

Sem - VI,
Regular Exam

21/03/2025

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Note: 1. All Questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1A Select the appropriate option and fill in the blanks: (Any 10) 10

- 1 Human Resource Management [HRM] is _____ from the nation's point of view.
a) Significant b) Detached
c) Unrelated d) Indifferent
- 2 Job _____ is a process of collecting information about the job.
a) Recruitment b) Selection
c) Analysis d) Retrenchment
- 3 _____ is a process of searching and attracting capable candidates to apply for the jobs.
a) Selection b) Recruitment
c) Transfer d) Separation
- 4 _____ is On the Job training method.
a) Job rotation b) Case studies
c) Lectures d) Seminar
- 5 _____ refers to evaluation of hidden talents and skills of employees.
a) Performance appraisal b) Potential appraisal
c) Training d) Career Planning
- 6 _____ counseling is counselor centric.
a) Directive b) Non-directive
c) Participating d) Non-participative
- 7 Theory X assumes _____ approach of the managers towards employees.
a) traditional b) professional
c) general d) positive
- 8 _____ quotient consists of honesty, integrity and ethical values of an employee.
a) Ability b) Personal
c) Emotional d) Spiritual
- 9 Statutory welfare measures include _____.
a) Flexi-time b) Recreation Facilities
c) Drinking Water d) Transportation Facilities
- 10 Learning Organisation was popularized by _____.
a) Peter Drucker b) Philip Kotler
c) Peter Senge d) Henri Fayol
- 11 _____ employees work with passion and are committed to work for the interest of the organisation.
a) Actively Engaged b) Not Engaged
c) Actively Disengaged d) Dissatisfied
- 12 _____ guidelines are in respect of prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace.
a) Vishala b) Durga
c) Vishaka d) Vedika

Q.1B State whether the following statements are True or False: (Any 10) 10

- 1 Human Resource Management [HRM] brings long term benefits to the individuals, organizations and the society as well.
- 2 Human Resource Planning helps in preventing surplus or shortage of staff.
- 3 Job Analysis is the first step in the selection process.
- 4 Observation method helps to evaluate the training effectiveness.
- 5 Halo Effect occurs when an employee is evaluated on the basis of one negative characteristic.
- 6 Succession planning is a career development tool used by organizations.
- 7 Self esteem needs are the lowest level needs of human beings.
- 8 Morale can be measured on the basis of productivity of employees.
- 9 In grievance redressal, the decision of the arbitrator is final.
- 10 Competence refers to knowledge and skills that enable effective performance of a job.
- 11 Employee Engagement and Employee Empowerment are synonymous.
- 12 Excess workload affects Work-life Balance of employees.

Q.2 Answer the Following (Any 2) 15

- a) What is Human Resource Management (HRM)? Explain its importance.
- b) Elaborate steps in Human Resource Planning.
- c) What are various sources of Recruitment?

Q.3 Answer the Following (Any 2) 15

- a) Explain various functions of Human Resource Development.
- b) Explain the modern methods of Performance Appraisal.
- c) What is Mentoring? Discuss its importance.

Q.4 Answer the Following (Any 2) 15

- a) What is Human Relations? Explain its importance.
- b) Explain various factors affecting Employee Morale.
- c) What are the causes of Employee Grievances?

Q.5 Answer the Following (Any 2)

15

- a) What do you mean by Innovation Culture? Explain its need.
- b) Explain the changing pattern of Employment.
- c) Elaborate on Employee Absenteeism at the workplace.

Q.6 Write Short Notes (Any 4)

20

- a) Job Design
- b) Techniques of E-Selection
- c) Succession Planning
- d) Emotional Quotient (EQ)
- e) Human Resource Information System (HRIS)
- f) Downsizing

TYBCom Regular Sem VI March 2025

19-03-2025

Time: 3 Hours

Cost Acc

Total Marks: 100

Instructions:

- i. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- ii. Working notes should form part of your answers.
- iii. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

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

1. Under Non-integrated accounting system Selling overheads is absorbed by
(A) Finished Goods Ledger control account (B) W.I.P Ledger control account
(C) Store Ledger control account (D) Cost of sales account
2. Under Non-integrated accounting system direct wages is allocated to....
(A) Finished Goods Ledger control account (B) W.I.P Ledger control account
(C) Store Ledger control account (D) Cost of sales account
3. If the work done is more than 25% and less than 50%
(A) No profit is credited to P&L A/c (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ of Notional profit is credited to P & L A/c
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Notional profit is credited to P & L A/c (D) $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of Notional profit is credited to P & L A/c
4. In contract costing Cost of architect fees is
(A) Debited to contract A/c (B) Credited to contract A/c
(C) Ignored from contract A/c (D) Debited to P & L A/c
5. Work certified is ₹ 3,00,000 ,cash received is 80% of work certified ,then cash received is
(A) ₹ 3,40,000 (B) ₹ 2,40,000 (C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,50,000
6. Abnormal loss arises when
(A) Actual loss is less than expected loss. (B) Actual loss is more than expected loss.
(C) Actual loss is equal to expected loss. (D) Actual loss is less than normal loss.
7. Decrease in sales price
(A) does not affect the break-even point (B) lowers the break-even point
(C) increase the net profit (D) Increases the break-even point
8. Fixed cost per unit decreases when
(A) production volume increases (B) production volume decreases
(C) variable cost per unit decreases (D) prime cost per unit decreases
9. Margin of safety is referred to as
(A) excess of sales over break-even sales (B) excess of sales over fixed cost
(C) excess of sales over variable cost (D) excess of sales over budgeted sales
10. The stages in the life cycle of a product include
(A) Variance Analysis (B) Cost Driver (C) Sub contracting (D) Growth
11. A company has sales of ₹ 2 00,000; P/V Ratio is 20% and fixed cost is ₹ 15,000; the profit will be
(A) ₹ 25,000 (B) ₹ 20,000 (C) ₹ 35,000 (D) ₹ 40,000

12. Contribution margin is equal to

(A) Fixed cost + variable cost

(C) Sales – fixed assets

(B) Sales – variable cost

(D) Sales – profit

Q1 B) State whether the following statements are True or False.(Any 10)

(10)

1. Stores ledger contains wages paid.
2. Under non-integrated accounting system selling overheads absorbed by W.I.P ledger control A/C .
3. Plant taken on hire is debited to contract A/c by hire charges.
4. Sub-contract cost is not debited to contract A/c.
- 5.Process costing is a method where cost of a product is ascertained at each stage in production.
6. Abnormal gain is valued at scrap value.
7. Balance on Abnormal Loss A/c is transferred to costing Profit & Loss A/c.
8. Marginal cost is fixed cost.
9. Standard costing is helpful in planning.
- 10.A cost variance is a difference between standard cost and actual cost.
- 11.Activity based costing is a technique of allocation of overheads.
- 12.Under ABC costs are grouped according to what drives them.

Q2.A) DARSH Industries Ltd. is manufacturing a product which passes through three consecutive processes i.e. Process D, Process A, and Process R. The following figures have been taken from their books for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

(20)

Particulars	Process D	Process A	Process R
No. Of units introduced	2,500	-	-
Rate per unit of units introduced ₹	200	-	-
Output during the year (units)	2125	1875	1625
Normal loss (% on units introduced in each process)	10%	20%	15%
Scrap value per unit ₹	50	75	100
Process Stock			
Opening (units)	375	500	375
Closing (units)	250	375	250
Value of Opening stock per unit ₹	275	425	600
Process Materials ₹	192500	197875	93500
Wages ₹	81250	100000	71000
Manufacturing Overheads ₹	71250	100000	71000

Closing stock is to be valued at respective cost of each process. You are required to prepare :

a) Process Accounts

b) Process Stock Accounts

OR

Q2.B) XYZ Ltd . provides you the following information for the year ended 31st March 2020. (20).

Particulars	Processes		
	X	Y	Z
Raw materials (units)	3000	610	650
Cost of Raw material per unit ₹	3	3	4
Direct wages ₹	8500	6000	3750
Production Overheads ₹	4640	2300	2400
Normal Loss(% of total no. of units entering to the process)	4%	5%	3%
Wastage (% of total no . of units entering to the process)	6%	5%	4%
Scrap per unit of wastages ₹	3	4	5
Output transferred to subsequent process	70%	60%	...
Output sold at the end of the process	30%	40%	100%
Selling price per unit ₹	10	14	20

Prepare process of X, Y and Z account.

