

**B) State whether the statements are true or false.**

**[6]**

- 1) The work of cost auditor and financial auditor are party interrelated.
- 2) Management audit does not help management in framing basic policies for the organization and to define objectives.
- 3) In cost ledger accounting, transactions are recorded on the basis of double entry.
- 4) Cost accounting standard board does not help the government towards better cost management.
- 5) There is only one figure of profit under integral accounting system.
- 6) CAS-1 pertains to classification of cost.



**Q2)** The following transactions are extracted from the books of XYZ Limited. You are required to pass journal entries under integrated accounting system. **[16]**

i) Purchase of raw material on credit	Rs. 4,00,000
ii) Carriage inward	Rs. 3,000
iii) Paid to creditors	Rs. 3,00,000
iv) Stores issued	Rs. 2,50,000
v) Productive wages paid	Rs. 2,00,000
vi) Unproductive wages paid	Rs. 70,000
vii) Works overhead incurred	Rs. 3,60,000
viii) Materials issued for repairs	Rs. 2,000
ix) Selling expenses paid	Rs. 10,000
x) Office expenses paid	Rs. 4,000
xi) Works overhead absorbed	Rs. 4,10,000
xii) Cost of completed job	Rs. 8,60,000

**Q3) Write short notes (Any four).**

**[16]**

- 1) Cost Accounting Records and Cost Ledgers.
- 2) Meaning of Control Accounts.
- 3) Scope of Cost Accounting Standards.
- 4) Functions of Accounting Standard Board.
- 5) Features of Integrated Accounting System.
- 6) Management reporting under Cost Audit.

**Q4)** The PET Chemical company supplies you the following details from its cost records in (Rupees). **[16]**

Stock of raw material on 1st September 2020	75,000
Stock of raw material of 30th September 2020	91,500
Direct wages	52,500
Indirect wages	2,750
Sales	2,00,000
Work in progress on 1st September 2020	28,000
Work in progress on 30th September 2020	35,000
Purchase of raw materials	66,000
Factory rent rates and power	15,000



Depreciation of plant and machinery	3,500
Expenses on purchase	1,500
Carriage outward	1,000
Advertisement	5,000
Office rent in Taxes	2,500
Travelers Wages and commission	6,500
Stock of finished goods on 1st September 2020	54,000
Stock of finished goods on 30th September 2000	31,000

You are required to prepare cost statement on the basis of above information

**Q5) What do you mean by Cost Accounting Standards? Explain any three Cost Accounting Standards. [16]**

**Q6) Write short answers . [16]**

- A) What is the concept of Cost Audit? Explain the specifications of Cost Audit Report.
- B) Explain the qualification and disqualification of Cost Auditor.



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**SJ-200**  
Total No. of Pages : 7

**Shivaji University, Kolhapur**  
**Oct.- Nov. 2023 Examination**

**M.Com-II Sem-III (CBCS) Advanced Accountancy Paper-VI**  
**(Income Tax : Computation of Total Income and Tax Liability)**  
**Subject Code-91707**



Day and Date : Friday, 17/11/2023  
Time : 02:30 pm to 05:30 pm

Total Marks : 80

**Instructions:** 1. Question number 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory  
2. Attempt any two questions from question number 4 to 6

**Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative (10)**

- 1) What is the definition of income from salary!!
  - A) Income earned from business activities
  - B) Income earned from investments
  - C) Income earned from employment
  - D) Income earned from property
- 2) What is the standard deduction allowed on rental income under the Income Tax Act in India?
  - A) 20% of Net Annual Value
  - B) 30% of Net Annual Value
  - C) 40% of Net Annual Value
  - D) 50% of Net Annual Value
- 3) Which of the following is a deductible expense for a business or profession in calculating taxable income?
  - A) Personal travel expenses
  - B) Entertainment expenses for clients
  - C) Business-related rent paid
  - D) Gifts to family members



- 4) In the context of capital gains, what does the term "basis" refer to?
- A) Original investment in the asset
  - B) Current market value of the asset
  - C) Profits earned from the asset
  - D) Taxes paid on the asset
- 5) Which of the following is considered income from other sources?
- A) Rent from house property
  - B) Salary from employment
  - C) Winnings from lotteries
  - D) Profit from the sale of shares
- 6) Which of the following is NOT a component of total income?
- A) Income from house property
  - B) Income from agriculture
  - C) Income from gifts
  - D) Income from capital gains
- 7) What is the term used for income on which no tax is payable?
- A) Tax-free income.
  - B) Tax-exempt income
  - C) Tax-deferred income
  - D) Tax-deductible income
- 8) What is the tax rate applicable to partnership firms in India for the assessment year 2023-24
- A) 20%
  - B) 25%
  - C) 30%
  - D) 35%

9) If an individual receives arrears of salary, how are these arrears taxed in India?

- A) Taxed in the year of receipt      B) Taxed evenly over the past years  
C) Not taxable      D) Taxed as capital gains

10) What is the treatment of rental income earned from a farm building in India?

- A) Fully taxable  
B) Partially taxable  
C) Exempt from tax  
D) Taxable only if the income exceeds a certain limit

**B) True or False** **(6)**

- 1) Clubbing of income applies only to married individuals.
- 2) Set off of losses can only occur within the same financial year in which the losses were incurred.
- 3) Salary includes only the basic pay and does not cover any allowances or bonuses.
- 4) If a self-occupied property is used for the taxpayer's own residence, its annual value is considered nil for tax purposes.
- 5) Interest earned on fixed deposits with a bank is not considered income from other sources.
- 6) Capital gains tax rates are the same for individuals, corporations, and other entities.

**Q. 2 Write Short Notes (Any Four out of Six)** **(16)**

- a) Tax-free Perquisites
- b) Unrealized Rent



- c) Profession
- d) Short Term Capital Assets
- e) Listed Securities
- f) Capital Gain

**Q.3** Mr. Sachin Patil is Government employe in Pune. Compute his salary income under RTR and ATR (New Regime) from the particulars given below for the assessment year 2023-24 **(16)**

- (a) Basic Salary Rs. 50,000 per month
- (b) Dearness Allowance @80% of basic salary- which enters retirement benefit.
- (c) House Rent Allowance Rs. 5,000 per month. He pays a rent of Rs. 12,000 per month.
- (d) Entertainment allowance Rs. 2,000 per month since 1985.
- (e) Transport allowance (to meet travelling expenses between residence and place of work) Rs. 1,000 per month.
- (f) He contributes 14% of his salary to statutory provident fund to which employer contributes an equal amount.
- (g) Interest credited to the fund at 11% p.a. Rs. 1,10,000.
- (h) He makes the following payments during the year
  - (i) LIC premium Rs. 5,000 per month on his policy of Rs. 10,00,000.
  - (ii) Profession tax Rs. 300 per month.

Mr. Sachin Patil provided a Government car of 1400 CC to be used only for office work. He also gets an interest-free loan of Rs. 20,00,000 from employer for purchase of computers and furniture on 1-10-2022 repayable after 3 years.

Given that SBI rate of interest is 10.25%.

**Q.4** Sujay gives you the following particulars for the year ended 31/3/2023 (16)

Particulars	Rs
Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Account (Without allowing the following items)	520000
Capital expenditure on family planning	70000
Lump sum consideration for purchase of technical know how developed in government laboratory	120000
Entertainment Expenditure	40000
Expenditure on acquisition of patent right	80000
Expenditure on advertisement paid in cash	25000
Provision for GST	60000
He paid rs 30000 on 27/6/2023 and Rs. 12000 on 1/11/2023	
Due date of filing of return is 31/7/2023	
Amount paid to Delhi University a notified institution for an approved research programme in the field of social sciences not connected with his business	60000

Assume

- Does not opt to be taxed under section 115 BAA
- Opts to be taxed under section 115 BAA



**Q.5** Shri. Shankar is engaged in smuggling business out of which he earned a profit of Rs 2,00,000. This profit is arrived at after claiming the following expenses: (16)

- Rs. 30,000 paid as tips to border police,
- Rs. 50,000 as loss of goods seized by the custom authority
- Rs. 20,000 paid as penalty to the Customs Department.

He is also carrying on regular cloth business from which he made a profit of Rs. 5,00,000.

**His other incomes are:**

- Winning from horse race Rs. 20,000, winning from lotteries Rs. 50,000 and winning from bridge game Rs. 10,000.

- (ii) He received a royalty of Rs. 1,50,000 in respect of a book written by him and he claims expenditure of Rs. 30,000 in preparing its manuscript and Rs. 20,000 paid to a student who collected the material for the book.
- (iii) He received remuneration of Rs. 15,000 for delivering guest lectures.
- (iv) He received Rs. 7,900 as dividend on shares of a foreign company and Rs. 35,000 as income from agricultural land in Bangladesh.
- (v) He earned interest at 15% on deposit of Rs. 50,000 with Bajaj Auto Ltd. Shri. Shankar has spent Rs. 3,50,000 for medical treatment of his son suffering from specified disease.

Compute his total income for the A. Y. 2023-24 as per Regular and Alternative Tax Regime.

**Q.6** From the following particulars of Smt. Dipika Naik, compute the income from other Sources **(16)**

- 1) Family pension from State Government Rs. 64,000.
- 2) Received Rs. 25,000 royalty from Vidya Prakashan for writing a book on Export Marketing. She spent Rs. 3,000 on books and stationery and typing etc. concerning the book,
- 3) A She delivered various guest lectures at different educational institutions for which she received honorarium of Rs. 15,000 during the year. She incurred incidental expenses of 20% of this sum for the purpose of delivering such lectures.
- 4) Withdrawals from Public Provident Fund Account Rs. 25,000.
- 5) Prize won in crossword puzzles Rs. 5,000.
- 6) Winning from horse race (gross) Rs. 10,000.
- 7) Dividend from: Shares of foreign company Rs. 1,800. Shares of Reliance Industries Ltd. Rs. 8,950 Shares of Co-operative society. Rs. 1,000. Units of Unit Trust of India (gross) Rs. 2,000

8) There was a credit of Rs. 40,000 in her pass book the source of which could not be explained by her.

9) Interest credited to her savings bank account in District Central Co-operative Bank Rs. 600.

10) Interest:

(a) on Government securities Rs. 8,000.

