

Time:- 3.00 Hours

Total Marks - 100

- N.B.: 1) All questions are compulsory
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1. A) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below: (any ten) (10)

- 1) _____ is the oldest concept of marketing.
a) Product b) Exchange
c) Production d) Marketing
- 2) _____ is a factor of demographic segmentation.
a) Culture b) Life style
c) Age d) Education
- 3) _____ factors comprise of set of value and ideologies of a particular community and group of individuals.
a) Cultural b) Social
c) Personal d) Psychological
- 4) _____ developed the concept of 'Marketing Mix'.
a) Philip Kotler b) William Stanton
c) Henry Fayol d) James Culliton
- 5) Cost is one of the important _____ factors influencing pricing.
a) External b) Environmental
c) Internal d) General
- 6) Under brand personality, marketers make an attempt to personify a brand with personality.
a) Acts b) Traits
c) Deeds d) Image
- 7) _____ includes tools like discounts, coupons, free samples etc. used to stimulate demand.
a) Public relations b) Sales promotion
c) Advertising d) Supply chain Management
- 8) Integrated Marketing communication is a _____ approach of communication.
a) Unified b) Diversified
c) Scattered d) Preventive
- 9) In _____ channel, two or more stages of a distribution channel are combined and managed by one firm.
a) Vertical b) Multilevel
c) Outsourcing d) Third Level
- 10) _____ has the largest Market share in the relevant product in the industry.
a) Market follower b) Market leader
c) Market challenger d) Market nichers

- 11) _____ involves designing marketing programs to arrive at desired exchange with the rural customers that satisfies their needs and wants.
- a) Green marketing b) Rural marketing
c) Digital marketing d) Social media marketing
- 12) _____ is one of the major reasons for brand failure.
- a) Uniqueness b) Creative advertising
c) Imitation of products d) Innovativeness

Q.1. B) State whether following statements are true or false: (any ten) (10)

- 1) Customer satisfaction surveys is an effective technique of customer relationship management.
- 2) Internal records of a marketing information system help in launching new or modified products to market.
- 3) Data mining process does not help in developing customer loyalty.
- 4) Generally, at growth stage, advertising is undertaken to create awareness.
- 5) Under standard pricing strategy, a market may charge same price in all the markets.
- 6) Brand positioning gives distinctive identity to the brand.
- 7) Logistical packaging is same as product packaging.
- 8) Marketers need to develop a good image of the product in the minds of target audience.
- 9) Publicity is a paid form of non personal presentation of Ideas, goods and services.
- 10) Analytical thinking is required for effective marketing.
- 11) Consumer organizations are established for protecting the rights of marketers.
- 12) Niche marketers do not need to target big market areas.

Q.2 Answer any two of the following: (15)

- What is Marketing ? Explain its importance.
- Describe the steps in marketing research process.
- What do mean by consumer behavior? Discuss the factors affecting consumer behavior.

Q.3 Answer any two of the following: (15)

- Discuss the stages of product life cycle.
- Explain the strategies of product positioning.
- Discuss pricing strategies that can be considered by marketers.

Q.4 Answer any two of the following: (15)

- Discuss the traditional distribution channels in marketing.
- Explain promotion mix. Discuss the elements of promotion mix.
- What are the emerging trends in selling?

Q. 5. Answer the following questions (Any two)

(15)

- a) Discuss the general role of consumer organizations.
- b) Explain the strategies for effective rural marketing.
- c) What are the skills sets required for effective marketing?

Q. 6. Short Notes (Any Four)

(20)

- a) Strategic Marketing
 - b) Data Mining
 - c) Packaging
 - d) Supply Chain Management
 - e) Unethical Practices in Marketing
 - f) Green Marketing
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Cost Acc

Time: 3 Hrs.