Q3.A) V.J Ltd. follows non-integrated system of accounting. Following is the Trial Balance as on 01-03-2024: (20)

Particulars	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Stores Ledger Control A/c	3,40,000	-
Work-in-Progress Control A/c	4,56,000	-
Finished Goods Control A/c	2,40,000	-
Cost Ledger Control A/c	-	10,36,000
Total	10,36,000	10,36,000

Following were the transaction during the month of March 2024 :

Particular	₹
Material Purchase	10,00,000
Material issued to Production	9,44,000
Direct Wages paid	14,00,000
Manufacturing Overheads paid	8,92,000
Manufacturing Overheads recovered	8,88,800
Selling and Distribution Overheads incurred	3,08,000
Selling and Distribution Overheads applied to Cost of Sales	3,06,400
Work-in-progress at the end	4,94,000
Stock of Finished Goods at the end	2,94,000
Sales	32,00,000

Prepare the following accounts for the Month:

- Stores Ledger Control A/c
- Work-in-Progress Control A/c
- Finished Goods Ledger Control A/c
- Cost Ledger Control A/c
- Factory Overhead Control A/c
- Office Overhead Control A/c
- Selling and Distribution Overhead Control A/c
- Costing Profit and Loss A/c

OR

Q3.B) M/s. Air Craft Builders undertook a Contract for a Contract Price of Rs.40,00,000 and commenced the work on 1st July, 2023. The following particulars are available for 9 months ended 31-3-2024. (20)

- Materials issued from Stores Rs.3,00,000
- Materials bought directly Rs.12,50,000
- Wages paid Rs.15,00,000
- Direct Expenses Rs.10,000
- Establishment Charges Rs.1,10,000
- Plant Rs.4,50,000
- Sub-contract charges Rs.80,000
- Scrap sold Rs.20,000
- Work certified Rs.30,00,000

The following further information was available:

- a) Outstanding wages and direct expenses were Rs.12,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively on 31/3/2024.
- b) Materials at site at the end of the year is valued at Rs.90,000
- b) Value of work uncertified Rs.1,50,000 on 31/3/2024
- c) Included in wages is the salary paid to a supervisor @ Rs.20,000 p.m. who had devoted half of the time on this contract.
- d) Working life of the plant is estimated to be 5 years at the end of which it is estimated to realize Rs.40,000 as scrap value. The plant was purchased exclusively for this contract only.
- e) Cash received is 100 % of work certified.

Prepare Contract A/c for the year ended 31/3/2024.

Q4.A) In a company:

- Direct Material Rs 6 Per Unit.
- Direct Labour Rs 4 Per Unit.
- Variable Labour 50 % of Direct Labour.
- Selling Price Rs 24 Per Unit.
- Fixed Overheads Rs 75000.

(10)

Calculate the following:

1. Break Even Point in units.
2. What should be the Selling Price Per Unit, if the Break-Even Point is to be brought down to 5000 units?
3. How many units must be sold to earn a Profit of Rs 90000?

Q4.B) A carpenter requires 8sq.ft. plywood for manufacturing a pair of table and chair at a standard price of Rs.10.00 per sq. ft. During the year he produced 200 pairs and he required 1000 sq. ft. of plywood in all. The actual price per sq. ft. of plywood was Rs.8.00 per sq. ft. Find all the material variances along with its verification. (10)

OR

Q4.C) In a company, the ratio of Variable Cost to sales is 75%.
The Break Even Point occurs at 80% of capacity sales.
Fixed Cost is Rs 200000. (10)

Calculate the following:

- Sales at BEP.
- Total Sales Capacity.
- Profit at 60% sales capacity.
- Profit at 75% sales capacity

Q4.D (From the following information, calculate Labour Variances. (10)

Standard for 200 units	10 hours	Standard rate per unit	Rs.3
Actual production	32000 units	Actual hours worked	1700 hours
Actual rate per hour	Rs. 4		

Q5. Answer the following:

- a) What are the characteristics of Product Life Cycle? (10)
- b) Define Contract Costing and explain the features of Contract Costing? (10)

OR

Q5. Write short notes on any four of the following: (20)

- a) Characteristics of Target Costing.
- b) Advantages of ABC Costing.
- c) Cost Ledger Control Account.
- d) Normal loss and Abnormal loss in Process Costing.
- e) Break Even Point.
- f) Labour Efficiency Variance.

T.Y.B.Com. sem-VI April-2025

Regular Exam

Date:- 05/04/2025

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks :100

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

Select appropriate internal options in the question.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks allotted to the question.

(3) Working Notes should form the part of your answer.

(4) Calculate figures up to two decimal points, wherever required.

(5) Provisions of GST Act as on 1-4-2024 have to be considered.

Amendments made to the Act thereafter are to be ignored.

(6) Use of Simple Calculator is allowed.

Q.1 A Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentences: (10)
(Any Ten)

1. Exempt supply of any goods or services or both attracts _____ rate of tax.
 - a. Nil
 - b. Zero
 - c. Subsidized
 - d. 18%
2. Every person shall have _____ in order to be eligible for grant of registration.
 - a. Aadhar card
 - b. TAN Number
 - c. Vat/ Service tax number
 - d. PAN Number
3. _____ is a tax that is shifted from one taxpayer to another.
 - a. Direct Tax
 - b. Indirect Tax
 - c. Entry Tax
 - d. Wealth Tax
4. The place of supply of services on board a conveyance, including a vessel, an aircraft, a train or a motor vehicle shall be the _____.
 - a. Location of the supplier of service
 - b. Place where the passenger embarks on the conveyance for a continuous journey
 - c. Location of the first scheduled point of departure of that conveyance for the journey
 - d. Place of destination of journey
5. "Inter-State supplies" means _____.
 - a. Any supply where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in the same state
 - b. Any supply where the location of supplier and the place of supply are in the different states
 - c. Any supply where location of the supplier and place of supply are outside the country
 - d. No supply

6. _____ is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for States other than special category States.
- Rs. 20 lacs
 - Rs. 10 lacs
 - Rs. 50 lacs
 - Rs. 1.5 crore
7. Renting of immovable property is _____.
- Supply of goods
 - Supply of services
 - Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
8. An agriculturist is not required to take registration, if he supplies?
- Any agricultural produce
 - Any agricultural produce grown by him or other agriculturist
 - Agricultural Produce out of Cultivation of land only
 - Both agricultural produce and Agricultural Produce out of Cultivation of land
9. Rudra Ltd sold exempted goods worth Rs 10,00,000, interstate supply worth Rs 5,00,000 and inward supplies were Rs 2,00,000. Calculate the aggregate turnover.
- Rs 17,00,000
 - Rs 10,00,000
 - Rs 15,00,000
 - Rs 13,00,000
10. Mr. X has SGST credit of ₹10 lakhs in his ITC ledger and at the same time, he has CGST output tax liability of ₹15 lakhs. What amount should be deposited by Mr X to his E-cash ledger in the GSTN portal
- ₹10 lakhs
 - ₹15 lakhs
 - ₹5 lakhs
 - ₹25 lakhs
11. Chirag purchased raw material worth ₹112000, inclusive GST @12%, He can avail ITC _____.
- ₹14400
 - ₹12000
 - Nil
 - ₹10000
12. Which of the following is not exempted from GST - ?
- Health care service to human beings by authorized medical practitioners / paramedics
 - Health care services to Animals/Birds
 - Slaughtering of animals
 - Rearing horses

Q.1 B State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:
(Any Ten)

(10)

1. Indirect tax is regressive tax.

2. IGST is one of the two taxes charged on every intra-state transaction.

3. Central excise duty is to be levied in addition to GST on petroleum products.
4. Goods supplied or services rendered by agent are treated as supply by principal.
5. Mr. Ankit of Mumbai provides services to Mr. Anil of Indore would be treated as inter-state supply.
6. Place of supply is a location of supplier where supply is made to a registered person.
7. Time of supply fixes the point when liability to charge GST arises.
8. Amit sold goods worth Rs. 1,18,000 to Birju inclusive of 9% CGST and 9% SGST. The basic price of the goods will be Rs. 1,00,000.
9. Exempt supply excludes non-taxable supply.
10. Casual taxable person has to get registered if their aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs.
11. Aggregate turnover excludes taxes but includes cess.
12. CPIN stands for Common Portal Identification Number.