(b) on post office S.B. Account Rs. 500

(c) on Provident Fund Account Rs. 2,400

(d) on deposits with 'Bajaj Auto Ltd' Rs. 1,000

(e) on a loan given to relative Rs. 2,000

(f) Accrued on National Savings Certificate (vii issue) Rs. 5,000

She paid Rs. 600 to her bankers for collections of interest on Government securities and deposits with 'Bajaj Auto Ltd'.

11) Gill from father Rs. 10,000.

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Total No. of Pages : 6

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**M.Com - II (CBCS) (SEMESTER - III)**

**Examination, April 2024**

**DSE-A-I : Advanced Accountancy Paper - VI**

**(Income Tax : Computation of Total Income and Tax Liability)**

**Sub. Code : 91707**

**Day and Date : Friday, 19/04/2024**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

- Instructions :**
- 1) Questions 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.**
  - 2) Attempt any two questions from question numbers 4 to 6.**

- Q1) A) Choose correct alternative [10]**
- Which of the following components is NOT a part of salary income in India?
    - Basic Salary
    - House Rent Allowance (HRA)
    - Dividend Income
    - Dearness Allowance (DA)
  - What constitutes income from house property in India for tax purposes?
    - Income earned from selling a house
    - Income earned from renting out a house
    - Income earned from house maintenance
    - Income earned from house renovation
  - What does the term "gross profit" represent in the context of a business or profession?
    - Total revenue minus total expenses
    - Total sales minus cost of goods sold
    - Total revenue minus taxes
    - Total revenue minus salaries and wages



P.T.O.

- 4) What are capital gains in the context of taxation?
- A) Profits earned from business activities
  - B) Profits earned from investments
  - C) Profits earned from salary
  - D) Profits earned from rental income
- 5) Income from other sources in taxation refers to income that does not fall under which specific category?
- A) Income from business or profession
  - B) Income from salary
  - C) Income from house property
  - D) Income from capital gains
- 6) What does "total income" refer to in the context of taxation?
- A) Income from salary only
  - B) Income from business and profession only
  - C) Sum of income from all sources
  - D) Income after deductions and exemptions
- 7) What is the basis for determining an individual's tax liability in most countries?
- A) Age
  - B) Employment status
  - C) Total income
  - D) Number of dependents
- 8) In a partnership firm, how is the tax liability calculated?
- A) On the total assets of the firm
  - B) On the total income of the partners
  - C) On the partnership firm's total income
  - D) On the individual income of each partner
- 9) Which of the following is not a valid method to save tax on salary income in India?
- A) Public Provident Fund (PPF)
  - B) National Pension System (NPS)
  - C) Fixed Deposit. Interest
  - D) Equity-Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS)



- 10) Which form is used to file income from house property while filing income tax returns in India?
- A) Form 16  
B) Form 26AS  
C) Form 1  
D) Form ITR-2
- B) State True or False. [6]
- 1) Income earned by a minor child is always clubbed with the income of the parents.
  - 2) Set off of losses allows taxpayers to adjust losses against their taxable income.
  - 3) Salary is a fixed payment made by an employer to an employee for the work done.
  - 4) Income from house property includes rent received from letting out residential as well as commercial properties.
  - 5) Scholarships granted to meet the cost of education are taxable under income from other sources.
  - 6) Gifts received from family members are always exempt from capital gains tax.

**Q2) Write short notes. (Any Four out of Six)**

[16]

- 1) Entertainment Allowance
- 2) Rent-free accommodation
- 3) Unrealized Rent
- 4) Any five inadmissible expenditures of business
- 5) Long Term capital assets
- 6) Unlisted Securities

**Q3)** Mr. Sham of Nasik is employed in a company. He gets a monthly salary of Rs. 1,50,000 an dearness allowance of Rs. 50,000. He has also received an entertainment allowance of Rs. 10,000 pm. He contributes 10% of his salary and dearness allowance to recognized provident fund for which his employer contributes an equal amount. He has earned bonus of 15% of his salary and dearness allowance. He is provided with rent-free unfurnished accommodation. The population of Nasik is 15 lakh as per 2011 census. He is also provided by the company with a 2000 CC engine capacity car for his personal and official use but the running and maintenance expenses for the same are borne by Mr. Sham himself. He paid insurance premium of Rs. 1,60,000 on a policy of Rs. 5,00,000 and professional tax Rs. 2,400, The employer company does not pay fringe benefit tax. Compute salary income of Sham for A. Y. 2023-24 under R.T.R. and A.T.R. (New Regime).

[16]

P.T.O.



**Q4)** Calculate the taxable profit of the assessee for the assessment year 2023-2024 [16]  
from the particulars given below.

Particulars	Rs.
Profit for the previous year 2022-23	13,70,000
Before allowing the following amounts :	
1) Amount given to approved and notified Research Institute for conducting scientific research (research not related to the business of the assessee)	80,000
2) Cost of land acquired for constructing research laboratory	2,00,000
3) Cost of building and plant and machinery required for research	12,00,000
4) Amount given as salary to staff engaged in research (relating to a field related to assessee's own business during 2020-2021 (Business started on 1-4-2022). The amount is certified by the prescribed authority.	90,000
5) Salary given to staff engaged in research within the premises during 2022-2023	1,20,000

Compute his business income for the assessment year 2023-2024 assuming he

- A) Does not opt to be taxed under section 115 BAA  
B) Opt to be taxed under section 115 BAA

**Q5)** Mr. Shivaji is a practicing lawyer at Nasik. He keeps his books on cash basis. From the following particulars furnished by him for the previous year ended 31-3-2023, compute his total income under Regular Tax Regime as well as Alternative Tax Regime. [16]

**Receipts during the year**

Opening balance (1-4-2022)	20,50,00
Legal fees	27,00,000
Special commission fees	5,000
Salary for part time lectures in a college	34,80,000
Examinership fees from university	26,000



Interest on bank deposits	20,000
Dividend from co-operative society	10,000
Director's sitting fees	1,00,000

**Payments during the year**

Subscription to law journal	34,000
Law books purchased (Non annuals) (before 30.09.22)	40,000
Rent of premises	2,15,000
Electrical charges	40,000
Car expenses	2,20,000
Office expenses	50,000
Gift to daughter	1,10,000
Income-tax	2,20,000
Household expenses	9,50,000
Cost of typewriter (purchased on 2.4.2022)	78,000
Donation to approved institution	10,000
Purchase of car on 1-11-2022	22,00,000
Life insurance premium on self	60,000
Closing balance (31-3-2023)	11,55,000

**Additional Information :**

- A) Half of the premises is used for office and the other half for his residence.  
Rent and Electrical charges are charged accordingly.
- B) Half of the car expenses pertain to private use.
- C) Depreciation allowable is 15% on car, 15% on typewriter and 60% on books.
- D) He paid professional tax Rs. 500 p.m. from salary income



**Q6)** Mr. Dinesh furnishes the following particulars of his income for the previous year 2022-23. Compute his income from other sources. [16]

1) Income from units of Unit Trust of India	1,500
2) Dividend on shares of co-operative society	8,000
3) Composite rent from letting on hire of building and machinery	28,000
4) Interest on bank deposits	4,000
5) Director's fees received	8,000
6) Ground rent	4,000
7) Income from undisclosed sources	9,000
8) Winning from lotteries (net)	34,550
9) Royalty received on textbook written by him	15,000
10) Interest on debentures of a company (net) received (not listed on stock exchange)	3,584
11) Interest on Government securities received	4,000
12) Interest on post office savings bank A/c	500

**Following deductions are claimed by him :**

A) Collection charges	20
B) Allowable depreciation on building and machinery let out	3,000
C) Fire insurance premium on building and machinery let out	200
D) Expenses incurred for preparation of manuscript of textbook	2,000





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Total No. of Pages : 5

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Oct. - Nov. 2023 Examination

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

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC-3) (Self Study Mode)

Title of the Paper : E-filing of Income Tax Return

Subject Code : 91738

Day and Date : Sunday, 26/11/2023

Total Marks : 50

Time : 10:30 am to 11:30 am

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Each question carries 2 marks.

Select the most appropriate alternative and put it in to the box provided in front of question.

1) An Individual should have a valid ..... for registering with E filling portal.

a) PAN

b) TAN

c) Bank account

d) Passport

2) How many heads of income are there to compute Gross total income .....

a) Six

b) Five

c) Four

d) Three

3) ..... known as SAHAJ is applicable to a ordinarily Resident individual having salary or pension income or income from one house property or income from other sources.

a) ITR 1

b) ITR2

c) ITR 3

d) ITR 4



- 4) ..... is the acknowledgement of filing the return of income.
- a) ITR 5                      b) ITR 7                      c) ITR-V                      d) ITR 1
- 5) A return of income when notified as defective, has to be rectified within
- a) 30 Days                      b) The financial year  
c) 15 Days                      d) 60 Days
- 6) As per Section 139 (1), an individual other than an individual of the age of 60 years or more shall have to file a return of income if
- a) His total income exceeds ₹ 2,50,000  
b) His total income exceeds ₹ 3,00,000  
c) His total income exceeds ₹ 2,00,000  
d) His total income before allowing deduction under Sections 80C to 80U exceeds ₹ 2,50,000
- 7) Form ..... cannot be used by any person other than an individual or a HUF.
- a) ITR-3                      b) ITR-6  
c) ITR-7                      d) ITR -8
- 8) What is the full form of ITR-
- a) Income Tax Return                      b) Income Tax Rules  
c) Income tax rectification                      d) Income tax role
- 9) Form ..... is an annual statement maintained under Rule 31AB of the Income-tax Rules disclosing the details of tax credit in the account of the taxpayer as per the database of Income- tax Department.
- a) 27Q                      b) 30  
c) 26AS                      d) 10E

10) ..... is a statement that provides complete information about the prepaid taxes and prescribed financial transactions entered into by taxpayer for a particular financial year.

- a) Annual Information Statement (AIS)
- b) TDS statement
- c) TCS statement
- d) 24Q



11) It is compulsory for the ..... taxpayers to pay tax using the e-payment mode only.

- a) Company
- b) Firm
- c) Individual
- d) University

12) Tax can be paid online using any of the following payment mode:

- a) Net Banking
- b) Debit Card
- c) Credit Card
- d) All of these

13) Which of the following challan is to be used for making payment of income-tax and Corporate tax (i.e. income-tax by companies)?

