Total No. of Printed Pages: 04

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3043
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com. T.Y. (Sem-VI)
Examination November/December- 2022
Advanced Financial Accounting-II

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
i) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
ii) Solve any four questions from Q. No.2 to Q. No.7

Q. 1 (A) Select the most appropriate answer- 05

1. As-2 is on ________
   a) Discloser of accounting policies
   b) Valuation of Inventories
   c) Revenue Recognition
   d) Depreciation Accounting
2. Farm Accounting includes _______
   a) Agriculture and Horticulture
   b) Rearing of live stock
   c) Dairy and poultry
   d) All of the above
3. Which is not part three Her system of Panchayati Raj.
   a) Gram Panchayat
   b) Rajya Sabha
   c) Panchayat Samiti
   d) Zilla Parishad.
4. In India double accounts system is followed by _______ utility concern.
   a) Individual
   b) Public
   c) Both A & B
   d) None of these
5. First time adoption of International financial reporting standards is _______
   a) IFRS 2
   b) IFRS 1
   c) IFRS 7
   d) None of these

(B) Write answer in one sentences 05

1) How many Accounting standards have been issued by ICA-I?
2) Which Account is debited the farm output consumed by the proprietor?
3) Who is the Father of local Self Government of India?
4) Where to adopt double account system first time?
5) In which year accounting standard board of India was established?

(C) Fill in the blanks 05

1) In India accounting standards are issued by _______
2) Live stock is _________ of a Firm
3) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis act established in the _______ year.
4) At present electricity companies are governed by______
5) Total number of IFRS is _______

(D) True of False 05

1) AS-3 relates to cash flow statement.
2) The profit of Dairy and poultry account is transferred to general profit and loss A/C
3) In Grampanchyat accounting analytical cash Book is prepared.
4) Format of financial statement of electricity companies are laid down in the companies act.
5) IFRS 8 was issued in November 2004.

Q. 2 The following Balance are extracted from the Nakul Co. Ltd. On 31st March-2021 15

Particulars	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
Share capital	-	500000
Sunday creditors	-	1000
Depreciation fund	-	250000
Production cost of Power	30000	
Distribution cost	5000	
Plant	630000	
4% Debentures	-	250000
Land and Buildings	125000	
Sundry Debtors	48000	
Mains	251000	
Stores	8000	
Establishment charges	17000	
Int. on Debentures	10000	
Cash at Bank	7000	
Depreciation	20000	
Sale of power	-	128000
Rent of Meter	-	7000
Credit Bal. net Revenue	-	15000
	1151000	**1151000**

Following increases recorded in year 2020-21 in-plant Rs. 15000 Land and Building Rs. 5000, Mains Rs. 51000. In the year 2020-21 share capital were increased 1/5

Prepare revenue Account. Net revenue Account and general Balance sheet.

Q. 3 From the following particular relating to Murud Grampanchyat for the year ended 31st March 2020 15

Prepare a receipts and payments Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	Amount
Grand from central Govt.	100000
Grand from state Govt. For employees-	80000
For chowkidars-	120000
Receipts from Zilla Parishad	20000
Receipt for Panchyat Samiti	30000
Payment for general administration	76000
Expenses for public health	90000
Street Lighting expenses	22000
Expenses for local sports	24000
Expenses on works given by Z.P.	16000
Expenses on newspapers, Periodicals	3000
Sale of old news papers	200
Expenses for chowkidars	104000
Payment for duties	10400
Receipts from Taxes and duties	40800
Receipts from state govt.	6000
Expenses on Entertainment	8000
Miscellaneous Expenses	33600
Balance in hand on-1.04.2019	21000
Loan from state Govt.	50000

Q.4 From the particulars given below prepare a dairy Account for the year ended 31st March 2021. 15

Particulars		Amount
Opening Stock:		
Live stock -	35000	
Hay (Cattle Feed) -	13750	
Stores -	2500	51250
Purchases:		
Live stock -	10000	
Hay (cock) -	47500	
Stores -	2500	60000
General Expenses		5000
Salaries and wages		4000
Depreciation on Dairy Machinery		5000
Sales:		
Live stock		17500
Milk		50000
Calves		10000
Cream and Ghee		25000
Dry catties		5000
Closing stock:		
Live stock		20000
Cattle feed		6250
Stores		750

Proprietor has consumed Milk for Rs. 5000 during the year and also supplied Milk of Rs. 2250 to his brother as free of charges. A Dairy Machinery having Book value of Rs. 15000 sold for Rs. 21750 during the year.