Q.2 A Mr. Om is a Cost and Management Accountant, provides you with the following information: (10)

Particulars	Amount
1. Received fees for costing work from clients.	10,00,000
2. Received fees for cost audit work from M/s. ABC & Co.	30,00,000
3. Received rent from Mr. Rakesh for renting commercial shop.	20,00,000
4. Salary earned for working as lecturer in ABC Degree College	50,00,000
5. Coaching fees received for Cost Accountancy Course	60,00,000
6. Purchase of stationery for office work	1,00,000
7. Received gift at the time of his marriage	1,00,000

Compute the value of taxable services and the goods and services tax payable. All amounts given exclude Goods and Services Tax. Rate of CGST 9% and SGST 9%.

Q.2 B Determine the Time of Supply in each of the following cases as per the provisions of GST Act. (10)

S. No.	Date on which goods are made available	Date of Invoice	Date of Receipt of Payment
1	02-12-2024	28-11-2024	02-12-2024
2	05-01-2025	10-02-2025	25-01-2025
3	16-02-2025	16-02-2025	06-02-2025
4	17-04-2024	20-04-2024	18-04-2024
5	15-05-2024	14-05-2024	31-05-2024
6	18-06-2024	01-06-2024	10-06-2024
7	07-07-2024	14-07-2024	21-07-2024
8	24-08-2024	30-08-2024	18-08-2024
9	21-09-2024	17-09-2024	25-09-2024
10	14-10-2024	11-10-2024	25-10-2024

OR

Q.2 C Classify the following activities as Taxable Supply and Non-Taxable Supply: (10)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
1. Commission received on sale of rice	10,00,000
2. Professional advice to his friend free of charge	20,00,000
3. Sold goods to Mr. Kiran of Palghar	30,00,000
4. Hotel room rent of Rs. 700/- per day	15,00,000
5. College fees for recognised course from recognised university	25,00,000
6. Collected rent from shops	10,00,000
7. Received rent from vacant land used for agricultural	15,00,000
8. Received rent from premises let to a temple trust	20,00,000
9. Rent received from land used for "Royal Circus"	15,00,000
10. Rent received from residential houses	5,00,000

Q.2 D Determine the Time of Supply in each of the following cases as per the provisions of GST (10)

S. No.	Date of Provision of Services	Date of Invoice	Date of Receipt of Payment
1	20-05-2024	25-06-2024	30-06-2024
2	24-12-2024	30-12-2024	01-01-2025
3	14-02-2024	15-02-2024	20-02-2024
4	21-01-2024	22-04-2024	21-02-2024
5	01-01-2024	15-01-2024	30-01-2024
6	15-01-2024	20-02-2024	25-02-2024
7	14-09-2024	15-09-2024	20-09-2024
8	10-10-2024	11-12-2024	10-12-2024
9	25-06-2024	30-06-2024	15-07-2024
10	15-11-2024	10-12-2024	15-12-2024

Q.3 A M/s Nagargoji Constructions, registered in state of Tamil Nadu, provides your following details for the month May, 2024. Calculate Net Tax Liability of GST. (10)

Opening Balance in Electronic credit ledger as on 1st May, 2024.

IGST	Nil
CGST	Rs.3,00,000
SGST	Rs.5,00,000

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Sold Goods @ 12% GST to Murugan in Madurai, Tamil Nadu	40,00,000
Sold Goods @ 5% GST to Vaishnavi in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	60,00,000
Purchased goods @28% GST from Salem, Tamil Nadu	20,00,000
Provided services @ 18% GST to Sivan in Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu	80,00,000
Provided services @ 18% GST to Anna in Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu	10,00,000
Availed services @5% GST from Chennai, Tamil Nadu	50,00,000

All amounts are excluding GST.

Q.3 B Determine the place of supply in the following cases and provide reasons in accordance with the IGST Act. (10)

1. A fashion AI assistant based in Nahik, Maharashtra offers virtual wardrobe consultations to clients in Madhubani, Bihar.
2. A self-driving cab service operated from Sindhudurg, Maharashtra picks up passengers and drops them off in South Goa.
3. A healthcare startup in Tarapur, Maharashtra uses drones to deliver medicines to a rural clinic in Surat, Gujarat.
4. A doctor from Mumbai provides online consultation to a patient in Jaipur.
5. A biotech lab in Hyderabad stores medical samples for a research facility in Pune.

OR

Q.3 C Ms. Pari registered in state of Maharashtra provides following details for the month of August. Calculate her Net Tax Liability for the month of August. Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1 August (10)

IGST	Rs.18,000
CGST	Rs.60,000
SGST	Rs.80,000

Transactions during the month	Rs.
Sold Goods @ 18% GST to Baban in Goa	6,00,000
Sold Goods @ 5% GST to Ganesh in Kolkata	6,00,000
Purchased goods @12% GST from Hyderabad	10,00,000
Provided services@ 18% GST to Anand in Patoda, Maharashtra	8,00,000
Inward supplies @ 18% GST from Mohata, Maharashtra	4,00,000

All amounts are excluding GST.

Q.3 D Determine the place of Supply in following cases with reasons: (10)

1. An online fitness trainer from Mumbai conducts yoga classes via live streaming for students in Delhi.
2. An electric car charging station in Ambala, Haryana provides charging services to commuters traveling from Pandharpur, Maharashtra.
3. A beach resort in Harihareshwar, Maharashtra hosts a corporate event for a company based in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.
4. A jazz band from Goa performs at a jazz festival in Pune.
5. A stockbroker from Delhi provides trading services to a client residing in Chennai for transactions on the NSE (located in Mumbai).

Q.4 A Shri Limited a manufacturing concern in Manipur, is a registered dealer and wants to opt for composition scheme. It furnishes you with the following information for the year 2023-24. (10)

Kindly advise :

- a. Are they eligible to opt for the Composition Scheme
- b. If yes, then calculate their composition tax liability (CGST @0.5 % and SGST @ 0.5%)

The breakups of supplies are as follows:

Goods exported to Ms. Shalu of Sri Lanka	15,25,000
Value of Inward Supply on which tax is payable on Reverse Charge Mechanism	11,50,000
Intra state Supply of goods charged at NIL tax rate to Ms. Nipa .	26,00,000
Intra state supply of Taxable goods to Ms. Gauri of Maharashtra (GST @12%)	23,50,000
Intra State Supplies which are wholly exempt U/S 11 of GST Act,2017	2,00,000

All amounts are exclusive of GST.

Q.4 B

M/S Royal has provided the following particulars relating to the goods sold by it to M/S Koyal:

Particulars	Amount
List price of goods (Exclusive of Expenses and Taxes)	2,99,000
Tax levied by Municipal Corporation on sale of goods	10,800
Packing charges	9,500
IGST chargeable on above goods	10,000
Designing charges of goods	3,500
Commission paid by M/S Koyal on behalf of M/S Royal	14,200
Subsidy received from NGO	6,600
(The list price is after considering the subsidy)	

M/S Royal offers 10 % trade discount on the list price of the goods. Calculate the value of supply as per section 15 of CGST Act. Also calculate SGST @ 9 % and CGST @9 %

OR

Q.4 C M/S Rishi and Co provides the details of transactions of their business from the state of Maharashtra during the month of Feb,2025. Are they liable to get registered under GST ? If yes from when?