- a) ITNS 280
- b) ITNS 281
- c) ITNS 282
- d) Form No. 26QB

14) Which of the following challan is to be used for making payment of TDS/TCS by corporate and non- corporate deductors/collectors?

- a) ITNS 280
- b) ITNS 281
- c) ITNS 282
- d) Form No. 26QB

15) Every company shall furnish the return of income electronically under.....

a) Digital signature

c) duly signed



b) Aadhar OTP

d) Not require to verify

16) Number of digit in a PAN card is:

a) 7

c) 10



b) 9

d) 8

17) Which are the following transactions are linked with PAN.....

a) Tax Payment

c) Filling of return

b) Availing TDS credit

d) All the above

18) What is the full form of CPC .....

a) Centralized pre processed center

b) Control Processing center

c) Centralized Processing Centre

d) None of these

19) After e filling of ITR it must e verify within ..... days

a) 150 days

c) 60 dyas

b) 30 days

d) 45 days

20) E verification of ITR can be done through..... methods

a) 4

b) 5

c) 6

d) 7

21) Following direct taxes can be paid using the e-payment mode :

a) Income-tax

b) Corporate tax (i.e., income-tax paid by company)

c) Tax deducted at source (TDS)

d) All of these

22) Mr. Vipul is engaged in the business of trading in fabrics. The annual turnover of the business amounted to Rs. 84,00,000. Profit for the year amounted to Rs. 8,40,000. He wants to pay his advance tax. Advice him as to the mode of payment of tax

- a) By physical mode or electronic mode as per his choice.
- b) e-payment only
- c) physical mode only
- d) None of these



23) A firm or an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) whose books of account are required to be audited under section 44AB shall furnish the return of income electronically

- a) Under digital signature
- b) Through OTP
- c) Trough ATM
- d) EVS

24) The return of income is to be furnished in .....

- a) ITNS 281
- b) Form 26AS
- c) Form 260
- d) ITR 1-to 7 (as the case may be)

25) Regular assessment means assessment made under

- a) Section 143(3)
- b) Section 144
- c) Both (A) and (B) above
- d) None of the above

◆◆◆



**SR-337**

**Total No. of Pages : 6**

**M.Com. Part-II (Sem.-III) (NEP)  
SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE  
(SEC-3) (Self Study Mode)  
E-filing of Income Tax Return  
Sub. Code: 91738**

**Day and Date : Sunday, 05-05-2024**

**Total Marks : 50**

**Time : 10:30 am to 11:30 am**

- सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.  
२) प्रत्येक प्रश्नास २ गुण  
३) बरोबर उत्तरास ✓ अशी खूण करा.

Seat No.	
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**Instructions:**

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Each question carries 2 marks.

**Select the most appropriate alternative and put it in to the box provided I front of question.**

1) Long form of PAN.

a) Permanent Account Number

b) passport Account number

c) Payment Adhar Number

d) Payroll account

2) e-Filing refers to the process of submitting your tax returns.....

a) Electronically      b) Physically

c) In written              d) None of these





8) Which of the following challan is to be used for making payment of TDS/TCS by corporate and non-corporate deductor/collectors'?

a) ITNS 280

b) ITNS 281

c) ITNS 282

d) Form No. 26QB

9) The amount of total income is rounded off to the nearest multiple of.....

a) 100

b) 500

c) 10

d) 1000

10) ..... is a statement that provides complete information about the prepaid taxes and prescribed financial transactions entered into by taxpayer for a particular financial year.

a) Annual Information Statement (AIS)

b) TDS statement

c) TCS statement

d) 24Q

11) Financial year means a year commencing on.....

a) 31<sup>st</sup> March of the period

b) 1<sup>st</sup> day of the April

c) 1<sup>st</sup> of July

d) Any time



12) A tax return can be deemed to be ..... if its documents are missing.

- a) Fraudulent
- b) defective under Section 139(9)
- c) Credit
- d) All of these

13) Section 139 (1) of the Income Tax Act acts as a framework that allows taxpayers to .....

- a) file late returns
- b) loss returns
- c) Defective return
- d) Assess

14) Where the return of income is electronically filed without digital signature and without using electronic verification code, then the taxpayer should take two printed copies of Form ITR-V. One copy of ITR-V, duly signed by the taxpayer, is to be sent (within the period specified in this regard, i.e., 120 days)

- a) by ordinary post or speed post
- b) courier
- c) Email
- d) Fax

15) It is not mandatory for an assessee to file a return of loss if it pertains to...

- a) Loss under the head 'profits and gains from business or profession
- b) Loss from maintenance of racehorses
- c) Loss under the head capital gains'
- d) Loss under the head income from house property









**M.COM. – II<sup>nd</sup> Year**

**SEM – IV**

**Previous Year**

**Question Papers**

**Academic Year**

**(2023-24)**





**SJ-104**

Total No. of Pages : 5

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-IV) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, October - 2023**  
**MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper-II)**  
**CC-C1 : Management Control System**  
**Sub. Code : 73755**

Day and Date : Saturday, 28 -10 - 2023  
Time :10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks :80

- Instructions :
- 1) Question No.1 Q.No.2 and Q.No.3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any two questions from Q.No. 4 to 6.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative. [10]**

- a) A group of interacting interrelated or interdependent functional elements forms a collective entity called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Management
  - ii) system
  - iii) Inventory
  - iv) Standards
- b) There are 4 types of Management Control-Strategic control, operational control, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Profitability control & Annual plan control
  - ii) Accountability control & Profitability control
  - iii) Influencing control & Profitability control
  - iv) Reporting control & Annual plan control
- c) In a \_\_\_\_\_, data/information is typically fed back to managers of the various system phases.
  - i) Information control
  - ii) Management control
  - iii) Project control
  - iv) None of the above
- d)  $BEP (Units) = \frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{_____}} \times 100$ 
  - i) Contribution
  - ii) PV Ratio
  - iii) Variable Cost
  - iv) Profit

**P.T.O.**



**SJ - 104**

- e) Given the sales volume, which of the following circumstances would lead to an increase in contribution margin?
- i) When variable cost per unit remains the same
  - ii) When variable cost per unit decreases
  - iii) When fixed cost decreases
  - iv) When variable cost per unit increases
- f) With the help of \_\_\_\_\_ analysis, it is possible to decide which product is most profitable and least profitable.
- i) ROI
  - ii) CVP
  - iii) NPV
  - iv) BEP
- g) Budgets are helpful in \_\_\_\_\_
- i) controlling cost
  - ii) controlling activities
  - iii) controlling business
  - iv) All of these
- h) Sales budget, purchase budget, production budget, labour budget are the examples of budget.
- i) Functional
  - ii) Optional
  - iii) Financial
  - iv) None of these
- i) Standard cost is \_\_\_\_\_ cost.
- i) Predetermined
  - ii) determined
  - iii) Not determined
  - iv) All of These
- j) Volume variance arise because of:
- i) Increase in overhead rate per hour
  - ii) Decrease in overhead rate per hour
  - iii) Change in actual output
  - iv) Difference in overhead rate per hour

B) State True or False.

[6]

- a) Contribution is also known as Gross Margin.
- b) A standard costing is a technique of cost control.
- c) Budget variance is the difference between a budgeted figure and the actual figure.
- d) A flexible budget is one that is prepared for changing level of activity.
- e) Marginal costing is not a method of costing.
- f) P/v ratio can be used to calculate BEP and ascertain required sales to achieve a desired level of profit.



**SJ - 104**

- Q2) a)** What is management control system? Explain the need and importance of MCS. [8]
- b) Define “Budget” and “Budgetary Control”. State the advantages of budgetary control. [8]

OR



Short Notes. (Any four out of Six)

[16]

- a) Write the information of cash budget.
- b) What is meant by net present value (NPV)
- c) Explain The Marginal Costing Merits and Demerits.
- d) External and Internal Reports
- e) Standard cost and standard costing
- f) Profitability Index ( PI)

**Q3) Case study.**

[16]

SAM Auto Parts Ltd. has an annual production of 45,000 units for a motor component. The component cost structure is as below:

Materials	Rs. 135 per unit
Labour (12.5% fixed)	Rs. 90 per unit
Expenses:	
Variable	Rs. 45 per unit
Fixed	Rs. 67.5 per unit
Total	<u>Rs. 337.5 per Unit</u>

- a) The purchase manager has an offer from a supplier who is willing to supply the component at Rs. 270. Should the component be purchased and production stopped?



**SJ - 104**

- b) Assume the resources now used for this components manufacture are to be used to produce another new product for which the selling price is Rs. 242.5. In the latter case, the material price will be Rs. 100 per unit. 45,000 units of this product can be produced at the same cost basis as above for labor and expenses. Discuss whether it would be advisable to divert the resources to manufacture that new product, on the footing that the component presently being produced would, instead of being produced, be purchased from the market.

Solve and analyse the case for SAM Auto Parts Ltd. Write your own Comments.

**Q4)** The following data are available in ABC Co. Ltd., for the year ended 31-3-2021.

**[16]**

	Rs. (000)
Fixed Expenses -	
Wages and Salary	950
Rent and Rates	660
Depreciation	740
Administrative Expenses	650
Semi-Variable Expenses (at 50% Capacity)	
Repairs and Maintenance	350
Indirect Labour	790
Sales Department Salaries	380
Administrative Salaries	280
Variable Expenses (at 50% Capacity)	
Material	2170
Labour	2140
Other Expenses	790
Total Cost	<u>9,800</u>

- a) Fixed expenses remain constant at all levels of production.
- b) Semi-variable expenses remain constant between 45% and 65% capacity, increasing by 10% between 65% and 80% capacity and 20% between 80% and 100% capacity.

c) Sales at various levels of capacity are (Rs. 000)

50% Capacity	Ru 10,000
60% Capacity	Ru 12,000
75% Capacity	Ru 15,000
90% Capacity	Ru 18,000
100% Capacity	Ru 20,000



Prepare flexible budget for the year 2021-22 and forecast the profit at each level of Capacity.