Q.5 From the following particulars, you are the required to prepare poultry Account for the year ending 31st Dec. 2021 15

Particulars	Amount
Opening Stock:	
Poultry Feed	2800
Poultry birds	4000
Purchases:	
Poultry Feed	4000
Poultry birds	13000
Sales:	
Poultry birds	10000
Eggs	16000
Broilers	2000
Closing Stock	
Poultry Feed	1800
Poultry birds	4000

Incubator for poultry brought on 1.7.2021 of Rs. 4000. Charge depreciation on Incubator @ 20% p.a. A loan of Rs. 5000 was taken from bank on 1st Jan-2021 @10% p.a.

Workers are supplied with eggs of Rs. 400 free of cost. The proprietor used eggs of Rs. 400 and poultry birds of Rs. 200.

Q.6 What is IFRS? Explain objectives and Importance of IFRS. 15

Q.7 Write a short notes (any three) 15

1) As-26 Intangible Asset.
2) Global Accounting and Auditing standards
3) Characteristics and local Self Government
4) Indian Accounting standard 2020
5) International financial accounting (IFA)

Total No. of Printed Pages: 5

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3046
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com T.Y. (Sem-V)
Examination November/December- 2022
Management Accounting-I

[Time: 3 Hours] **[Max. Marks:80]**

N.B "Please check whether you have got the right question paper"

Questions No. 1 is compulsory.
Solve any 4 questions from 2 to 7.

Q.1 A) Multiple-choice questions. (MCQ) 05

1) Statement of cash flows includes________
   a) Financing Activities b) Operating Activities
   c) Investing Activities. d) All of the Above.

2) Funds flow statement is also known as
   a) Statements of flow b) Statements of source and Application funds
   c) Statements of source and uses of funds. d) All of the above.

3) Inventory ratio is a relationship between__________
   a) Cost of goods Purchased and cost of average inventory.
   b) Cost of goods sold and cost of average inventory
   c) Both
   d) All of the above.

4) The purpose of Management Accounting is to.
   a) Help banks make decisions b) Help investment
   c) Both d) Help Managers make decision

5) Analysis of any financial Statement comprises.
   a) Balance sheet b) Profit and loss c) Trading Account. d) All of the above.

B) Answer in one sentence. 05
1) What is the formula of current ratio?
2) What is mean by change in working capital?
3) What is the primary goal of management accounting?

4) What is importance of funds flow statement?
5) What is mean by cash flow statement?

C) Fill in the blank. 05
1) Changes in working capital is the _______
2) Gross profit ratio=__________
3) Which statement is prepared in the process of funds flow analysis__________
4) The statement of cash flow clarifies cash flow according to__________
5) Inventory ratio =_____

D) True or False 05
1) Funds flow statement is prepared on an actual basis.
2) Ratio analysis is helpful in financial planning and forecasting.
3) Balance sheet show financial position of a company.
4) Statement of cash flows includes Investing activities, financial Activities, and operating activities.
5) Investment is not current asset.

Q.2 What do you mean by management Accounting? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of management Accounting? 15

Q.3 Following the trading and profit and loss account of kimaya company Limited per the year ending 31 march 2021 and their balance sheet as on that Date. 15

Trading and profit & loss account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To opening Stock	130,000	By sales	310,000
To purchase	200,000	By closing stock	150,000
To gross profit	130,000		
Total	460,000	Total	460,000
To Expense	30,000	By gross profit	130,000
To net profit	100,000		
Total	130,000	Total	130,000

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share capital	90,000	Dead stock	60,000
Reserve & surplus		Current Assets	
Balance: 40,000		Stock	240,000
Profit & loss All 50,000	90,000	Debtors	160,000
Bank old	60,000	Cash	240,000
Sundry creditors	190,000		
Total	12,40,000	Total	12,40,000

You are required to calculate the following ratio.

1) Current ratio
2) Liquid ratio
3) Gross ratio
4) Net profit ratio
5) Stock turnover ratio

Q.4 The following are the balance sheet of kimaya company limited as on 31-12-2020 and 31-12-2021 15

Balance sheet

Liabilities	31-12-2020 (Rs)	31-12-2021 (Rs)	Assets	31-12-2020 (Rs)	31-12-2021 (Rs)
Pref share capital	100,000	300,000	Stock	109000	200,000
Share capital	30,000	40,000	Cash	50000	40,000
Profit and loss A/C	250,000	300,000	Bank	100000	95000
Creditors	90,000	100,000	Machinery	200000	300,000
Provision for			good will	70000	60,000
Taxation			investment	95000	200,000
Mortgage Loan	90,000	110,000	Debtors	20000	45000
Outstanding exp.	40,000	50,000			
	44000	40,000			
Total	644000	940,000	Total	644000	940,000

Additional information:

1. During the year a machine costing of Rs.9000 and was sold of Rs.80,000
2. Accumulated dep. on machinery of Rs.10,000
3. Dividend paid of Rs.40,000
4. Provision for taxation of Rs.35000

Prepare the

-fund & low statement

-changes in working capital

Q.5 The following are the summarized balance sheet of kimaya company Limited as on 31-12-2020 and 31-12-2021 15

Balance sheet

Liabilities	2020 (Rs)	2021 (Rs)	Assets	2020 (Rs)	2021 (Rs)
Share capital	100,000	100,000	Fixed Assets	141000	80,000
General R	30,000	45000	Investment	40000	100,000
Profit and loss All	10000	30,000	Stock	10000	70,000
Creditors	90,000	85000	Debtors	2000	10000
Provision for treat	10000	20,000	Bills Receivable	10000	15000
			Cash	38000	7000
Outstanding exp.	1000	2000			
			Total	241000	282000
Total	241000	282000			

Additional information-

1. During the year a fixed assets costing of Rs.30000 and was sold for Rs.340000.
2. During the year an investment costing of Rs.7000 and was sold for Rs.80000.
3. Provision for taxation was made during the year of Rs.50000
4. The dividend was paid for Rs.45000.

You are required to calculate.

-cash & low statement

Q.6 Prepare cash flow statement for the year ended 31-12-2020 and 31-12-2021 from the following information of kimaya company Limited. 15

Balance sheet

31-12-2022 and 31-12-2021

Liabilities	2020 (Rs)	2021 (Rs)	Assets	2020 (Rs)	2021 (Rs)
Bank old	5000	-	Cash	1000	2000
Sundary creditors	100,000	90,000	Bank	-	5000
Provision for treat	40000	45,000	Sundary creditors	95000	90,000
Mortage loan	60,000	-	Stock	107000	10,0000
Profit & loss All	31000	32000	Good will	20,000	20000
Gerenal R	40000	50,000	Land & building	140,000	11000
Share capital	150,000	200000	Plant & machinery	63000	90000
Total	426000	417000	Total	426000	417000

Total No. of Printed Pages: 4

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3049
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com T.Y. (Sem-VI)
Examination November/December- 2022
Management Accounting-II

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks:80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
1. Question number 01 is compulsory.
2. Attempt any four questions from remaining 2-7 questions.

Q.1 **A. Write the correct answer from given alternatives** 05

i) The use of management accounting is
a) Optional b) Compulsory
c) Legally obligatory d) None of these

ii) The Production Budget based on
a) Cash Budget b) Capital Budget
c) Sales Budget d) None of these

iii) The sum total of all the divisional budgets is?
a) Rolling budget b) Master budget
c) Zero budget d) None of these

iv) The responsibility accounting is also called
a) Profitability accounting b) Activity accounting
c) Both d) None of these

v) The responsibility accounting is the part of
a) Financial accounting b) Management accounting
c) Mechanized accounting d) None of these

B. Answer in one sentence 05

i) What is Responsibility centre?
ii) What is cash Budget?
iii) Write the meaning Budgetary Control
iv) What is Zero base budget
v) Give definition of Budget

C. Fill in the Blanks 05

i) The responsibility accounting is also known as -------- and ---------- accounting.
ii) The responsibility accounting is the part of ----------- accounting
iii) The responsibility centre gets more revenue from output, it is called ----- centre

iv) Budget is prepared for -------- period
v) Cash Budget is also known as---------- budget

D. True of False 05

i) Contribution is difference between sales and gross profit
ii) Sale budget is Summary Budget
iii) Excess of Current assets over current labilities is Working Capital
iv) Fixed budget is a budget which is designed to remain unchanged.
v) The entire organization is divided into various responsibility centres

Q.2 From the following information prepare Cash Budget for the month of Jan. 2022 to March 2022. 15

Months	**Sales (Rs)**	**Purchases (Rs)**	**Wages (Rs)**	**Office Expenses (Rs)**	**Factory Expenses (Rs)**	**Selling Expenses (Rs)**
Nov.2021	50,000	30,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
Dec.2021	56,000	32,000	6,500	4,000	5,500	3,000
Jan.2022	60,000	35,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	3,500
Feb.2022	80,000	40,000	9,000	4,000	7,500	4,500
March.2022	90,000	40,000	9,500	4,000	8,000	4,500

Additional Information:
1. Opening cash balance on 1st January, 2022 was Rs. 1,25,000
2. 25% of sales are in cash, remaining 75% amounts is collected in the following month that of sales.
3. Suppliers supply goods at two months credit.
4. Wages and all other expenses are paid in the month following in which they are incurred.
5. The company pays dividend to shareholders Rs. 20,000 and bonus to workers Rs. 25,000 in March 2022.
6. Plant has been ordered and is expected to be received in February 2022. It will cost Rs.60,000 to be paid in February 2022
7. Income tax Rs. 20,000 is payable in March 2022.