DATE	TAXABLE SUPPLY WITHIN THE STATE	EXPORT SUPPLY	EXEMPT SUPPLY
06/02/25	3,45,000	1,00,000	25,000
07/02/25	2,20,000	-	50,000
09/02/25	4,40,000	3,00,000	1,40,000
11/02/25	2,85,000	-	75,000
15/02/25	9,90,000	1,08,000	-
18/02/25	1,87,000	-	-
22/02/25	2,00,000	-	-
26/02/25	85,000	-	-

Q.4 D Ms. A entered into a contract with Ms. B for supply of machine :

Value of machine (Including CGST @9% and SGST @9%)

Taxes (other than GST) charged separately by Ms A

Expenses incurred by Ms. B on behalf of Ms. A :

a) Pre installation charges

b) Transport Charges

(10)

8,26,000

65,000

33,000

22,000

c) Designing Charges	11,000
Other Information :	
a) Subsidy received from Central Government	44,000
b) Subsidy received from third party	55,000
c) Testing charges incurred by Ms B not on behalf of Ms A	66,000

Calculate the value of supply as per section 15 of CGST Act.

Q.5 A Explain Features of GST. (10)

Q.5 B Explain Types of Electronic Ledgers. (10)

OR

Q.5 C Write short notes on any four of the following: (20)

1. Examples of inputs for which ITC can be claimed
2. Place of Supply for Goods
3. Documents required for GST registration
4. Goods and Services Tax Network
5. Reverse charge
6. Input Service Distributor

TYB-Com (Sem VI) CBCS (First Half 2025)

Date - 20/03/2025

[Time: 3 Hours] Time - 10:30 AM To 1:30 AM [Marks: 100]

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

Q1 A Choose the correct answer from the given options and rewrite the statements. (Any 10) 10

1. According to the Heckscher-Ohlin Theory, a country with _____ is likely to export labor-intensive goods.
 - a) Abundant capital
 - b) Advanced technology
 - c) High consumer demand
 - d) Abundant labour
2. _____ terms of trade measure the ratio of export prices to import prices.
 - a) Gross Barter
 - b) Net barter
 - c) Income
 - d) Single Factoral
3. Reciprocal demand is demand by countries for each others _____.
 - a) Assets
 - b) Commodities
 - c) Labour
 - d) Capital
4. _____ is a benefit of free trade.
 - a) Increased consumer choice
 - b) Protection of infant industries
 - c) High revenue to the government
 - d) Monopoly
5. _____ is an example of tariff barrier.
 - a) Export subsidies
 - b) Import quota
 - c) Custom duties
 - d) Import substitution
6. Major consequence of Brexit is _____.
 - a) Britain remained in EU
 - b) Britain accepted Euro
 - c) Britain exited EU
 - d) Britain dominated EU
7. A long run disequilibrium in BOP is also called as _____.
 - a) Fundamental disequilibrium
 - b) Cyclical disequilibrium
 - c) Temporary disequilibrium
 - d) Minor disequilibrium
8. Persistent deficit in Balance of Payment shows _____.
 - a) Surplus in foreign exchange reserves
 - b) Excessive borrowing from abroad
 - c) High economic growth
 - d) High domestic savings

9. Which of the following is a recent development in TRIMS (Trade-Related Investment Measures)?
 - a) Removal of local content requirements
 - b) Introduction of new tariffs
 - c) Implementation of export subsidies
 - d) Establishment of new trade barriers
10. _____ is the primary function of the foreign exchange market.
 - a) To facilitate international trade and investment
 - b) To regulate interest rates
 - c) To control inflation
 - d) To manage government budgets
11. If a country's inflation rate is higher than that of another country, its currency should _____.
 - a) Appreciate
 - b) Remain constant
 - c) Fluctuate
 - d) Depreciate
12. India has _____ exchange rate system.
 - a) Flexible
 - b) Fixed
 - c) Market
 - d) Managed flexible

B State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10) 10

1. The Heckscher-Ohlin Theory states that countries export goods that use their abundant factors.
2. Terms of Trade improve when the prices of a country's imports rise relative to the prices of its exports.
3. Offer Curves show quantities of two goods that a country is willing to trade at different terms of trade.
4. Tariff Barriers are quotas, subsidies, and regulations that control imports.
5. Member countries of European Union deal in a common market.
6. ASEAN promotes regional peace and stability.
7. If exports are greater than imports, there is a deficit on the current account of BOP of a country.
8. Government's budgetary deficits can cause deficit in BOP.
9. The World Trade Organization (WTO) aims at smooth and free trade between countries.
10. Foreign currency is demanded for exports.
11. Forward exchange rates are always higher than spot exchange rates.
12. Managed floating systems involve occasional intervention by the central bank.

Q.2 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15

- A. Explain the Ricardo's Theory of International Trade.
- B. Explain the concepts of i) Net Barter Terms of trade ii) Gross Barter and iii) Income Terms of trade with their importance and limitations.
- C. Explain J.S. Mill's Theory of Reciprocal demand.

Q.3 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15

- A. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of free trade.
- B. Analyze different effects of tariffs.
- C. What are the main objectives and achievements of the European Union.

Q.4 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15

- A. Discuss the structure of Balance of Payments.
- B. What are the types of disequilibrium in Balance of Payments.
- C. Describe the key provisions and recent developments in of the TRIPS agreement.

Q.5 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15

- A. How is the equilibrium rate of exchange determined in the foreign exchange market?
- B. Explain Purchasing power Parity Theory of exchange rate determination.
- C. Discuss the role of Reserve Bank in foreign exchange management.

Q.6 Write short notes on any Four of the following. 20

- A. Limitations of Modern Theory of International Trade
- B. Viner's concepts of Terms of Trade
- C. Types of Economic integration
- D. Monetary measures to correct disequilibrium in BOP
- E. Functions of foreign exchange market
- F. Spot and forward exchange rates

Sem - VI

Regular Exam

07/04/2025

Duration : 3 Hrs.

Marks :100

Note: 1. All Questions are Compulsory

2. Figures to the right state the marks allotted to the questions.

Q 1 (a) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below: (Any Ten)

10

1. Packaging helps in _____ of a product.
 - Financing
 - Promotion
 - Licensing
 - Insurance
2. _____ is an internal factor affecting pricing of export goods.
 - Competition
 - Consumers
 - Product
 - Economic conditions
3. Ex Works, FAS, CIF are types of _____ used in export trade.
 - Letter of credit
 - Legal terms
 - Economic terms
 - Inco Terms
4. An exporter can spread his business risks through _____ in overseas markets.
 - Indirect Exporting
 - Direct Exporting
 - Banks
 - NGOs
5. In export business insurance is necessary _____.
 - To increase product prices
 - To cover loss due to risks
 - To avoid paying taxes
 - To reduce production cost
6. Free samples , gifts, order coupons are forms of _____ sales promotion tools.
 - Consumer oriented
 - Trade oriented
 - Performance oriented
 - Logistic oriented

7. While executing bid bonds the exporter has to provide a _____ guarantee to protect banks against losses.

- Export performance.
- Export finance.
- Export credit.
- Transfer.

8. In _____ method, the exporter supplies goods to the overseas agent without actually giving up its title.

- Documentary bills.
- Payment in advance.
- Payment against Shipment on consignment.
- Deferred credit payment.

9. In _____, the transactions are partly in goods and partly in currency.

- Switch Trading
- Buyback
- Offset
- Compensation trade

10) Consignment wise, pre shipment inspection of goods is done by _____.

- DGFT
- EIA
- Shipping company
- Commodity Boards

11) _____ enables exporters to receive advance payment from banks against discounting of bills.

- Letter of Indemnity
- Certificate of origin
- Insurance policy
- Carting order

12) The _____ is a contract between the exporter and the shipping company for delivering goods at the port of destination.

- Commercial Invoice
- Bill of Lading
- Shipping Bill
- Letter of Credit

Q 1 (b) State whether the following statements are True or False: (Any Ten)

10

1. Phrases like "Protect from Water" "Handle with care" on carton boxes of export goods are examples of branding.
2. Pricing helps to create image differentiation in overseas market.
3. Incoterms are the rules for manufacturing of export goods
4. Under Indirect Exporting, the exports are undertaken directly by the manufacturer to the ultimate customer –
5. The exporter must consider the buyer's urgency when selecting the mode of transport in international markets.