Marks 100

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks allotted to the questions.
3. Working Notes wherever necessary should form a part of your answer.
4. Calculate figures up to the two decimal points wherever required.
5. Simple calculator is allowed

Q1. A. Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentence. (Any 10) (10)

1. ----- is not an example of variable cost
A) Direct material B) Direct wages C) Direct expenses D) Factory rent
2. Cost per unit will remain constant when volume of output increases or decreases is called
A) Fixed cost B) Variable cost C) semi variable cost D) Sunk cost
3. Cost of locked up capital is a part of -----
A) Ordering cost B) Carrying cost C) Selling cost D) Administration cost
4. Purchase orders are placed when stock reaches at -----
A) Re-order level B) minimum level C) Average level D) Danger level
5. Remuneration system in which wages paid on the basis of hour spent in the production is -----
A) Time rate system B) Taylor's differential piece rate system
C) Merrick differential piece rate system D) Piece rate system
6. Under Halsey premium plan bonus is paid on -----
A) 25% of time saved B) 50% of time saved
C) 100% of time saved D) 75% of time saved
7. Lighting expenses is apportioned on the basis of -----
A) Number of employees B) Direct wages
C) Number of light points D) Value of stock
8. Secondary distribution of overheads is called -----
A) Allotment of overheads B) apportionment of overheads
C) Re-apportionment of overheads D) allocation of overheads
9. Depreciation on delivery van is a component of -----
A) Prime cost B) Work overheads
C) Administration overheads D) Selling and distribution overheads
10. Work manager salary is a component of -----
A) Prime cost B) Work overheads
C) Administration overheads D) Selling and distribution overheads

11. In reconciliation statement over absorption of factory overheads in cost accounting is ----
 A) Added in costing profit B) Ducted in costing profit
 C) Added in financial profit D) Ignore
12. In reconciliation statement under valuation of opening stock in cost account is -----
 A) Deducted in financial profit B) Deducted in costing profit
 C) Added in costing profit D) Ignore

Q. 1. B. State whether the following statements are True or False (any ten):

(10)

1. Expenses which is incurred in the past is called sunk cost.
2. Cost which is not relevant for decision making is called opportunity cost.
3. Under First in first out method stock is issued at average rate.
4. Under periodic inventory system inventories are valued on a particular date.
5. Store ledger is same as bin card.
6. Time wage is guaranteed under Halsey premium plan.
7. Salary of supervisor is standing cost.
8. Canteen expenses are apportioned on the basis of number of employees.
9. In cost sheet selling cost per unit is calculated on the basis of the number of units Produced.
10. Carriage outward is shown under selling and distribution overheads.
11. Loss on sale of assets is recorded in the cost accounting.
12. Under recovery of factory overheads in cost accounting will be deducted in financial profit.

Q2.A. XYZ Ltd. has five departments: P, Q and R are Production Departments M and N are Service Departments.

(20)

The following estimates of expenses are available:

Particulars	Rs.
General Overheads (Proportionate to Direct Wages)	250000
Repairs and Maintenance of Machines	30000
Fire insurance of stock	49000
Rent	108000
Supervision	50000
Power	99000

Other estimated details are as follows:

Particulars	P	Q	R	M	N
Horsepower of Machine	5	3	3	-	-
Floor Space Area (Sq. Feet)	180	90	120	90	60
Value of Stock (Rs)	160000	70000	50000	-	-
Value of Machines (Rs)	550000	440000	330000	220000	110000
Number of Workers	12	6	3	6	3
Direct Wages (Rs)	56000	21000	35000	14000	14000

Prepare a statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

OR

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Q2.B. A production Department provides the following information about a worker: (20)

Days	Hours Worked
Monday	10
Tuesday	9
Wednesday	11
Thursday	10
Friday	9
Saturday	8

- Normal working hours per day - 8
 - Normal rate per hour – Rs 0.5
 - Overtime rate: Upto 9 hours in a day at single rate and over 9 hours in a day at double rate or Upto 48 hours in a week at single rate and over 48 hours at double rate, whichever is more beneficial to the workman
 - Dearness Allowance 150% of normal wages
 - Bonus 10% of normal wages and dearness allowance
 - Employer's contribution to PF 13% of normal wages and dearness allowance
 - Employer's contribution to ESI 3% of normal wages and dearness allowance
 - Employee's Contribution to PF and to ESI is same as that of employer.
- Output in the week was 32 units.