**Q5)** In a factory, it is estimated that for the use of 1 ton of materials, 100 units are manufactured. The standard price of material is Rs. 10. During August, 2015, 100 tons of material was issued to production at Rs. 10-50 per ton. Actual production was 10,250 units. [16]

Calculate:

- Material Cost Variance
- Material Price Variance
- Material Usage Variance

- Q6)**
- BE point Rs. 40,000, Fixed cost Rs. 15,000. What is the P/V ratio?
  - Fixed cost Rs. 12,000, Actual sales Rs. 48,000. Margin of safety Rs. 8,000. What is the P/V ratio?
  - Margin of safety 60%, Fixed cost Rs. 2,10,000, Variable cost ratio to sales 70%. Determine the amount of sales.
  - Find out BEP when P/V ratio 40%, Margin of safety 30%, Profit Rs. 12,000.
  - What is the amount of margin of safety when profit is Rs. 50,000, Contribution Rs. 70,000 and sales Rs. 7,00,000. Also determine the breakeven point.
  - Variable cost is 80% of sales and margin of safety is 40%. What is the amount of fixed cost if sales are Rs. 2,00,000?

[16]





Seat	M.Com-II
No.	Sem.- IV

SR - 144

Total No. of Pages : 6

**Master of Commerce (CBCS)**  
**March/April-Examination-2024**  
**Management Accounting Paper-II**  
**(Management Control System)**  
**Subject Code-73755**

Day and Date : Monday, 22-04-2024

Total Marks : 80

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

**Instructions:**

1. Figures to the right indicates full marks.

**Special Instructions:**

1. Question No.1, 2 and Q.3 are Compulsory.
2. Attempt may TWO Questions from Q. 4 to Q. 6
3. Use of Calculator is allowed.

**Q.1 A) Choose appropriate alternative from the given and rewrite the sentence in the answer book. [16]**

1. Management Control is quite essential at.....levels to make the business successful.  
A) Top and Middle                      B) Middle and Lower  
C) Only Middle                              D) All Levels
2. The main objective of Management Reporting is.....  
A) To guide the decision-making  
B) Minimise the wastage in production  
C) To determine the selling price  
D) To held the responsible to lower Management



3. The term 'Contribution' refers to the.....
- A) Excess of selling price over variable cost per unit.
  - B) Difference between the selling price and total cost.
  - C) Subscription towards raising capital.
  - D) All of the above.
4. Which of the following techniques of costing differentiates between fixed and variable costs?
- A) Marginal Costing
  - B) Standard Costing
  - C) Absorption Costing
  - D) None of these
5. Sales: Rs. 5,00,000, Fixed Cost: Rs. 60,000, Variable Cost; Rs. 3,80,000; Break-Even Sales?
- A) Rs.1,00,000
  - B) Rs. 1,50,000
  - C) Rs. 2,00,000
  - D) Rs. 2,50,000
6. The Scarce factor of production is known as.....
- A) Key factor
  - B) Linking factor
  - C) Critical factor
  - D) Production factor
7. Budgetary Control is.....all aspects of business through the means of budgets.
- A) Forecasting
  - B) Planning
  - C) Controlling
  - D) Guiding
8. Cost Variance is the difference between.....
- A) Standard cost and Actual Cost
  - B) Standard cost and Budgeted Cost
  - C) Standard cost and Pre-determined Cost
  - D) None of these



9. The most important purpose of Standard Costing is.....
- A) To control cost
  - B) To Control the Fixed Overheads
  - C) Financial Planning
  - D) None of these
10. Department responsible for Adverse Material Price Variance is.....
- A) Production
  - B) Sale
  - C) Purchase
  - D) Store

**B) Write whether the statement is True or False. (06)**

1. Capital budgeting is short term budgeting.
2. Idle time variance is never favourable.
3. Margin of Safety = Total Sales - Sales at Break Even Point.
4. Control should be forward looking.
5. Strategic Planning is a continuous process.
6. Reporting is necessary to exercise control.

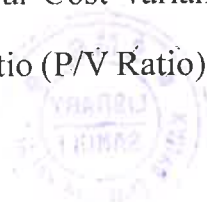
**Q.2) (16)**

- A) What is Management Control System? Explain the steps of Management Controlling System.
- B) Define the term budget. Explain advantages and limitations of Budgetary control System.

**OR**

**Write short notes on: (Any 4 out of 6)**

- a) Advantages of Standard Costing. (16)
- b) Reasons for Labour Cost Variances.
- c) Profit-Volume Ratio (P/V Ratio)



- d) Types of Reports.
- e) Strategic Planning.
- f) Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis.

**Q. 3) Case Study****[16]**

Akash Ltd. manufactures auto parts. The following costs are incurred for processing 1,00,000 units of a component:

Direct Material cost	Rs. 5 lakh
Direct Labour cost	Rs. 8 lakh
Variable factory overheads	Rs. 6 lakh
Fixed factory overheads	Rs. 5 lakh

The purchase price of the component is Rs. 22. The fixed overheads would continue to be incurred even when the component is bought from outside although there would be reduction to the extent of Rs. 2 lakh.

Required:

- (1) Should the part be made or bought, considering that the present facility when released following a buying decision would remain idle?
- (2) In case the released capacity can be rented out to another capacity for Rs. 1,50,000, would be the decision?

**Solve and analyse the case for Akash Company Ltd. Write your own Comments.**

- Q.4** A company is expecting to have Rs.37,500 cash in hand on 1st April 2021 and it requests you to **prepare cash budget for the three months-April to June 2021**. The following information is supplied to you: **(16)**



Month	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.	Overheads Rs.		
				Factory	Office	Selling
February	75,000	45,000	9,000	7,500	6,000	4,500
March	84,000	48,000	9,750	8,250	6,000	4,500
April	90,000	52,500	10,500	9,000	6,500	5,250
May	1,20,000	60,000	13,500	11,250	6,000	6,570
June	1,35,000	60,000	14,250	14,000	7,000	7,000

Other information:

- Period of credit allowed by suppliers is two months.
- 20% of sales are for cash and the period of credit allowed to customers for credit sales is one month.
- lag in payment of all expenses: one month.
- Income tax Rs. 57,000 is due in June.
- Dividends and Bonus are Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 22,500 respectively to be paid in April.
- An Amount of Rs. 1,20,000 is to be paid in May for Plant.

**Q.5** 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. [16]

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:

- i. Material Cost Variance
- ii. Material Price Variance
- iii. Material Mix Variance
- iv. Material Yield Variance

**Q.6** Two alternative capital expenditure proposals each costing Rs. 1,00,000 provide the following expected net cash inflows [after taxation but before charging depreciation]:

Year	Machine X	Machine Y
1	30,000	10,000
2	40,000	30,000
3	50,000	40,000
4	30,000	60,000
5	20,000	40,000

You are required to apprise the proposal on the basis of:

- (a) Pay Back Period Method.
- (b) Net Present Value Method

Use a discount rate of 10% per annum. Discount factor at 10% for various years is as follows:

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Present Value of Rs 1 at 10%	.909	.826	.751	.683	.621

□□□



**SR-211**

**Total No. of Pages : 05**

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-IV) (CBCS) (NEP 2.0)**

**Examination, April 2024.**

**Management Accounting**

**DSC-IV: Management Control System (Paper-II)**

**Sub. Code : 91739**

**Day and Date: Monday, 22-04-2024**

**Total Marks: 80**

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

- Instructions:**
- 1) Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt ANY TWO questions from Q.4 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 4) Use of calculator is allowed.

**Q.1 a) Choose the correct alternative. (10)**

- 1) ..... control is useful for capital formation.  
(A) Financial (B) Budget  
(C) Cost (D) Machine
- 2) A group of interacting, interrelated or interdependent functional elements forms a collective entity called .....  
(A) Management (B) System  
(C) Inventory (D) Standards
- 3) Break-even point is the point at which there is .....  
(A) no profit (B) no loss  
(C) no profit no loss (D) None of these



**P.T.O.**

- 4) Profit Volume Ratio (PV Ratio) = ..... ÷ sales × 100.  
(A) Fixed cost  
(B) Contribution  
(C) Variable cost  
(D) Profit
- 5) Budgetary control system acts as a friend, philosopher and guide to the .....  
(A) management  
(B) shareholders  
(C) creditors  
(D) employees
- 6) The Budget Committee prepares ..... budget.  
(A) Production  
(B) Cash  
(C) Master  
(D) Flexible
- 7) The difference between actual cost and standard cost is known as .....  
(A) profit (B) loss  
(C) standard loss (D) variance
- 8) Cost variance is the difference between .....  
(A) the standard cost and marginal cost  
(B) the standard cost and budgeted cost  
(C) the standard cost and actual cost  
(D) None of these
- 9) Fixed cost includes .....  
(A) property tax (B) rent  
(C) insurance premium (D) All of these
- 10) ..... has an efficient characteristic of producing maximum output with minimum input per unit.  
(A) Information Control (B) Management Control  
(C) Project Control (D) None of these



**b) State true or false. (6)**

- 1) Management Control is essential only at top level management.
- 2) There is no necessity of highly competent staff for an effective control.
- 3) Reporting is necessary to exercise control.
- 4) If contribution is equal to fixed cost, there is no profit or loss.
- 5) A period covered by the budget is one year or so, it is termed as current budget.
- 6) A standard costing is a technique of cost control.

**Q.2 a) State the need and importance of management control system. (8)**

**b) State the characteristics of a good report. (8)**

**OR**

**Write short notes. (Any four out of six) (16)**

- 1) Profit-Volume ratio (P/V Ratio)
- 2) Advantages of budgetary control
- 3) Limitations of standard costing
- 4) Need for management control
- 5) Margin of safety
- 6) Flexible budget

**Q.3 Ashok Powar Industries is considering to purchase machine. Two machines are available, each costing Rs. 50,000. Earning after taxation but before charging depreciation are expected to be as under: (16)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Machine A</b>	<b>Machine B</b>
1	15,000	5,000
2	20,000	15,000
3	30,000	20,000
4	10,000	30,000
5	10,000	20,000



Evaluate the two alternatives according to:

- Pay Back Period method
- Net Present Value method (Cost of capital 10%)

By making your own calculations, please give us your opinion whether our industry should buy a machine and which machine can be preferred.