6. Advertising assists in addressing buyers' concerns.
7. Under documents against payment method the payment is made against time draft.
8. Packing credit is available for a period of 90 days before shipment of goods.
9. Commercial banks in India provide only fund based assistance to exporters.
- 10) Exporters having ISO 9000 certification have to compulsorily go through quality control inspection.
- 11) Letter of Undertaking given by an exporter is valid for a period of 24 months.
- 12) Shipping bill is prepared in 7 copies.

Q.2) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

- a) Explain various product planning decisions in export marketing.
- b) Discuss the need of labelling in export marketing.
- c) Calculate the minimum FOB price which can be quoted by an exporter to USA from the following details. Also calculate the amount of foreign exchange that can be earned if one American dollar is equal to Rs. 88/-

Particulars	Amount
Material cost	68,000
Labour cost	12,000
Transport cost	6000
Packing cost	2000
Contribution to Profit	@10% of FOB cost
Duty Drawback	@ 10% of FOB price

Q.3) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

1. Discuss the factors influencing selection of distribution channels in export marketing
2. Discuss the components of logistics in export marketing.
3. Explain the essentials of advertising in export marketing

Q.4) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

- a) Describe the various features of post shipment finance.
- b) Discuss the role of EXIM bank in export finance.
- c) Describe various types of countertrade.

Q.5) Answer any two of the following:

(15)

- a) Describe the different authorities with whom the exporters have to register themselves.
- b) Explain the shipping and custom stage formalities in export.
- c) State the importance Certificate of Origin

Q.6) Write short notes on the following (Any Four)

(20)

- i. C&F Quotation
- ii. Factors influencing Branding decisions
- iii. Benefits of Personal Selling
- iv. Standard Policies of ECGC.
- v. Procedure of export under bond
- vi. Consular Invoice

NB.Com, Sem - IV
Regular Exam
F.M

19/03/2025

(3 Hours)

Marks: 100

- N.B:** 1) Check whether you have received the correct question paper.
 2) All questions are compulsory with internal options.
 3) Q.1 & Q.6 carry 20 marks and Q.2 to Q.5 carry 15 marks each.
 4) Working notes form a part of the answer and have to be solved immediately after question and not on the last page of the answer sheet.

A) State whether the following statements are True or False (any 10) (10)

1. The project with longer pay back period should not be selected.
2. Debtors may valued at cost or at selling price.
3. Credit sales results in accounts receivables.
4. Cash budget does not represent cash receipt and cash payments.
5. Prime Cost is Direct Cost.
6. Net working capital can never be negative.
7. One of the demerits of the NPV method for capital budgeting is that it is sensitive to discount rates.
8. Marketable securities and time deposits with banks are fixed assets.
9. Depreciation is ignored from the cost sheet.
10. Contribution is equal to profit.
11. Marginal costing is also called Direct costing.
12. To calculate stock of finished goods in working capital total cost has to taken.

B) Match the following (any 10) (10)

Sr.No.	Group 'A'	Sr.No.	Group 'B'
1	Interest on Loan	a	Collections of receivables
2	Cash Budget	b	Profit Volume Ratio
3	Positive Working Capital	c	Marginal Cost
4	Relationship between contribution and sales	d	Non-Cost item
5	Variable cost	e	Expected Receipts and Payments of cash
6	ASC analysis	f	Current assets less than Current liabilities
7	Fluctuation in prices	g	Sales less Total Cost
8	Profit	h	Stock of Materials +50% of wages and Overheads
9	Work In Process	i	Long term decision
10	Capital Budgeting decision	j	Technique of control over customer
11	Finance Cost	k	Cost Sheet
12	Receivable Management	l	Ignored in Cost Sheet

Q.2 Ramesh Ltd is considering to start a new project. These are two proposals under consideration i.e. Project S and Project T Following information is provided about them. (15)

Particulars	Project S	Project T
Cost of the Project	36,00,000	18,00,000
Life of machine	5 years	5 years
Tax Rate	30%	30%

Net profit before depreciation and Tax

1	7,20,000	4,80,000
2	8,00,000	6,00,000
3	14,40,000	8,00,000
4	10,40,000	7,20,000
5	8,80,000	3,60,000

You are required to calculate

1. The Payback period method
2. Payback Profitability and
3. Average rate of return

You may assume a straight line method of depreciation.

OR

Q. 2 Mahesh Ltd is planning to purchase a machine. There are two options available i.e. (15)
Machine A and Machine B, each costing Rs. 1,00,00,000. To compare the profitability of machines, a discounted rate of 10% is to be considered.

Expected profits after tax and before depreciation are as follows:

Year	Profit of 'A' Machine	Profit of 'B' Machine
1	32,00,000	12,00,000
2	40,00,000	30,00,000
3	50,00,000	40,00,000
4	30,00,000	60,00,000
5	40,00,000	40,00,000

The net present value of Re 1 @ 10% discounting as follows ;

Year	1	2	3	4	5
PV Factor	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

Suggest which machine the company should purchase using the following methods

1. Pay Back Period Method
2. Net Present Value method,
3. Pay-Back Profitability.

Q. 3 Ganesh factory produces 1,50,000 units during the year and sells them at Rs. 20 per unit. The cost structure of a product is as follows: - (15)

Particulars	Rs. per Unit
Raw Materials	30
Direct Labour	8
Direct Overheads	5
Profit	7

The following additional Information is available: -

1. The activities of purchasing, producing, and selling occur evenly throughout the year.
2. Raw materials equivalent to 1 month's supply is stored in a godown.
3. The production process takes 1 month.
4. Finished goods equal to 2 months of production are carried in stock.
5. Debtors get 3 months credit.
6. Creditors allow one and a half months of credit.
7. Time lags in payment of wages and overheads is 1 month.
8. Cash & bank balance is to be maintained at 10% of working capital.
9. 25% of purchases are for cash.

You are required to prepare a statement showing the requirements of working capital.

OR

Q. 3 Rajesh factory produces 1,92,000 Pens during the year and sells them for Rs. 10 each pen. The cost structure of a product is as follows: (15)

Raw Materials	50%
Labours	10%
Overheads	20%
Total Cost	80%
Profit	20%
Sales	100%

The following additional information is available :-

1. The activities of purchasing producing and selling occur evenly throughout the year.
2. Raw material equivalent to 2 weeks supply is store in godown.
3. The production process takes one weeks.
4. Finished goods equal to three weeks production carried in stock.
5. 60% of the sales will be for credit. Debtors get 4 weeks credit.
6. Creditors allow 3 weeks credit.
7. Time lags in payments of wages and overheads is 1 weeks.
8. A cash balance is maintain Rs. 70,000.

You are required to estimate the average working capital requirement of a factory.

Q. 4 From the following information of Naresh Ltd. Prepare a Cash Budget for three months April to June 2024 (15)

March(Rs.)	Sales(Rs.)	Purchases(Rs/)	Wages(Rs.)	Other Expenses (Rs.)
January	60,000	20,000	15,000	10,000
February	50,000	20,000	15,000	10,000
March	80,000	40,000	15,000	15,000
April	1,00,000	50,000	25,000	20,000
May	1,40,000	70,000	25,000	20,000
June	1,60,000	60,000	30,000	20,000

1. Sales are 20% cash and balance at two months credit. Purchases are at one month's credit.
2. Wages are paid half month in arrear and other expenses are paid one month in arrears.
3. During May the company pays dividend of Rs.30,000 and during June deferred payment Instalment (quarterly) of Rs.25,000 will fall due.
4. It is expected that at the end of March 2024 there will be cash balance of Rs.14,000.

OR

Q. 4 Prepare Cash Budget of Suresh Ltd. for three month's commencing from April with the help of following information. (15)

Month	Sales (Rs.)	Purchases (Rs.)
March	2,00,000	62,500
April	75,000	1,00,000
May	1,00,000	1,00,000
June	1,00,000	1,45,000
July	4,00,000	1,25,000

- Cash sales are 50% of total sales.
- 20% of credit sales are collected in the same month and balance 30% in the following month.
- Payment for purchases is made 40% in the same month and balance 60% in the following month.
- Interest @ 6% for debenture Rs.30,000 is receivable in the month of June.
- General expenses of Rs. 1,000 (Including Rs.200 for Depreciation) is payable every month.
- Dividend payable in the month of April Rs. 10,000.
- Cash Balance as on 31st march is Rs.65,000.