You are required to calculate:

- (a) Gross Wages earned and Net Wages payable to a worker this week.
- (b) Cost of labour per hour and per unit of output.

Q.3.A.1. Sudha Ltd. Needs 2400 units of raw material annually. The cost per unit is Rs. 20. Ordering cost is Rs.600. Carrying cost is 40% PA.

Compute the following

1. Economic Order Quantity
2. number of orders per year
3. Time between 2 consecutive orders.
4. Total ordering cost

(10)

Q.3.A.2. Two components X and Y are consumed as follows:

(10)

Normal usage	200 units per week	
Minimum usage	100 units per week	
Maximum usage	400 units per week	
Re-order quantity	X 1600 units	Y 2000 units
Re-order period	X - 6-8 weeks	Y - 3-5 weeks

Calculate for each component – Minimum Level, Maximum Level and average stock level

OR

Q3.B. Praneel Manufacturing Company gives you the following particulars for the year 2024. Production and sales during the year was 5000 units. (20)

Particulars	₹
Materials	125000
Direct wages	75000
Administrative overhead (Fixed)	50000
Sales	600000
Profit	125000
Factory overheads :-	
Fixed	50000
Variable	100000
Selling and Distribution overheads :-	
Fixed	30000
Variable	45000

The company has worked to its maximum capacity of 5000 units during 2024. The management has decided to increase production capacity to 7500 units for the year 2025 and it is estimated that:

- All variable expenditure will rise by 10%.
- All fixed overheads will increase by 20%.
- Selling Price per Unit will remain unchanged for the year 2025.

Prepare a statement showing total as well as unit cost and profit for 2024. Also prepare a statement showing estimated profit for 2025 taking into consideration the changes in 2025

Q4.A.1. From the following particulars, prepare Reconciliation Statement and Ascertain Costing Profit/ Loss Net Profit as per financial P&L A/c ₹ 25,000, Opening Stock was overvalued by ₹ 1,000 in Cost Accounts as compared to financial accounts. Office overheads charged in Financial Books ₹10,000 but recovered in Cost ₹ 20,000

Interest Expense ₹600.

Notional Salary of Proprietor in Cost ₹10,000

Rent Received ₹6,000.

Closing Stock as per financial books ₹8,100

Whereas in Cost books it was ₹9,500.

(10)

Q4.A.2. From the information available you are required to find the value of stock as on 31.12.2023 under FIFO method

(10)

Stock on 1.12.2023 10000 units @ Rs. 7 per unit

Purchases: -

18.12.2023 8400 units @ Rs. 6.5 per unit

23.12.2023 7600 units @ Rs. 4.5 per unit

Sales: -

7.12.2023 2400 units

16.12.2023 5200 units

19.12.2023 3600 units

30.12.2023 6800 units

OR

Q4.B.1. A machine costs Rs.6,00,000 and is deemed to have a scrap value of 5% at the end of its effective life of 12 years.

Ordinarily the machine is expected to run for 900 hours per year, but it is estimated that 100 hours of the time will be lost for normal repairs and maintenance. Other details in respect of machine shop are as under:

Details	Rs.
Shop Supervisor's monthly remuneration	30000
General lighting of the shop per month	4500
Rent of shop per year	144000
Cost of repairs and maintenance per machine	12000
Annual wages, bonus, and provident fund contribution of operators for the Shop	240000
Insurance premium for one machine per annum	35000
Power consumption of one machine per hour 10units @ Rs. 2.5 per unit	

- There are two identical machines in the shop.

Compute the machine hour rate from the above details.

(10)

Q4.B.2. In a manufacturing concern the daily wage rate is Rs.5. The standard output in a 6 day week is 400 units representing 100% efficiency. The daily wage rate is paid without bonus to those workers who show upto 66 2/3% of the efficiency standard. Beyond this there is a bonus payable on a graded scale as below:

- 82% efficiency - 5% bonus
- 90% efficiency - 9% bonus
- 100% efficiency - 20% bonus
- Further increase of 1% for every 1% further rise in efficiency.

In a 6 day week,

Aditya produced 360 units, Binod produced 328 units, Chetan produced 400 units, Dinesh produced 416 units and Esha produced 260 units.