**Note:**

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Present value	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

**Q.4** The sales and profit during two years were: (16)

Year	Sales	Profit
2022	1,50,000	20,000
2023	1,70,000	25,000

You are required to calculate:

- Break-even point
- P/V ratio
- Fixed cost
- Sales required to earn profit of Rs. 40,000
- The profit made when sales are Rs. 2,50,000
- Variable cost of the two periods
- Margin of safety in 2023

**Q.5** Abhijit Co. Ltd. wishes to arrange overdraft facilities with its bankers during the period of April to June 2023, when it will be manufacturing mostly for stock. Prepare Cash budget for the above period from the following data indicating the extent of bank facilities the company will require at the end of each month. (16)

Period	Sales	Purchases	Wages
February 2023	1,80,000	1,24,800	12,000
March 2023	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000
April 2023	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000
May 2023	1,74,000	2,46,000	10,000
June 2023	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000

- 50% of credit sales are realized in the month following the sales and the remaining 50% in the second month following.
- Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchase.
- Wages are paid on the first day of next month.
- Cash at bank on 01/04/2023 (estimated) Rs. 25,000.



**Q.6** From the following records of B Ltd., compute the material and labour variances. (16)

One ton of material input yields a standard output of one lakh units.

Number of employees is 200.

The standard wage rate per employee per day is Rs. 6.

The standard price of material is Rs. 20 per kg.

Actual quantity of material issued by production department is 10 tons.

Actual output is 9 lakh units.

Actual wage rate per day is Rs. 6.50.

Standard daily output per employee is 100 units.

Total number of days worked is 50.

Idle time paid for and included above is  $\frac{1}{2}$  day.



12104





SJ-105

Total No. of Pages : 3

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination,**  
**October - 2023**  
**BUSINESS FINANCE (Paper - II)**  
**Sub. Code : 73756**

**Day and Date : Tuesday, 31 - 10 - 2023**

**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 indicate full marks.

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

- i) The primary capital market deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) selling of securities
  - B) issuing of new securities
  - C) buying and selling of securities
  - D) exchange of securities
- ii) Internet trading of securities is permitted by SEBI from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Jan 2000
  - B) March 1995
  - C) December 1995
  - D) June 2000
- iii) The headquarter of ICRA is at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Mumbai
  - B) New Delhi
  - C) Calcutta
  - D) Chennai
- iv) CRISIL rating symbol for inadequate safety in debentures is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) B
  - B) BBB (triple B)
  - C) BB (Double B)
  - D) C

**P.T.O.**





**SJ-105**

**[16]**

**Q2)** Write short answers (any two) :

- a) Explain the role of depository in the capital market.
- b) Bring out the need of financial inclusion.
- c) Explain the functional aspects of make or buy decision.

**Q3)** Explain the different methods of selling corporate securities. **[16]**

**Q4)** Describe the different remedies for prevention of corporate failure. **[16]**

**Q5)** Explain the methods of evaluating capital expenditure of projects. **[16]**

**Q6)** Write short notes (any two) : **[16]**

- a) Takeovers
- b) Micro finance
- c) Underwriting of securities.





Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part-II) (SEMESTER-IV) (CBCS) (NEP)**

**EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2024**

**Business Finance (Paper-II)**

**(Compulsory)**

**Sub. Code : 91740**

**Day and Date : Tuesday, 23-04-2024**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question Nos. 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) Select appropriate alternatives from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer book. [10]**

- 1) The CRISIL was established in the year -----.  
 A) 1987  
 B) 1999  
 C) 1947  
 D) 1952
- 2) Mechanism through which there is exchange of medium and long term loans is called -----.  
 A) Money Market  
 B) Capital Market  
 C) Loans Market  
 D) Currency Market
- 3) The first organized stock exchange in India was started in -----.  
 A) Calcutta  
 B) Chennai (Madras)  
 C) Mumbai (Bombay)  
 D) Ahmedabad
- 4) Portfolio management service is one of the ----- activities recognized by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).  
 A) Commercial banking  
 B) Merchant banking  
 C) Co-operative banking  
 D) Public banking



- 5) A ----- portfolio is meant for individuals with a longer time horizon and an average risk tolerance.
- A) Moderatly aggressive
  - B) Conservative
  - C) Aggressive
  - D) All of these
- 6) Alteration of ----- is one of the important forms of Corporate Internal Restructuring.
- A) Workers
  - B) Share Capital
  - C) Management
  - D) Directors
- 7) ----- merger means two or more companies get merged in the same area of business.
- A) Horizontal
  - B) Vertical
  - C) Conglomerate
  - D) Sideways
- 8) Following are the Schemes available for new startups by the Government in the form of Finance.
- A) Startup India Initiative
  - B) MUDRA Yojana
  - C) SAMRIDHI Scheme
  - D) All of these
- 9) ----- refers to an investment by angel investors for providing financial backing for small businesses.
- A) Reserve funding
  - B) Vertical funding
  - C) Angel funding
  - D) Public funding
- 10) The first and largest depository was set up in India is in 1996.
- A) National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).
  - B) Central Securities Depository Limited (CSDL).
  - C) Both of these.
  - D) None of these.



**B) State true or false.**

- 1) The Securities and Exchange Board of India has granted registration for Five depositories in India.
- 2) Close ended schemes have fixed corpus and a stipulated maturity period ranging between 2 to 5 years.
- 3) Micro finance institutions (MFIs) are financial companies that provide small loans to people who do not have any access to banking facilities.
- 4) Generally, any corporate body may fail because of its hampered ability to properly apply the financial resources which they have.
- 5) The main object of the buy-back of shares is to reduce excess assets of the company.
- 6) Startup India is a Government Scheme started to help entrepreneurs having innovative business ideas.

**Q2) Case Study :**

[16]

In times of market volatility, Mayuri chose to adopt a systematic investment plan (SIP) in an equity mutual fund. By consistently investing a fixed sum at a regular intervals, Mayuri benefited from the principle of rupee cost averaging. She purchased more units when prices were low and fewer units when prices were high, ultimately reducing the average cost per unit. As the markets rebounded, Mayuri's investment showcased remarkable growth, proving the efficacy of a disciplined approach even in tumultuous market conditions.

Q. 1) Is the approach of Mayuri right to choose SIP? Explain.

Q. 2) Is this approach is profitable for Long-Term Financial Goals? If not, state your opinion about investment in diversified equity mutual funds.

**Q3) Write short notes (Any four out of six).**

[16]

- 1) The objectives of portfolio management.
- 2) Meaning and characteristics of Microfinance.
- 3) Strategic Alliance.
- 4) Schemes available for new startups by Government in the form of Finances.
- 5) Angel Funding.
- 6) Fintech companies in India.



P.T.O.

**Q4)** Explain the Concept of Mutual Funds and its types. **[16]**

**Q5)** Elaborate on causes and remedies for corporate failure. **[16]**

**Q6) Write short notes (Any two out of three).** **[16]**

- 1) Explain the role and functions of Stock Exchange as a secondary capital market.
- 2) State the important financial inclusion schemes in India.
- 3) State the applications of Fin-Tech to different areas of finance.



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

**SUMMER EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2024**

**CC-D2 : Business Finance (Paper-II)**

**Sub. Code : 73756**

**Day and Date : Tuesday, 23-04-2024**

**Total Marks : 80**

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

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

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

- 1) The underwriting of share issue is made ----- by the SEBI.
 

A) Necessary	B) Mandatory
C) Compulsory	D) Optional
- 2) ----- offers scope for speculation in equity shares.
 

A) Commodity Exchange	B) Primary Capital Market
C) Stock Exchange	D) Bullion Market
- 3) ----- is the first Mutual Fund established in India.
 

A) ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	B) Unit Trust of India Mutual Fund
C) SBI - Magnum Mutual Fund	D) LIC Nomura Mutual Fund
- 4) ----- promoted the concept of Self-Help Groups (SHG's) for financing the poor.
 

A) RBI	B) NABARD
C) Union Ministry of Rural Development	D) Union Ministry of Labour
- 5) A ----- is the acquisition of controlling interest in a company.
 

A) Buy out	B) Curve out
C) Divesture	D) Merger





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- Q3) Explain the forms of Corporate Restructuring. [16]
- Q4) Describe the credit rating methodology. [16]
- Q5) Define the term, 'Mutual Funds'. Explain the importance of mutual funds. [16]
- Q6) Write short notes (Any two). [16]
- A) Role of Depositories.
  - B) Relevant cash flow.
  - C) Need for financial inclusion.







Seat No.	
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Total No. of Pages : 6

**M.Com. (Part-II) (Semester-IV) (CBCS) Examination, November-2023**  
**DSE-A - VII : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY**  
**(Costing) (Optional) (Paper-VII)**  
**Sub. Code : 73757/84226**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 02-11-2023**  
**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1, Q, No. 2 & Q.No. 3 are Compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any two questions from Q.No. 4 to 6.
  - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.

**Q1) A) Choose appropriate Alternative From the given and rewrite the sentence in the answer Book [10]**

- a) Sale of Scrap is deducted from \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Material
  - ii) Prime cost
  - iii) Factory overheads
  - iv) Administrative overheads
- b) Job costing is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Specific order costing
  - ii) Terminal costing
  - iii) Production order costing
  - iv) All the above
- c) The cost of minor extra work on contract is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Debited to contract A/c
  - ii) Credited to contract
  - iii) Debited to contract A/c & its contract price credited to contract A/c
  - iv) Neither Debited nor credited to contract A/c
- d) If contract price is Rs. 14,00,000, cash received at 80% of work certified is Rs. 4,80,000 and Notional profit is Rs. 84000, the profit transferable to profit & loss A/c is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Rs 61,600
  - ii) Rs 22,400
  - iii) Rs 44,800
  - iv) Rs 67,200

**P.T.O.**



**SJ-106**

- e) In Process costing, cost per unit increases because of \_\_\_\_.
- i) Normal loss                      ii) Abnormal loss  
iii) Normal Gain                      iv) Abnormal Gain
- f) 5000 units are introduced in a process in which normal loss expected is 10% if actual output is 5000 units, then there is \_\_\_\_.
- i) Abnormal loss  
ii) Abnormal Gain  
iii) Normal loss  
iv) No abnormal Gain or abnormal loss
- g) A bakery produces, bread, biscuits cakes, these products should be treated as \_\_\_\_.
- i) Joint products                      ii) Co-products  
iii) By products                      iv) None of these
- h) Running charges of transport firmare \_\_\_\_.
- i) Standing charges                      ii) Semi-variable charges  
iii) variable expenses                      iv) Semi-fixed expenses
- i) When costing profit is Rs 12,500 and a Notional Rent shown in the cost accounts is Rs. 2500, the Financial Profit will be \_\_\_\_.
- i) Rs. 12,500                      ii) Rs 15,000  
iii) Rs 10,000                      iv) None of these
- j) \_\_\_\_ is a unit of measurement is which cost may be Ascertained
- i) Cost unit                      ii) Cost centre  
iii) Cost sheet                      iv) None of these

**B) State true or false**

**[6]**

- a) Bad debt is a selling & Distribution overhead.
- b) Job costing can be applied only in small Firms.
- c) Contract costing is a basic method specific order costing
- d) Normal process Loss is transferred to costing profit & loss A/c
- e) When Achial loss in process is more than normal loss, the difference between the two is called abnormal gain.
- f) Operating costing is also known as operation costing



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- Q2) a) Define & Explain cost centre & cost unit  
b) Compare job costing and contract costing

[8]

[8]

OR

Write short Notes (any Four)

[16]

- a) Escalation clause  
b) Equivalent production  
c) Operating/Service costing  
d) Features of Job costing  
e) Direct Material  
f) Need for Reconciliation statement

- Q3) Sachin Television enterprises supply you the Following information for 10,000 units Manufactured during the year 2022. [16]

Material	90,000
Direct wages	60,000
Power & consumable store	12,000
Factory Indirect wages	15,000
Lighting of factory	5,500
Defective work	3,000
(Cost of Rectification)	
Management Expenses	33,500
Selling Expenses	5,500
Sale of Scrap	2,000
Plant repairs & Depreciation	11,500

The Net Selling price was Rs 31.60 per unit sold and all units were sold.