Q. 5 The following information is available for the year ending 31st December,2023 from the books of Haresh Ltd.

(15)

Particulars	Rs.
Direct Material consumed	60,00,000
Direct Labour	40,00,000
Direct Expenses	20,00,000
Indirect Labour	3,00,000
Power & fuel	5,50,000
Workmans welfare expenses	4,00,000
Depreciation on office Building	1,50,000
Depreciation on Machinery	2,50,000
Other factory expenses	15,00,000
Sale of Factory Scarp	1,50,000
Administrative staff salaries	15,50,000
Other administrative expenses	11,00,000
Audit fees	1,50,000
Commission to Salesman	12,00,000
Advertisement	2,50,000
Showroom expenses	3,50,000
Sales (For the production & sale of 10,000 units)	2,64,00,000

You are required to prepare a detailed Cost Statement with per unit column.

OR

Q. 5 The sales and profit during 2 years were as follows of Paresht Ltd. (15)

Years	Sales (₹)	Profit (₹)
2023	74,10,000	7,90,800
2024	81,70,000	10,20,600

You are required to calculate

1. P/V Ratio
2. Fixed Cost
3. B.E.P.
4. Margin of Safety for both the year.
5. Profit when sales are Rs. 1,00,00,000

Q. 6 A) Explain factors determining working capital requirements. (10)

B) What is the importance of long term decision? (10)

OR

Q. 6 Write short note on (any four) of the following (20)

1. Pay Back Period
2. Permanent Working Capital.
3. Cost Sheet
4. Break Even Point.
5. Credit Evaluation.
6. Preparation of Cash management.

Date - 18/03/2025

Time - 10:30 AM To 1:30 PM.

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) State whether the following statements are true or false (Any Ten) (10)

- 1) New company is not formed in case of Absorption.
- 2) B ltd is newly formed to take over the business of existing company A ltd; it is called an External Reconstruction.
- 3) In merger method, entire purchase consideration needs to be discharged in equity shares only.
- 4) Bills Receivable is a monetary item.
- 5) AS-11 is applicable to foreign currency transactions.
- 6) Reporting currency is the currency used in recording the financial transactions.
- 7) A company cannot be wound up, if it is financially sound.
- 8) List A contains assets specifically pledged.
- 9) Underwriters are not liable to take up the Shares or Debentures, which are underwritten by underwriter but not subscribed by public.
- 10) Underwriting commission is payable, also on the shares taken up by the promoters.
- 11) LLP doesn't have a separate legal status.
- 12) Registration of LLP is compulsory under the LLP Act 2008.

Q. 1 B) Choose the Correct alternative from the given option and rewrite the sentence.

(Any Ten) (10)

- 1) The maximum number of partners LLP can have _____.
a) 2 Partners b) 7 Partners c) 50 Partners d) No Limit
- 2) At least _____ of the designated partners of every LLP shall be a resident in India.
a) 2 Partners b) 5 Partners c) 7 Partners d) 1 Partner
- 3) Shares having face value of Rs. 100, issued at a premium of Rs. 50 per share. The underwriting commission will be calculated on Rs. _____.
a) Rs. 100 b) Rs. 150 c) Rs. 50 d) Rs. 90
- 4) When an underwriter agrees to buy a definite number of shares in addition to unsubscribed shares, it is termed as _____.
a) Complete underwriting b) Firm underwriting c) Sole underwriting
d) Partial Underwriting
- 5) When the sale proceeds of pledged security are not sufficient to pay off secured creditors fully, the balance due to them should be added to _____.
a) Unsecured Creditors b) Preferential Creditors c) Debenture holders
d) Preference Share Capital
- 6) _____ are past shareholders of the company, who were shareholders within the 12 months before the winding up.
a) List A Contributories b) List B Contributories c) List C Contributories

d) List D Contributories.

7) Currency other than the reporting currency is _____.

a) US Dollar (US \$) b) Indian Rs. (₹) c) Foreign Currency d) euro (€)

8) _____ is the rate at which one currency can be exchanged for another currency.

a) Average Rate b) Closing rate c) Exchange Rate d) Monetary rate

9) _____ is not a monetary item.

a) Debtors b) Bills Payable c) Cash d) Inventory

10) In case of pooling of interest method, transferee company should record assets at _____

a) Cost b) Market value c) Agreed Value d) Book Value

11) If Sonali Ltd. is taken over by Purva Ltd. it is called as _____

a) Amalgamation b) Absorption c) External Reconstruction

d) Internal Reconstruction

12) When preference shares are settled at a premium during amalgamation, the premium is _____ in the books of transferor company.

a) Debited to Realisation A/c

b) Credited to Realisation A/c

c) Debited to Securities Premium a/c

d) None of the above

Q.2 A) Following are the Balance Sheets of Keshav Ltd. & Karanjkar Ltd. as on 31st March 2024.

Balance Sheets
As on 31st March 2024. (20)

Liabilities	Keshav Ltd. Rs.	Karanjkar Ltd. Rs.	Assets	Keshav Ltd. Rs.	Karanjkar Ltd. Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	15,00,000	22,50,000	Land & Building	13,30,500	14,99,000
10% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	8,43,000	11,25,000	Plant & Machinery	11,25,000	15,38,000
General Reserve	2,82,000	2,56,000	Stock	3,37,500	4,69,000
Statutory Reserve	65,000	1,00,000	Sundry Debtors	2,62,500	6,28,000
9% Debentures	2,00,000	1,57,000	Bank	22,500	45,000
Sundry Creditors	1,88,000	2,91,000			
Total	30,78,000	41,79,000		30,78,000	41,79,000

On the above date Karanjkar Ltd. takes over Keshav Ltd. on the following terms & Conditions:

1) All Assets and Liabilities are taken over at book value except the following which were revalued as follows:

Land & Building Rs. 12,50,000, and Plant & Machinery Rs. 11,50,000

- 2) 10% Preference Shareholders of Keshav Ltd. to be discharged at 10% Premium by issue of 9% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each at par from Karanjkar Ltd.
 - 3) Equity Shareholders of Keshav Ltd. will receive 15,500 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each at 10% Premium from Karanjkar Ltd. and Rs. 2,200 in Cash.
 - 4) Sundry Debtors of Karanjkar Ltd. include Rs. 30,000 due from Keshav Ltd.
 - 5) Debentures of Keshav Ltd. to be converted into equivalent numbers of debentures of Karanjkar Ltd.
 - 6) Statutory Reserves are to be maintained for next three years.
- You are required to:

- 1) Calculate Purchase Consideration
- 2) Pass Journal Entries in the books of Karanjkar Ltd.
- 3) Prepare Balance Sheet of Karanjkar Ltd. after amalgamation.

OR

Q.2 B) M&T Company.. went in voluntary liquidation on 31-12-2024 when its Balance Sheet was as follows: (10)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital:		Freehold property	5,80,000
50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	5,00,000	Machinery	2,89,000
6,000 - 5% Cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each	6,00,000	Motor vehicle	57,500
Reserves & Surplus	50,000	Stock	2,11,000
5% Debentures	1,00,000	Debtors	74,000
Interest on Debentures due	2,500	Profit and Loss A/c	2,14,000
Bank Loan (Secured on Motor Vehicle)	58,000		
Creditors	1,15,000		
	14,25,500		14,25,500

Additional Information:

- (a) The preference dividends were in arrears for 2 years.
- (b) The liquidator realized the assets as follows:

Asset	Realized Value (₹)
Freehold property	7,00,000
Machinery	2,40,000
Motor Vehicle	59,000
Stock	1,50,000
Debtors	60,000

- (c) Creditors were paid after deducting a discount of 5%.
 (d) The debentures were repaid on 31-12-2024 along with interest.
 (e) Liquidation expenses were ₹ 4,500.
 (f) Liquidator's remuneration was 2% on the assets realized.
 You are required to prepare Liquidators Final Statement of Account.