Calculate the earnings of each worker.

(10)

Q5. Answer the following questions.

A. Distinguish between financial accounting and cost accounting.

(10)

B. Explain Classification of cost on the basis of function?

(10).

OR

Q5. Write short notes (Any four).

(20)

- Cost estimation
- FIFO
- Halsey premium plan
- Variable cost
- Under absorption of overheads
- Reorder level

Sem - V

A.T.K.T

Time: 3 Hours

Marks:100

- N. B. 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. A. Select the right answer and write the statement. (Any Ten)

10

1. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provide health insurance coverage to _____.
a. workers in unorganised sector b. workers in organised sector
c. the entire population d. only women and children
2. _____ is responsible for coordinating the SDGs in India..
a. Planning commission b. Ministry of Human Resource Development
c. NITI Aayog d. Ministry of finance
3. Which of the following is not one of the benefits of FDI?
a. Culture of consumerism b. Infrastructure development
c. Transfer of technology d. Sectoral developments
4. The average agricultural growth rate since 2000 is _____.
a. above 4 percent b. less than 4 percent
c. 2 percent d. less than 2 percent
5. Kisan Credit Card was introduced by -----
a. RBI b. NABARD
c. SBI d. Co-operative Bank
6. Fair price shops protect the interest of _____.
a. poor farmers b. poor consumers
c. poor traders d. money lenders
7. Is not a factor responsible for low productivity in Public Sector.
a. Under-utilization of capacity b. Improving public finance
c. Lack of autonomy d. Problems in personnel management
8. Which of the following is not a precondition for industrialization?
a. Availability of skilled labour
b. Availability of Natural resources
c. financial capital
d. Adequate rainfall
9. Competition Act does not prohibit
A. anti-competitive agreements B. abuse of dominant position
C. emergence of monopolies D. effective competition
10. The Imperial Bank of India, in 1955 after nationalization was given the name of -----
a. Indian Overseas Bank b. Reserve Bank of India
c. State Bank of India d. Bank of India

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11 Which of the following combinations are correct?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. NABARD - industrial loans | b. RBI - long term finance |
| c. RRB - agricultural finance | c. IDBI - short term loans |

12. 'Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority's role is to _____

- Protect the interest of holders of insurance policy
- Regulate and promote the insurance industry
- Both A & B
- Promote the industrial sector in India

B) State whether the following statement true or false. (any 10)

10

- The Indian Public Health Standards provides a reference point for the functioning of the public health centers.
- Skill India is an initiative to make India a manufacturing hub.
- The government institution that is responsible for formulation of FDI policy in India is The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
- Minimum Support Price guarantees the farmers with market price.
- Issue price is at which the government supplies food grains in the open market.
- Kisan credit card was introduced by Commercial banks.
- IIP measures the general level of inflation percentage.
- Central Statistics Office (CSO) comes under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- Disinvestment involves encouraging investment abroad.
- When loan is doubtful to be repaid even after 30 days of the stipulated date, it becomes non-performing asset.
- ATM means Any Time Money.
- Insurance density is rising in India.

2. Answer any two of the following.

15

- Outline the government policies and programmes with reference to health and family welfare.
- Write a note on Sustainable Development Goals.
- Discuss the role of MNCs.

3. Answer any two of the following.

15

- Discuss the features of National Agriculture Policy, 2000.
- Discuss the main sources of institutional finance for the agriculture sector in India.
- Explain the reforms introduced by the government to improve agricultural marketing in India.

4. Answer any two of the following.

15

- Critically examine the disinvestment policy in India.

- b. What are the effects of industrial pollution?
- c. Discuss the trends in healthcare industry in India.

5. Answer any two of the following.

15

- a. Explain the trends in India's insurance sector.
- b. Discuss the reforms in Indian money market.
- c. Outline the structure of capital market in India.

6. Write short notes on any four of the following.

20

- a. Skill India
- b. Role of FDI
- c. Evaluation of agriculture price policy
- d. Competition Act, 2002
- e. Challenges in banking sector
- f. Growth of capital market

Financial Acc

Time: 3 hrs.