As from 1-1-2023 the selling price was reduced for Rs. 31 P.U. It was estimated that production could be increased in 2023 by 50% due to spare capacity.

Rates for material and direct wages will increase by 10% you are require prepare



**SJ-106**

- i) Cost sheet for the year 2022 showing various elements of cost per unit and.
- ii) Estimated cost & profit for 2023
- Assuming that 15000 units will be produced during the year, Factory overheads will be recovered as a Percentage Direct wage and office & selling Expenses as a percentage of works cost.

**Q4)** A product passes through two distinct process A & B from the following information you are required to write the process Accounts, A & B [16]

Particulars	Process 'A'	Process 'B'
	₹	₹
Material (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 p.u.	₹ 2 p.u.
Output	17,500 units	17,000 units

**Q5)** Rajaram construction Ltd. kolhapur took a contract No 91 for construction of school Building on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan-2022. The contract price is fixed at Rs 15,00,000 subject to a retention of 20% of work certified.

Following are the details of expenditure made by the contractor on this contract during the year [16]

Particulars	₹
Direct Labour charges	4,05,000
Material Issued from stores	4,20,000
Material Directly Purchased	81,200
Plant installed at site on 30 <sup>th</sup> june 2022	60,000
Direct Expenses	23,000



SJ-106

To Administration Expenses	3,82,400	Material	64,000	
To Selling & Distribution expenses	4,50,000	wages	36,000	
To <u>Written off</u>		Factory Expenses	<u>20,000</u>	1,20,000
Preliminary Expenses	40,000	By Dividend received		18,000
Goodwill	20,000			
To Nct profit ad	3,25,600			
	<u>62,98,000</u>			<u>62,98,000</u>

The company Manufactures a standard unit. In the cost Accounts.

- Factory Expenses have been recovered From production at 20% on prime cost.
- Administration expenses at ₹ 3 p.u. on units produced.
- Selling & distribution expenses at ₹ 4 p.u. on units sold.

You are required to prepare a statement cost and profit in cost book of the company and to reconcile the profit disclosed with that shown in the Financial Accounts.



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SJ-106

(Inclusive of Direct Expenses due but not paid Rs. 3000)	
Management overheads	37,200
Material transferred to contract No. 95	6,300
Outstanding wages	7,800
Material transferred from contract No. 85	1,600
Work certified	11,00,000
Work uncertified	
Cash received from Contractee up to 31 Dec 2022	16,500
	8,80,000

Depreciation on plant is provided @ 40% p.a on the original cost

Prepare

- Contract A/c
- Contractee's A/c
- Balance sheet as on 31-12-2022.

**Q6)** Following is a summary of the trading and profit & loss A/c of jadhav manufacturing co. Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> march 2022. [16]

Profit & loss A/c (for the year ending 31-03-2022)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To material consumed	27,40,000	By sales (120000 units)	60,00,000
To wages	15,10,000	By Finished stock (40000 units)	1,60,000
To factory expenses	8,30,000	By Work in progress	

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Total No. of Pages: 05

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (CBCS) Part-II (Semester - IV)**  
**Examination, March 2024**  
**Advanced Accountancy Costing – VII DSE – A - III**  
**Subject Code: 73757 / 84226**

**Day and Date: Wednesday, 24/04/2024**

**Total Marks: 80**

**Time: 2:30 pm to 5:30 pm**

- Instructions: 1. Question No 1, Q.no 2 and Q.no 3 are Compulsory  
2. Attempt any two questions from Question no 4 to 6  
3. Use of Calculator is allowed  
4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from the given and rewrite the sentence in the answer book (10)**

- 1) Direct material is a .....  
A) Manufacturing cost  
B) Administrative cost  
C) Selling & Distribution cost  
D) None of these
- 2) ..... is a unit of Measurement in which cost may be ascertained  
A) Cost unit  
B) Cost centre  
C) Cost sheet  
D) None of these
- 3) Reconciliation of cost and financial account is done for the purpose of.....  
A) Finding correct financial profit  
B) Finding costing profit  
C) Checking accuracy of both financial & costing book  
D) Inflating profit
- 4) Abnormal loss is written on the .....  
A) Credit side of process A/c  
B) Credit side of Abnormal gain A/c  
C) Debit side of process A/c  
D) None of the above



P.T.O.



**Q.2.B) Write short notes (Any four out of six)**

(16)

- A) Cost centre
- B) Service costing
- C) Equivalent production
- D) Cost plus contract
- E) Features of Job costing
- F) Reconciliation statement of financial and cost profit.

**Q. 3.** Sachin travel company runs a mini bus between two cities which are 70 kms apart. It runs mini bus for 30 days in a month and on an average 80 % of seating capacity is utilized. The bus makes two round trips each day. The bus costs Rs. 6,00,000 with 10 years life, other expenses per month are as under: (16)

Particulars	Rs.
Driver's salary p.m.	2,000
Conductor's salary p.m.	1,500
Manager's salary p.m.	2,250
Cleaner's salary p.m.	1,250
Garage rent p.m.	700
Rent lighting etc p.m.	250
Repairs & maintenance p.m.	1,000
Annual tax	9,000
Diesel and oil (Rs 1.75 per km)	-

The driver and conductor are given 10% of fare as commission to be divided equally between the two. The margin of profit expected was 20% of fare. You are recommended to fix fare per passenger km. if the bus is 25 seater.

**Q.4** Product 'x' is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. The following cost information is available for the operation. (16)

Particulars	Total	Process		
		I	II	III
Materials	5625	2600	2000	1025
Direct wages	7330	2250	3680	1400
Production overheads	7330	-	-	-

500 units @ Rs 4 per unit were introduced in process - I. Production overheads are absorbed as 100% of direct wages. The actual output and normal loss of the respective process are



	Output (in units)	Normal Loss (in units)	Value of scrap per unit (Rs)
Process I	450	10%	2
Process II	340	20%	4
Process III	270	25%	5

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

Prepare three accounts.

**Q.5** Surya Construction Ltd. with a paid up share capital of ₹ 40 Lakhs. undertook a (16) contract to construct MIG apartment. The work commenced on the contract on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022. The contract price was ₹ 60 Lakhs. Cash received on account of the contract upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 was ₹ 18 lakhs (being 90% of the work certified) . Work completed but not certified at site was estimated at ₹ 1,00,000. As on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2023 material at site was estimated at ₹30,000 Machinery at site costing ₹ 2,00,000 was returned to store and wages outstanding were ₹ 5000. Plant and machinery at site to be depreciated at 5 %.

Following are the ledger balances (Dr) as per trial balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

	₹		₹
Land & Building	23,00,000	Fuel & Power	1,25,000
Plant & machinery (used 100%at site)	15,00,000	Site expenses	5,000
Furniture	60,000	Office expenses	12,000
Materials	14,00,000	Rent & Taxes	15,000
		Cash at bank	1,33,000
		Wages	2,50,000

Prepare contract account and Balance Sheet

**Q.6** The net profit of the Bharat Engineering Co-Kolhapur appeared Rs 1,28,755 as per (16) financial record for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022. The cost book however showed a net profit of Rs 1,72,400 for the same period. A scrutiny of the figures from both the sets of accounts revealed the following facts:



	₹
Work overheads under recorded in cost	3,120
Administration overhead recorded in excess	1,700
Depreciation recovered recorded in cost	12,500
Depreciation charged in financial account	11,200
Loss due to obsolescence charged in financial account	5,700
Income tax provided for in financial account	40,300
Bank Interest & transfer fees credited in financial accounts	750
Interest on investments in financial bank	8,000
Store adjustments credited in financial bank	475
Loss due to depreciation in stock values (charged in financial accounts)	6,750

You are required to prepare a profit & loss i.e. reconciliation statement to reconcile both the figures of net profits.



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**Q. 3.** Adhar Co. of contractors began to trade on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023. During 2023-24 the company was engaged on only one contract which the contract price was ₹ 50,00,000. Of the plant and Material charged to contract, plant costing ₹ 50,000 and material costing ₹ 40,000 were lost in an accident. (16)

On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, plant costing ₹ 50,000 were returned to stores. Cost of work uncertified but finished ₹ 20,000 and materials costing ₹ 40,000 were in hand on site.

Charge 10% depreciation on plant and compile Contract Account and Balance Sheet from the following-

Particulars	₹	₹
Share Capital		12,00,000
Creditors		1,00,000
Cash received (80% of work certified)		20,00,000
Land & Buildings	4,30,000	
Bank Balance	2,50,000	
Charged to contract-		
Materials	9,00,000	
Plant	2,50,000	
Wages	14,00,000	
Expenses	70,000	
Total	33,00,000	33,00,000

**Q. 4.** Jemini Oil Co. gives the following cost data. (16)

- Purchases of 1000 quintals of Sunflower at ₹ 5000 per Quintal.
- Process details were-

Expenses	Crushing	Refining	Finishing
Cost of Labour ₹	66,000	30,000	30,000
Electric Power ₹	10,000	5,000	4,000
Sundry Material ₹	7,000	2,000	--
Repairs to Plant ₹	5,000	4,000	4,000
Machine Expenses ₹	2,500	1,500	1,000
Other factory Expenses	75% of Labour	75% of Labour	75% of Labour
Normal Loss	30% of Input	--	5% of Input
Actual Output	690 quintals	?	580 quintals



By-products	---	90 quintals	---
Value of By-products ₹	---	62,000	---

3. Scrap of crushing Process realized ₹ 100 per quintal.

You are required to prepare Process Accounts and Finished Stock Account. Calculate Rate per quintal at each stage.