Q.2 C) Zigzag Ltd., imported goods worth \$25,000 from Caterpillar Ltd. of Texas, U.S on 1st November 2023, when the exchange rate was 1\$ = ₹78
 Payments were made as follows: (10)

Date of transactions	\$	Exchange Rate (₹)
15/12/2023	8,000	79
05/01/2024	6,000	76
17/02/2024	4,000	80
25/03/2024	7,000	75

Pass journal entries in the books of Zigzag Ltd

Q.3 A) Aarav Exports Ltd. of Mumbai exported goods worth \$1,20,000 on 10th February, 2023 to Leman Inc., of the USA. (20)

The payment for the same was received as follows:

20 th March, 2023	- \$25,000
30 th March, 2023	- \$15,000
5 th April, 2023	- \$20,000
15 th May, 2023	- \$30,000
10 th June, 2023	- \$10,000
25 th June, 2023	- \$20,000

The Exchange Rate for \$1 was as follows:

10 th February, 2023	- ₹70
20 th March, 2023	- ₹72
30 th March, 2023	- ₹72
31 st March, 2023	- ₹74
5 th April, 2023	- ₹71
15 th May, 2023	- ₹73
10 th June, 2023	- ₹74
25 th June, 2023	- ₹75

The company follows the financial year as the accounting year.

Pass Journal Entries for the above foreign exchange transactions in the books of Aarav Exports Ltd and also Prepare Foreign Exchange Fluctuation A/c for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24.

OR

Q.3 B) Milap Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 1st May, 2024. Assets realized by liquidator amounted to ₹ 3,50,000. Cash Balance as on 1st May, 2024 ₹ 25,000. The following are the particulars with regard to its liabilities as on the above date: (10)

15,000 8% Preference of ₹10 each fully paid	₹ 1,50,000
28,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each, ₹8 paid up	₹ 2,24,000
12,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	₹ 1,20,000
12% Debentures	₹ 1,00,000
Creditors (Including Preferential Creditors ₹25,000)	₹ 1,00,000

The cost of liquidation came to ₹ 10,000. Liquidator's remuneration was fixed @ 2% on assets realised (excluding cash balance). All payments were made on 1st May, 2024.

Prepare Liquidator Final Statement of Account.

Q.3 C) On 31st March 2024; the Balance Sheet of Mehvish Ltd. was as follows: (10)

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
40,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	4,00,000	Land & Building	80,000
10% Debentures	60,000	Patents	30,000
Creditors	40,000	Other Assets	3,29,000
		Cash	1,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	56,000
		Preliminary Expenses	4,000
Total	5,00,000	Total	5,00,000

A scheme of reconstruction was agreed upon as follows:

- 1) A new company Kazi Ltd; is to be formed with an authorized Equity Share Capital of Rs. 6,50,000 (Share of Rs. 10 each).
- 2) Debentures of Mehvish Ltd. taken over by Kazi Ltd. and issued them 6,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each of Kazi Ltd.
- 3) Creditors are to be taken over by the Kazi Ltd; at book value.
- 4) Other Assets taken over at Rs. 2,59,000 and Land & Building at book value.
- 5) Patents were sold by Mehvish Ltd. for Rs. 2,000
- 6) Cash is also taken over by Kazi Ltd.
- 7) Expenses of Reconstruction Rs. 1,000 paid by Mehvish Ltd.
- 8) Kazi Ltd. Discharged Entire Purchase Consideration in Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued at par.

You are required to calculate the Purchase Consideration and Prepare Realisation A/c, New Companies A/c, Equity Shareholders A/c and Bank A/c in the books of Mehvish Ltd.

Q.4 A) Megha and Nishi are equal partners running a business in the name of Shivam Enterprises. The Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31st March, 2024, was as follows: (20)

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry Creditors	25,000	Bank Balance	10,000
Bills Payable	15,000	Bills Receivable	13,000
10% Mortgage Loan	8,000	Debtors	27,000
Reserve Fund	6,000	Stock	30,000
Capital Accounts:		Machinery	18,000
Megha	70,000	Building	76,000
Nishi	50,000		
Total	1,74,000	Total	1,74,000

On 1st April 2024, the firm decided to convert into LLP. The terms were as follows:

1. Buildings and Stock to be taken over at ₹75,000 and ₹35,000 respectively. The remaining assets to be taken over at book values.
2. Goodwill of the firm to be valued at ₹ 51,000.
3. The firm is to discharge the 10% Mortgage Loan. Other liabilities to be taken over by the LLP.
4. Dissolution expenses amounted to ₹2,000, which are to be borne by the firm.

Show:

- a) Statement of Purchase Consideration.
- b) Realisation A/c, Partners Capital A/c and LLP A/c in the books of Shivam Enterprises.
- c) Journal Entries in the books of the LLP.

OR

Q.4 B) Ramdas Ltd; issued 6,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, at a premium of Rs. 2-Per share (entire amount is payable with application). The whole issue was underwritten by Bhagyashri, Purva, Soniya and Pooja as follows:

Bhagyashri 40%, Purva 30%, Soniya 20% and Pooja 10%

Company received applications for 5,56,000 Equity Shares including marked application as below:

Bhagyashri 1,55,000 Shares

Purva 1,95,000 Shares

Soniya 75,000 Shares

Pooja 71,000 Shares

Underwriters are entitled to get 5% commission on issue price.

From the above information find out the liability of underwriters and give journal entries (Including Application money received from public) in the books of Ramdas Ltd. (20)

Q.5 A) What is Amalgamation? Explain various methods of calculating purchase consideration. (10)

Q.5 B) Explain the procedure to convert Partnership into LLP. (10)

OR

Q.5 C) Write Short Notes (Any Four) (20)

1. Statement of Affairs
2. Conditional Underwriting
3. Non-Monetary items
4. Purchase Method in Amalgamation
5. Designated Partners
6. Marked Applications

TY B.Com (CBCS) Sem-VI For First Half-2025

Date - 18/03/2025 Regular Exam

TIME: 3 HOURS

Time - 10:30AM To 1:30AM

MARKS: 100

N.B: - 1) All Questions are Compulsory

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1) A) Select the appropriate answer from the options given below (Any 10) (10)

1. _____ involves transfer of messages from one person to another.
(Communication, Leading, Motivating, Team Work)
2. _____ is the ratio of returns to costs.
(Efficiency, Harmony, Supervision, Consultative)
3. Under _____ leadership, leaders not only consult the subordinate but also allows them to take part in decision-making.
(Participative, Consultative, Autocratic, Sociocratic)
4. Job _____ involves providing more challenging tasks and responsibilities.
(Security, Enlargement, Enrichment, Training)
5. _____ is required when conflict arises.
(Communication, Coordination, Cooperation, Conciliation)
6. Job Dissatisfying factors are also called as _____ factors.
(Motivation, Hygiene, Delegation, Career Development)
7. _____ techniques are used for the purpose of planning and scheduling activities.
(Comprehensive, Network, Prompt, Balance scoreboard)
8. _____ refers to self-directed control.
(Break-Even, MBO, Supervision, Self-control)
9. The _____ approach is followed when the environment is relatively unstable in nature.
(Strategic momentum control, Internal Analysis, Comprehensive Analysis, Strategic Leap Control)
10. _____ refers to the disagreement over the attainment of goals.
(Organizational Development, Organizational Change, Organizational Conflict, Time Management)
11. _____ is the study of social transaction between people.
(Career Development, Transactional Analysis, Managerial Grid, Process Consultation)
12. OD is usually described as _____ oriented.
(Present, Past, Future, Contingency)

B) State whether the Following Statements are TRUE or FALSE (Any 10) (10)

1. Leading is an act of influencing subordinate towards the attainment of desired objectives.
2. Communication is a basic tool to motivate and improve the morale of the employees.
3. Transactional leadership is also known as managerial leadership.
4. Theory Y assumes people are not creative.
5. Status or Job Title is one of the monetary factors.
6. Controlling refers to identifying the set of alternatives and select the best alternative course of action.
7. Quality Control ensure product quality as per the standards laid down.
8. MBO involves subordinate manager in planning and controlling activities.
9. In Downward Communication authority flows from higher to lower levels in the organization.
10. Team building techniques of OD focuses on informal groups.
11. Information technology is the only reason for organizational change.
12. Avoiding results in win-lose situation.