Total Marks: 100

- N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks
3) Working notes should form part of your answer
4) Use of simple calculator is allowed

Q.1 A) Match the following items from column A with column B (any ten) (10)

Column A	Column B
1) Capital Reserve	a) No new company is formed
2) Provision for Income Tax	b) Consolidation of Shares
3) Sales Commission	c) Debit Side of Capital Reduction a/c
4) Internal Reconstruction	d) Other expenses
5) Conversion of Shares from smaller denomination to larger denomination	e) Debit side of Bank a/c
6) Payment of Reconstruction Expenses	f) Reports certain types of wrongdoing
7) Buyback less than 10% of paid up equity capital and free reserves	g) Short term provisions
8) Escrow Account	h) Authorized by Board of Directors
9) Profit on Sale of Investment	i) Required for buyback process
10) Pre-acquisition dividend	j) Debit Side of Investment a/c
11) Whistle blower	k) 2% of Net Profit
12) CSR	l) Credited to Investment a/c
	m) Reserve & Surplus

Q.1 B) State whether the following statements are true or false (any ten) (10)

- Income received in advance should be recorded in Other Current Liabilities.
- Mining Rights is a Intangible Asset.
- Finance cost means the cost incurred by a company on borrowings/ loans taken.
- Internal Reconstruction needs to represent a true and fair view of the financial position of the company.
- Alteration of share capital is a method of internal reconstruction.
- Upon surrender of shares by shareholder, the share capital account should be debited.
- To increase earnings per share is one of the objectives of buyback of shares.
- Dividend Equalization Reserve is a part of divisible profit and it is available for buyback of shares.
- Equity Share is an example of fixed earning security.
- Long term investments are valued at cost or market value whichever is lower.
- Ethical behavior should be practiced with employees only.
- Unethical behavior increases reputation of the company.

Q.2 A) The following balances of ledger accounts have been extracted from the books of accounts of Duplex Ltd; for the year ended 31st March 2024. (20)

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Building	18,00,000	
Furniture	1,80,000	
Motor Vehicle	1,72,500	
Investment (long term)	12,07,500	

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Purchases	22,50,000	
Stock (1 st April 2023)	12,00,000	
Debtors	8,40,000	
Advance against construction of Building	3,90,000	
Cash and Bank Balance	5,16,000	
Share Capital (Shares of Rs. 100 each)		30,00,000
Creditors		10,50,000
Sales		52,50,000
Profit and loss account (1 st April 2023)		60,000
Dividend Received		30,000
Salaries and Wages	6,60,000	
Directors Fees	24,000	
Electricity Charges	75,000	
Rent, Rates and Taxes	30,000	
Auditors fees	45,000	
Total	93,90,000	93,90,000

Additional information:

- 1) Provide depreciation @10% on all fixed assets
- 2) Stock has been valued at Rs. 10, 80,000 on 31st March 2024.
- 3) There has been a loss of stock by fire of Rs. 1, 50,000. However, the insurance company admitted the claim of Rs. 1, 20,000 only.
- 4) Provide for taxation @40%
- 5) The directors have proposed dividend @20%

You are requested to prepare, statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2024 and Balance sheet of Duplex Ltd. as at that date.

OR

Q.2 B) Following transactions of 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each of Sanju Ltd; appears in the books of Mr. Ponting. (20)

Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st December every year. On 1st April 2023 he held 1,500, 10% Debentures at a cost of Rs. 1,45,500. Mr. Ponting provided following details of transactions taken place in the financial year 2023-24:

Date	Transaction
01/05/2023	Purchased 2,250 10% Debentures at Rs. 102 cum- interest.
01/06/2023	Sold 2,250, 10% Debentures at Rs. 103 Cum- Interest
01/11/2023	Purchased 3,375, 10% Debentures at Rs. 99 ex- interest
01/12/2023	Sold 2,700, 10% Debentures at Rs. 100 ex interest.
01/02/2024	Purchased 1,125, 10% Debentures at Rs. 101 ex- interest
01/03/2024	Sold 2,850, 10% Debentures at Rs. 104 cum- interest.