**Q. 5.** Sahara Ltd. Provides you the following information.

(16)

- Profit as per financial accounts ₹ 1,20,000.
- Profit as per cost account ₹ 1,60,000
- Stock valuations

	Financial Accounts ₹	Cost Accounts ₹
Raw materials-Opening	2,00,000	1,60,000
Closing	2,40,000	2,20,000
Finished Goods-Opening	5,00,000	5,10,000
Closing	6,00,000	6,15,000

4. The following items do not appear in the cost accounts.

Donations	10,000
Profit on sale of car	20,000
Exchange rate loss	25,000
Bad debts written off	5,000
Discount allowed	5,000
Discount received	5,000
Rent receivable	6,000

You are required to prepare a statement reconciling the two profit figures, starting with financial profit.

**Q.6.** From the following particulars of Premier Gas Lighter Co. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, prepare a statement of cost. (16)

Particulars	₹
Stock of raw material on 1/4/2023	2,00,000
Stock of raw material on 31/3/2024	50,000
Raw material purchased	4,50,000
Wages of factory workers (direct)	8,00,000
Factory Overheads	1,50,000
Office and administrative expenses	60,000
Finished good on 1/4/2023	25,000
Finished good on 31/3/2024	2,75,000
Sales	15,64,000



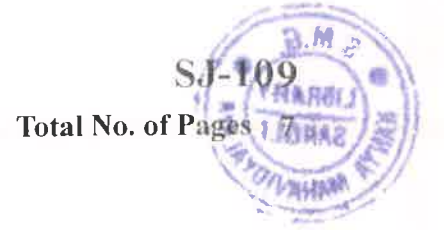
The number of gas lighters produced during the year was 20,000. The company has received an order for supply of 4,000 gas lighters till 30/6/2024. During the period of executing the order the material cost is expected to rise by 20% and the cost of wages has to be raised by 15%. However, the overheads will remain same.

Assuming the same percentage of profit on total cost to be maintained as during the year ended 31/3/2025, state the price to be quoted for the supply of 4000 gas lighters.





Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination,  
November - 2023**

**ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Optional)  
Contemporary Issues in Accounting (Paper - VIII)  
Sub. Code : 73758/84232**

Day and Date : Saturday, 04 - 11 - 2023

Total Marks : 80

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

- Instructions :
- 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 2) Question No. 1, Q.No. 2 and Q.No. 3 are Compulsory.
  - 3) Attempt any Two Questions from Q. No. 4 to 6.

**Q1) A) Choose correct alternatives. [10]**

- i) Measurement, recognition, derecognition is explained in
  - a) AS 30
  - b) AS 31
  - c) AS 32
  - d) AS 29
- ii) EVA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Economic Value Added
  - b) Economic Value Application
  - c) Emergency Value Added
  - d) Economic Value Advance
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of accounting which intend to make investigation for detecting financial crime and collecting evidences thereof.
  - a) Carbon Credit Accounting
  - b) Forensic Accounting
  - c) Human Resource Accounting
  - d) Police Accounting

**P.T.O.**



**SJ-109**

- iv) Cost of Sale = [Opening Stock + .....] – Closing Stock
- a) Sales
  - b) Purchase
  - c) Goodwill
  - d) Fixed Assets
- v) The value of rupee changes due to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Inflation
  - b) Deflation
  - c) Purchasing Power
  - d) Sales Power
- vi) Relationship between Economic Value Added (EVA) and Net Present Value (NPV) is considered as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Valued relationship
  - b) Economic relationship
  - c) Direct relationship
  - d) Inverse relationship
- vii) The most active traders in the market are involved in
- a) Day trading
  - b) Positional trading
  - c) Swing trades
  - d) Scalping
- viii) Segment information helps users to
- a) Better understand the performance of an enterprise
  - b) Better assess the risks and returns of the enterprise
  - c) Make more informed judgements about the enterprise
  - d) All the above



ix) Which one of the following inventory valuations ensures as nearly as possible the matching of current costs with current revenue.

- a) FIFO
- b) Standard Price
- c) LIFO
- d) HIFO



x) It adjusts all record as per \_\_\_\_\_ for determining real profitability.

- a) Historical Price Index
- b) Current Price Index
- c) Future Price Index
- d) All the above

B) True or False.

[6]

- i) Segment result is segment asset less segment liabilities.
- ii) The companies act 2013 has specific provisions regarding corporate social responsibility in section 135.
- iii) Historical figures must be multiplied by conversion factors.
- iv) Residual income is another term of economic value added.
- v) Cost of capital of an investors in financial management is equal to return as investor can switch from the next based alternative . Investment
- vi) Sensitivity analysis is done for liquidity risk.

Q2) Write Short Answers (Any 2 out of 3) :

[16]

- a) Explain Corporate Social Responsibility
- b) Explain Accounting Standard 30
- c) What is mean by Forensic Accounting? Explain Scope and Significance.



SJ-109

Q3) The Balance Sheet of Vishnu Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1993 and Profit and Loss [16]

Account are given below for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1993:

**Balance Sheet**  
as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1993

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	20,000	Machinery	30,000
10% Debentures	12,000	Stock	4,800
Sundry Creditors	7,200	Sundry Creditors	2,400
		Cash	2,000
	39,200		39,200

**Profit and Loss A/C**

for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1993

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening Stock	4,800	By Sales	20,000
To Purchases	9,200	By Closing Stock	4,000
To Gross Profit c/d	10,000		
	<b>24,000</b>		<b>24,000</b>
To Depreciation	3,000	By Gross Profit	10,000
To Operating Expenses	1,600		
To Interest on Debenture	1,200		
To Net Profit	4,200		
	<b>10,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>



SJ-109

### Additional Information

1. Debtors and Creditors remain constant throughout the year.
2. Following indices to be considered:  
On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1992 :200  
Average of 1992-93 : 240  
On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1993 : 300
3. FIFO Method is followed.

You are required to prepare the final accounts for the year 1992-93 after adjusting for price level changes under CPP method.

**Q4)** Indian Commercial Bank has a criterion that it will give loan companies that have an economic value added greater than zero for the past three years on average. The bank is considering lending money to a small company that has the economic value characteristics shown below. Does that meet the bank criterion for a positive economic value added? The data relating to the company is as follows: [16]

1. Average operating income before tax equals Rs. 50,00,000 per year for the last three years.
2. The average tax rate for 3 years equals to 35.875%.
3. The average total assets of company over the past three years equals Rs. 1,50,00,000.
4. The weighted average cost of capital appropriate for the company equals 10% which is applicable to all three years.
5. The company average current liabilities over the past three year equals Rs. 30,00,000.



SJ-109

Q5) You are given the summarized trading and profit and loss account of Vedant Ltd. for the yearended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 [16]

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Sales (excluding VAT (Value Added Tax))		7,00,000
Less: Cost of Sales		4,00,000
		-----
Gross profit		3,00,000
Less:		
Wages	60,000	
Operating expenses	30,000	
Depreciation	30,000	
Interest paid	20,000	
Excise duty	60,000	2,00,000
	-----	
Profit before tax		1,00,000
Less: Provision for taxation		40,000
Profit after tax		60,000
Less: Dividends		30,000
Retained Profits		30,000
		-----

Prepare

- A statement of Value added on gross basis
- A statement of value added on net basis



SJ-109

Q6) Following is the balance sheet of Sunil Ltd as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020

[16]

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	1,60,000	Fixed assets	1,60,000
Total	1,60,000	Total	1,60,000

1. The replacement cost of the Fixed Assets on 31 March, 2020 is 2,00,000.
2. General Price index is increased by 10%
3. The Fixed Asset is sold for 2,40,000.

Find out the profit or loss on sale of Fixed Asset and prepare balance sheet according to Historical Cost method, Current Purchasing Power Method and Current Cost Accounting method.



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Total No. of Pages : 05

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

Examination, April 2024.

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY

Contemporary Issues in Accounting (Paper-VIII)

Sub. Code : 73758 / 84232

Day and Date: Thursday, 25-04-2024

Total Marks: 80

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

- Instructions:
- 1) Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt ANY TWO questions from Q.4 to Q.6.

Q.1 a) Choose the correct alternative. (10)

- 1) Measurement, recognition, derecognition are explained in .....  
(A) AS 30 (B) AS 31  
(C) AS 32 (D) AS 29
- 2) EVA stands for .....  
(A) Economic Value Added (B) Economic Value Application  
(C) Emergency Value Added (D) Economic Value Advance
- 3) ..... is a branch of accounting which intends to make investigation for detecting financial crime and collecting evidences thereof.  
(A) Carbon credit accounting (B) Forensic accounting  
(C) Human resource accounting (D) Police accounting
- 4) Cost of Sale = [Opening Stock + .....] - Closing Stock  
(A) Sales (B) Purchase  
(C) Goodwill (D) Fixed Assets
- 5) The value of rupee changes due to the .....  
(A) inflation (B) deflation  
(C) purchasing power (D) sales power

P.T.O.



- 6) Relationship between Economic Value Added (EVA) and Net Present Value (NPV) is considered as .....
- (A) valued relationship (B) economic relationship  
(C) direct relationship (D) inverse relationship
- 7) The most active traders in the market are involved in .....
- (A) day trading (B) positional trading  
(C) swing trades (D) scalping
- 8) Segment information helps users to .....
- (A) better understand the performance of an enterprise  
(B) better assess the risks and returns of the enterprise  
(C) make more informed judgements about the enterprise  
(D) All of these
- 9) Which one of the following inventory valuations ensures as nearly as possible the matching of current costs with current revenue?
- (A) FIFO (B) Standard Price  
(C) LIFO (D) HIFO
- 10) It adjusts all records as per ..... for determining real profitability.
- (A) historical price index (B) current price index  
(C) future price index (D) All of these

**b) State true or false. (6)**

- 1) Segment result is segment asset less segment liabilities.
- 2) The Companies Act, 2013 has specific provisions regarding corporate social responsibility in Section 135.
- 3) Historical figures must be multiplied by conversion factors.
- 4) Residual income is another term of economic value added.
- 5) Cost of capital of an investor in financial management is equal to return as investor can switch from the next based alternative investment.
- 6) Sensitivity analysis is done for liquidity risk.