Q.2) Answer the Following (Any 2) (15)

- a. Explain the meaning and importance of Communication.
- b. Evaluate the different qualities of a good leader.
- c. Describe the Path-Goal Model of Leadership

Q.3) Answer the Following (Any 2) (15)

- a. Coordination is an essence of management. Discuss
- b. Elaborate the various monetary and non-monetary factors of motivation.
- c. State Briefly the Need Hierarchy Theory advocated by Abraham Maslow.

Q.4) Answer the Following (Any 2) (15)

- a. State any five techniques of controlling.
- b. Explain the requirements of an effective control system.
- c. Describe the various steps of Management Information System (MIS)

Q.5) Answer the Following (Any 2) (15)

- a. What are the various challenges faced in organizational growth and development?
- b. Write a note on effective Time Management.
- c. Describe the positive and negative consequence of conflicts.

Q.6) Write Short Notes on: (Any 4) (20)

- a. Importance of Directing
- b. Leadership Styles
- c. McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y
- d. Need for managing information
- e. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- f. Management of Change

Regular Exam

Sem - VI

[Time: 3 Hrs]

[Marks: 100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:**
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.
 4. Graph papers will be supplied on request.
 5. Statistical tables are printed at the end of question paper.

- Q.1 A.** Answer whether following statements are True or False. 8
- i) Optimistic time, to is maximum time required to complete an activity.
 - ii) In PERT latest time is calculated using Backward pass method.
 - iii) Any delay in Critical activity will not affect project completion time.
 - iv) The ordering cost is always independent on quantity ordered.
 - v) The inventory model with planned shortages is applicable only when backordering is possible.
 - vi) Inventory is required when rate of supply of a product is more than rate of demand.
 - vii) The pay-off is a quantitative measure of satisfaction that a player gets at the end of the play.
 - viii) In a two-person zero sum game, saddle point always exists.
- B.** Select the most appropriate choice for the following: 7
- i) In network analysis Total float is calculated as _____
 A) LST-EST B) EST - LST
 C) EST + LST D) none of these.
 - ii) In network analysis Activities which can be performed simultaneously are called _____.
 A) Predecessor activities. B) Critical activities
 C) Concurrent activities D) none of these.
 - iii) If the ordering cost becomes four times of earlier ordering cost and all other components remain unchanged then value of Economic Order Quantity _____ the earlier EOQ.
 A) becomes four times of B) becomes five times of
 C) becomes two times of D) remain same as
 - iv) The purpose of EOQ inventory model is to determine the _____, which will minimize total annual cost for an inventory item.
 A) carrying cost B) ordering cost
 C) order quantity D) none of these
 - v) The game where the sum of the gains of one player is equal to the sum of the losses of the other player, this situation is known as _____.
 A) biased game B) fair game
 C) zero sum game D) none of these.

- vi) In a pure strategy game, _____
 A) no saddle point exists B) saddle point exists
 C) each player use combination of more than one strategy D) none of these.
- vii) The size of the payoff matrix can be reduced by using principle of _____
 A) game inversion B) game rotation
 C) dominance D) game transpose

C. Answer briefly in one or two sentences:

- i) Define Dummy Activity & it's role in network analysis.
 ii) State various floats in network analysis.
 iii) Define the term saddle with respect to game theory.
 iv) What is meant by a fair game?
 v) Define the term ordering cost.

Q.2 A. The following table shows details of a project. A total normal cost Rs. 1250 for entire project & indirect cost is Rs. 40 per day

Activity	Normal time (days)	Crash time (days)	Cost Slope for crashing (Rs./day)
1-2	5	2	30
2-3	3	2	20
2-4	2	1	30
2-5	4	2	40
3-6	2	2	—
4-8	3	2	10
5-7	3	2	35
6-8	2	1	20
7-8	3	2	45

- i) Construct a network diagram for the project & identify critical path.
 ii) What is the normal duration & corresponding total cost of the project?
 iii) Crash the project & find optimal project completion time & it's cost.

OR

B. Draw PERT network for the following data.

Activity	Preceding Activity	t_o	t_m	t_p
A	—	3	4	11
B	A	5	7	15
C	A	3	5	13
D	B	4	6	14
E	C	3	4	11
F	D	2	3	10
G	E	2	3	4
H	F & G	2	3	4

- i) Calculate expected time for each activity.
 ii) Find expected duration of the project?
 iii) Calculate standard deviation of the critical path
 iv) Find probability of completing the project in 25 days.

- v) Find probability of completing the project in 30 days.

Q.3

Attempt ANY TWO of the following:

20

- A. Solve the following game:

		Player B			
		B1	B2	B3	B4
Player A	A1	4	-1	-2	-3
	A2	5	1	-2	-3
	A3	3	0	-2	-3
	A4	4	0	3	-3
	A5	-1	1	0	0

- B. Solve the following game:

Player A	Player B				
	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄	B ₅
A ₁	-3	2	4	0	5
A ₂	3	4	2	4	4
A ₃	4	2	4	0	3
A ₄	0	4	0	8	4
A ₅	3	1	2	0	3

- C. Solve the following game:

		Player B	
		B1	B2
Player A	I	-5	8
	II	5	-4
	III	0	-1
	IV	-1	6
	V	8	0

Q.4

Attempt ANY TWO of the following:

20

- A. A company buys a product costing Rs 30 each. Currently the company places four orders of 500 units each, in a year to meet the annual demand. The ordering cost is Rs.120. The inventory carrying cost is estimated to be 20% of the unit value. What is the total cost of existing inventory policy? How much money could be saved by employing the economic order quantity? Also find the number optimum orders and the time between two orders.

- B. The demand for a product is 2500 units per year. Purchase price of the product is Rs. 40 per unit. The ordering cost is Rs. 20 per order. Holding cost is 20% of annual inventory cost and back-order cost is Rs. 25 per unit per year. Calculate the following: (i) Economic Order Quantity, (ii) Maximum number of back-order units, (iii) Maximum inventory level, (iv) time between two successive orders and (v) total annual cost.

- C. A company produces 5000 units of a product in a year. The cost per unit is Rs. 10. The set-up cost per production run is estimated to be Rs. 180. The carrying cost is estimated to be 10% of the average inventory cost per year. The production rate is 120 units per day and sales amount to 80 units per day. Determine the optimum production lot size, the number of productions runs in a year and the total inventory cost.

Q.5

Attempt ANY FOUR of the following:

20

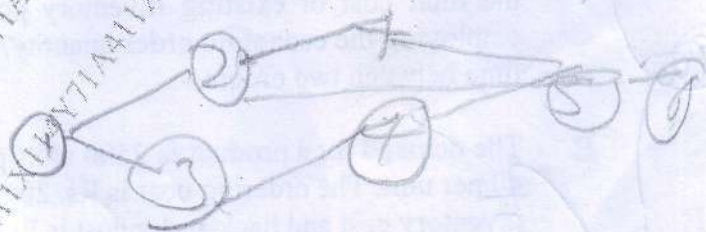
- A** What is Network Analysis and What are objectives of Network Analysis ?
- B** Draw a network diagram for the project & identify critical path & find project completion time.

Activity	1-2	1-3	2-4	2-6	3-4	4-5	5-6
Time (days)	5	3	7	10	4	8	6

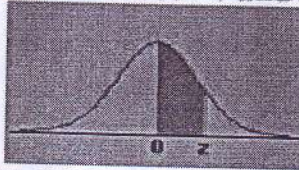
- C** Solve the following game. Also state the value of the game and optimum strategies for each player:

		Player B			
		I	II	III	IV
Player A	A1	17	12	9	32
	A2	22	11	2	7
	A3	37	-1	5	2
	A4	-8	1	-3	-3

- D** Explain the principle of Dominance.
- E** What is Inventory? What is the need for Inventory?
- F** A manufacturing firm requires 3600 units of a product per year. The purchase cost is Rs. 50 per unit. Ordering cost is Rs.10 and inventory carrying cost is 10 % of unit price. What should be Economical ordering quantity (E.O.Q.)?



Standard Normal (Z) Table
Area between 0 and z



	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990