You are required to prepare Investment in 10% Debentures account in the books of Mr. Ponting for the year ended 31st March 2024.

Q.3 A) The following is the Balance Sheet of Ruturaj Ltd; as at 31st March 2024. (20)

Particulars	Note No.	Amount Rs.
I. Equity and Liabilities:		
1) Shareholders Funds		
a) Share Capital (40,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each)		40,00,000
b) Reserve & Surplus:		
i) Capital Reserve		50,000

ii) Profit & Loss a/c (Debit Balance)		(39,60,000)
2) Non-current liabilities:		
a) Long term borrowings:		
i) 12 % Debentures		10,00,000
ii) Bank Loan		1,10,000
3) Current Liabilities:		
a) Trade Payables (Trade Creditors)		6,00,000
b) Other Current Liabilities (Outstanding Debenture Interest)		2,40,000
Total		20,40,000
II. Assets:		
1) Non- Current Assets:		
a) Property, Plant & Equipment		
i) Tangible Assets		
Land & Building		3,00,000
Plant & Machinery		6,00,000
Furniture		1,60,000
ii) Intangible Assets		
Goodwill		1,00,000
iii) Other non-current assets:		
Discount on issue of Debentures		40,000
2) Current Assets:		
a) Inventories (Stock)		7,00,000
b) Trade Receivables (Trade Debtors)		1,20,000
c) Cash & Cash equivalents (Cash at Bank)		20,000
Total		20,40,000

The following scheme of internal reconstruction is executed:

- Equity Shares are reduced to Rs. 5 per share. They are then consolidated in to 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.
- Debenture holders agree to forgo outstanding debenture interest. As a compensation, 12% Debentures are converted in to 14% Debentures.
- Trade Creditors are given the option to either accept 50% of their claim in cash in full settlement or to convert their claim in to equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Creditors of Rs. 4,00,000 opted for shares in satisfaction of their claim and remaining opted for cash.
- To make payment to trade creditors opting for cash payment, to repay bank loan and to augment the working capital, the company issued 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par, the entire amount being payable with the application. The shares were fully subscribed.
- Land and Building is revalued at Rs. 4, 50,000, whereas the plant and Plant & Machinery is written down to Rs. 4, 20,000. A provision of ₹ 10,000 is to be made for doubtful debts.

You are required to pass the journal entries and prepare the Balance Sheet after reconstruction.

OR

Q.3 B) Mr. Macmillan entered in to following transactions of Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each of Boulton Ltd;

(10)

Date	No. of shares	Transactions
01/04/2023	1,000	Cost Rs. 2,30,000 (Opening)
01/06/2023	500	Purchase @ Rs. 220 per share
01/10/2023	1,000	Bonus Shares Received
01/01/2024	700	Sale @ Rs. 240 per share

On 31st August 2023, Dividend @ Rs. 30 per Share was received for the year ended 31st March 2023.

You are requested to prepare Investment Account in the books of Mr. Macmilan for the year ended 31st March 2024.

Q.3 C) Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Polard Ltd; as on 31st March 2024. (10)

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
80,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	8,00,000	Building	32,00,000
General Reserve	18,00,000	Machinery	21,00,000
Capital Reserve	4,00,000	Trade Receivables	3,00,000
Debenture Red. Reserve	2,00,000	Bank Balance	10,00,000
10% Debentures	40,00,000	Cash in Hand	8,00,000
Creditors	2,00,000		
	74,00,000		74,00,000

By Considering all the legal requirements, company decided to buyback 20,000 Equity Shares at offer price of Rs. 40 per Share.

You are requested to pass journal entries for buyback of 20,000 Equity Shares and Prepare note of Reserve & Surplus.

(Note: Calculation of maximum number of shares is not required)

Q.4 A) Following is the Balance Sheet of Mr. Shephard Ltd; As on 31st March 2024. (20)

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Equity Shares (Rs. 10)	37,50,000	Fixed Assets	45,00,000
General Reserve	26,25,000	Investments	37,50,000
Securities Premium	1,25,000	Bank	22,50,000
P&L a/c	10,00,000	Other Current Assets	37,50,000
10% Debentures	30,00,000		
Bank Loan	7,50,000		
Sundry Creditors	30,00,000		
	1,42,50,000		1,42,50,000

The Company decided to buy back its equity shares, for this purpose the company took the following steps:

i) Issued 22,500, 12% Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 5%.

ii) Issued 1,500, 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at par.

iii) It sold 50% of its Investment at a profit of 20%.