**Q.2 Write short answers. (Any two out of three)**

(16)

- 1) Explain corporate social responsibility.
- 2) Explain Accounting Standard 30.
- 3) What is meant by Forensic Accounting? Explain its scope and significance.

**Q.3** The balance sheet of Vishnu Ltd. as on 31st March 1993 and profit and loss account are given below for the year ended on 31st March, 1993: (16)

**Balance Sheet  
as on 31st March, 1993.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital	20,000	Machinery	30,000
10% debentures	12,000	Stock	4,800
Sundry creditors	7,200	Sundry creditors	2,400
		Cash	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,200</b>

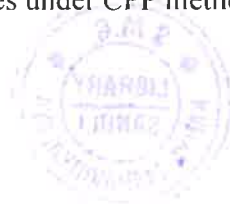
**Profit and Loss A/c  
for the year ended on 31st March, 1993.**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To opening stock	4,800	By sales	20,000
To purchases	9,200	By closing stock	4,000
To gross profit c/d	10,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,000</b>
To depreciation	3,000	By gross profit	10,000
To operating expenses	1,600		
To interest on debenture	1,200		
To net profit	4,200		
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>

**Additional Information:**

1. Debtors and creditors remain constant throughout the year.
2. Following indices to be considered:  
On 1st April, 1992 : 200  
Average of 1992-93 : 240  
On 31st March 1993: 300
3. FIFO method is followed.

You are required to prepare the final accounts for the year 1992-93 after adjusting for price level changes under CPP method.



**Q.4** Indian Commercial Bank has a criterion that it will give loan to companies that have an economic value added greater than zero for the past three years on average. The bank is considering lending money to a small company that has the economic value added characteristics shown below. Does that meet the bank criterion for a positive economic value added? The data relating to the company is as follows: (16)

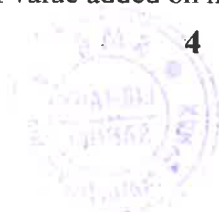
1. Average operating income before tax equals Rs. 50,00,000 per year for the last three years.
2. The average tax rate for 3 years equals to 35.875%.
3. The average total assets of the company over the past three years equals Rs. 1,50,00,000.
4. The weighted average cost of capital appropriate for the company equals 10% which is applicable to all three years.
5. The company's average current liabilities over the past three years equals Rs. 30,00,000.

**Q.5** You are given summarized trading and profit and loss account of Vedant Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2022. (16)

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Sales (excluding VAT [Value Added Tax])		7,00,000
Less: Cost of sales		<u>4,00,000</u>
Gross profit		3,00,000
Less:		
Wages	60,000	
Operating expenses	30,000	
Depreciation	30,000	
Interest paid	20,000	
Excise duty	60,000	
	-----	2,00,000
Profit before tax		1,00,000
Less: Provisions for taxation		40,000
Profit after tax		60,000
Less: Dividends		30,000
Retained profits		<u>30,000</u>

Prepare: a) A statement of value added on gross basis.

b) A statement of value added on net basis.



Q.6 Following are the details of M/s. Manjushri & Co. for the given period. (16)

Particulars	Historical Cost (₹)	Price Index
Opening stock on 1st April, 2014	20,000	110
Purchases during the year 2014-15	1,30,000	125
Closing stock	22,000	150

Ascertain:

1. Cost of sale
2. Closing inventory as per CPP method under LIFO.





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Total No. of Pages : 03

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

**Examination, April 2024.**

**Advanced Accountancy**

**Contemporary Issues in Cost Accounting (Paper-VIII)**

**Sub. Code : 91742**

**Day and Date: Thursday, 25-04-2024**

**Total Marks: 80**

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

- Instructions:**
- 1) Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt ANY TWO questions from Q.4 to Q.6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1 a) Choose the correct alternative. (10)**

- 1) ..... is the branch of accounting while intends to make investigations for detecting financial crime and collecting evidences thereof.  
(A) Carbon credit accounting (B) Forensic accounting  
(C) Human Resource accounting (D) Police accounting
- 2) Current purchasing power method is also known as ..... method.  
(A) historic purchase power (B) cash purchasing power  
(C) credit purchasing power (D) general purchasing power
- 3) The mechanism of buying and selling carbon credit is called .....  
(A) Carbon trading (B) Carbon buying  
(C) Carbon credit (D) Segment trading
- 4) Relation between economic value added and net present value is considered as .....  
(A) valued relationship (B) economic relationship  
(C) direct relationship (D) inverse relationship



P.T.O.

- 5) Cost of Sales = (opening stock + .....) - closing stock.  
 (A) purchases (B) sales  
 (C) gross profit (D) net profit
- 6) Inflation refers to the decrease in ..... of money due to an increase in the general price level.  
 (A) supply (B) demand  
 (C) purchasing power (D) elasticity
- 7) Investors who need very quick profits in ultra-short duration and ready to take risk, can go for .....  
 (A) positional trading (B) swing trading  
 (C) scalping (D) day trading
- 8) EVA stands for .....  
 (A) Economic Value Added (B) Economic Value Application  
 (C) Emergency Value Added (D) Economic Value Advance
- 9) The net income earned from the present asset during its remaining life is known as .....  
 (A) net current replacement value (B) economic value  
 (C) net realizable value (D) None of these
- 10) Positional trades are generally executed with a time horizon of .....  
 (A) one day only (B) one week only  
 (C) 1 month to 3 months (D) 1 year to 2 years

**b) State true or false.**

(6)

- 1) Segment result is segment assets less segment liabilities.
- 2) The value of rupee changes due to inflation.
- 3) Corporate social responsibility is a large part of overall sustainability policy, encompassing social, economic and environmental actions.
- 4) Sensitivity analysis is done for liquidity risk.
- 5) CCA method is used as value to the business as the measurement basis.
- 6) Economic value added is the net profit of the firm adjusted for the debentures.



**Q.2** Following is the Balance Sheet of Amit Ltd. as on 31st March, 2022. (16)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	1,60,000	Fixed assets	1,60,000
Total	1,60,000	Total	1,60,000

**Additional information:**

1. The replacement cost of the fixed assets on 31st March, 2022 is Rs. 2,00,000.
2. General price index is increased by 10%.
3. The fixed asset is sold for Rs. 2,40,000.

Find the profit or loss on sale of fixed asset and prepare balance sheet according to historical cost method, current purchasing power method and current cost accounting method.

**Q.3** Write short notes. (Any four out of six) (16)

- 1) Significance of forensic accounting
- 2) Accounting of carbon credit
- 3) Importance of inflation accounting
- 4) Merits of Current Purchasing Power method of inflation accounting
- 5) Importance of economic value added
- 6) Option trading

**Q.4** Calculate economic value added for the following situations: (16)

Particulars	Situation A	Situation B
Capital employed	1,00,000	3,50,000
Operating profit	30,000	48,000
Tax rate	50%	40%
Return on capital employed	15%	20%
Weighted cost of capital	10%	15%

**Q.5** What is corporate social responsibility? Which activities are covered under Section VII of Companies Act, 2013 as activities of corporate social responsibility? (16)

**Q.6 a)** Explain the methods of trading for financial instruments. (8)

**b)** Write a note on features of margin trading. (8)





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Total No. of Pages : 3

**March-April 2024 Examination**  
**Master of Commerce(CBCS) (NEP 2020)**  
**Adv. Accountancy Paper VIII**  
**(Introduction to Auditing)**  
**Subject Code : 93992**

**Day and Date : Friday, 19-04-2024**  
**Time : 02:30 pm to 04:30 pm**

Total Marks : 40

**Instructions:**

1. Question number 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2. Attempt any three Questions from question number 3 to 6
3. Figure to right indicate full marks.

**Q. 1 a. Choose the appropriate alternative****[5]**

1. .... is a technical term which refers to the inspection of documentary evidence supporting and substantiating a transaction by the auditor.
 

a) Verification	b) Vouching
c) Valuation	d) Variation
2. refers to checking the books of accounts for arithmetic and financial accuracy and compliance with the required law.
 

a) Accounting	b) Auditing
c) Book keeping	d) Balancing
3. Basic Principles of Governing Audit contains
 

a) Integrity & objectivity	b) Confidentiality
c) Documentation	d) All of these



4. The final stage of the audit process is
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Planning     | b) Verification |
| c) verification | d) Audit Report |
5. When auditor gives opinion subject to certain reservation, it is called as
- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Final Report       | b) Adverse Report   |
| c) Unqualified Report | d) Qualified Report |

**B) State whether following statements true or false. (3)**

1. An auditor is not required to express his opinion in respect of audit conducted and the entity prepared financial statements considering all the material aspects.
2. To detect and prevent errors and frauds' is the secondary objective of auditing.
3. Internal audit identifies problems and corrects lapses before these are discovered in an external audit.

**Q. 2. You are appointed as auditor of SNK Company Ltd. Sangli, prepare a qualified audit report on the basis following information. (8)**

1. Books of Accounts Audited for the year 31-03-2024
2. Date of the Report-Today's date
3. The provision for depreciation on Plant & Machinery is not adequate
4. There has been change in the valuation of closing stock which shows more profit by Rs. 25,000
5. An advance of Rs. 15, 000 granted to the one of the directors.
6. A contingent liability of Rs. 5000 not shown in Balance sheet.



**Q. 3. Write Short Notes (Any 4 out of 6) (8)**

1. Objectives of Auditing
2. Advantages of Statutory Audit
3. Objectives of Verification
4. Difference between Vouching and Verification
5. Significance of Verification
6. Scope of Audit

**Q.4 Explain the types of Audit Opinion? (8)**

**Q.5 What do you mean by Auditing? Explain Basic Principles Governing an Audit. (8)**

**Q.6. A) What are the elements of Audit Report? (4)**

**B) What is difference between External Audit and Internal Audit? (4)**

◆◆◆