You are required to:

a) Ascertain Maximum number of equity shares that can be bought back with maximum offer price.

b) Pass Journal entries in the books of Shephard Ltd.

OR

Q.4 B) From the following individual transactions pass necessary journal entries (10)

1) Ravindra Ltd; having 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each decides to convert the shares in to equity shares of Rs. 100 each.

2) Sachin Ltd; having 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each decided to subdivide the shares in to shares of Rs. 10 each

- 3) The share capital of Rachin ltd; consists of 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. For the purpose of reconstruction, it was decided to sub-divide shares of Rs. 100 each in to shares of Rs. 25 each. After that the members decide to surrender three out of four shares held for reconstruction of the company and the company decides to cancel 1/3rd of the surrendered shares.
- 4) The company has a balance of Creditors account is Rs. 5,00,000, The Claim of 75% of the creditors is settled by paying cash of Rs. 93,750.

Q.4 C) From the following, Prepare relevant notes to accounts.

(10)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Capital Reserve	6,00,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	12,00,000
Securities Premium	18,00,000
General Reserve	48,00,000
P&L account – Opening Balance	1,40,00,000
Profit for the period	1,50,00,000
Transfer to Reserve 10%	
Interim Dividend paid	30,00,000
Proposed Dividend:	
Preference Shares	35,00,000
Equity Shares	70,00,000
Transfer to Debenture Redemption reserve	30,00,000

Q.5 A) What is unethical behavior? Explain the effects of unethical behavior on financial reporting.

(10)

Q.5 B) Explain the ethical issues for Accountants.

(10)

OR

Q.5 C) Write Short Notes (Any four)

(20)

- Need for Internal Reconstruction
- Shareholders Funds
- Accounting for Dividend Received in Investment a/c
- Capital reduction
- Conditions for buyback
- Ex interest and Cum Interest

M.O.D

15/4/2024

Time - 2:30 Hours

Marks -75

N.B. - 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Answer Any Two of the following.

(15)

- a Define management. Explain its characteristics.
- b Discuss on scientific approach of management thoughts.
- c Explain briefly various functions of management.

Q.2 Answer Any Two of the following.

(15)

- a What is Planning? Explain its Merits.
- b Explain the various components of planning.
- c State briefly importance of MBO.

Q.3 Answer Any Two of the following.

(15)

- a State briefly the bases of departmentalization.
- b Explain the organizational chart with suitable diagram.
- c What are the limitations of virtual organization?

Q.4 Answer Any Two of the following.

(15)

- a Explain the importance of human resources in organization.
- b What is recruitment? State briefly the internal sources of recruitment.
- c Discuss on Modern methods of performance appraisal.

Q.5 A Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word.

(05)

- a The Lower level management requires _____ skill more than other skill. (Technical / Human / legal / Conceptual)
- b _____ represents the overall philosophy of an organization. (Mission / Vision / Goals / Group)
- c _____ organization is a combination of two or more organization. (Functional / SBU / Virtual / Matrix)
- d _____ is one of the elements in the job Specification. (Qualification / Job Duties / Job Summary / Job Location)
- e _____ as a managerial function, deals with guiding and instructing people. (Directing / Planning / Controlling / Reporting)

Q.5 B State whether following statements are True or False.

(05)

- a Contingency approach also known as situational approach.
- b Project is a time table of work.
- c Delegation of authority can be done without decentralization.
- d Accountability can be delegated.
- e Selection is the process of choosing the right person for the right job.

Q.5 C Match the following pairs.

(05)

Group A

1. Strategy
2. Management
3. Horn effect
4. MBO
5. SBU

Group B

- a. Negative
- b. Peter Drucker
- c. Henry Fayol
- d. Multi product company
- e. Universal
- f. Top level
- g. Accountability