Q.3 Chand and sons sells two products which are manufactured in one plant. During the year 2023, it plans to sell the following quantities of each product: 15

Sales Budget (units)

Particulars	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Total
Product (1)	90,000	2,30,000	3,00,000	80,000	7,00,000
Product (2)	85,000	75,000	55,000	85,000	3,00,000

1. Chand and sons plan to sell product 1 throughout the year at a price of Rs. 10 a unit and product 2 at price of 20 a unit.
2. A study of past experiences reveals that Chand and sons has lost about 3% of its billed revenue each year because of returns i.e. 2% loss of revenue, and 1% loss of allowances and bad debts

Prepare a sales budget incorporating the given information

Q.4 The following is the particulars of X Ltd for the year ended 31st March 2021 with previous year. 15

	March 2021	**March 2020**
Share Capital	250000	250000
General Reserve	50000	50000
P& L A/c	45000	35000
Creditors	23000	50000
Fixed Assets	180000	200000
Plant & machinery	90000	100000
Stock	38000	40000
Debtors	20000	25000
Cash At bank	40000	20000
Sales	100000	80000
Cost of Goods Sold	60000	49600
Administration Expenses	5000	4400
Selling & distribution Expenses	7000	6000
Advertising	2000	2000
Income From Investment	1200	1200

You are required to prepare Master budget Budgeted P&L A/c and Budgeted Balance Sheet of X Ltd as on 31st Match 2021

Q.5 Bright company is considering proposal to install a new machines. The cost of Machine-A is Rs.500000 and Machine-B is 600000. The cash inflow is as under 15

Year	Machine - A	Machine – B
I	140000	90000
II	160000	180000
III	210000	240000
IV	150000	250000
V	100000	280000

The present value of Rs.1 at 10% discount rate is as follows

Year	Rs.
I	0.909
II	0.826
III	0.751
IV	0.683
V	0.621

You are required to compute Net present value (NPV) at a discount rate of 10% for both these alternative models

Q.6 What is Responsibility Accounting? Write in details the Responsibility Centres. 15

Q.7 Write Short Note on any Three (05 each) 15

1) Profit Centre
2) Budgetary Control
3) Zero Base Budgeting
4) Methods of Capital Budgeting

Total No. of Printed Pages:4

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3055
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com T.Y. (Sem-VI)
Examination November/December- 2022
Direct Taxes

[Time:3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
1) Question no 1 is compulsory
2) Attempt any four questions out of remaining six questions.

Q. 1 A. Please select the appropriate answer 05

1. Income tax act 1961 came into force on -------
   a) 1st April 1945 b) 1st April 1962 c) 1st April 1956 d) 1st April 1961
2. Gross annual value includes---------
   a) Municipal value b) Fair rental value c) Actual rent d) All of the above
3. Rent is income from-----------
   a) Salary b) House property c) Capital gain d) Other sources
4. ______is empowered to levy and collects income tax.
   a) State government
   b) RBI
   c) Central government
   d) Ministry of finance
5. Gifts from clients are ----------
   a) Professional income
   b) Income from other source
   c) Non taxable item
   d) None of these

B. Answer in one sentence 05

1) What is Gratuity?
2) How much self occupied property exempt from tax?
3) What is dividend?
4) What is short term capital gain?
5) Is agriculture income taxable?

C. Fill in the blanks 05

1) Given the previous year 2021-22, the assessment year shall be_______.
2) If any assets sold after_____ months, than such capital gain is called long term capital gain.
3) Municipal tax is deductible from_____.
4) Income tax is a ___tax.
5) Entertainment allowance deduction u/s 16(ii) allowed to _____ employee.

D. State weather the statement is true or false 05

1) Fixed medical allowance is fully taxable
2) Municipal taxes are borne by the tanant deduction is to be made.
3) The previous year is also known as income year
4) 'Trade' is the activity of purchase and sale of goods with an object of making profit.
5) Dividends declared by the Indian companies are taxable under income from other sources.

Q. 2 What is mean by annual value? how it is determined under income from house property? 15

Q. 3 Mr. Rohit is an employee of Prajwal Co.Ltd, Chennai receiving following income from salary during the financial year 2021-22 15

a) Basic salary Rs.50,000 pm.
b) Dearness allowance (not forming part) Rs.25,000 pm
c) Commission 10% of the turnover of the company. The turnover for the financial year 2021-22 was Rs.10 lakh.
d) Children education allowance Rs.400 Pm per child for 2 children
e) Children hostel allowance Rs 500 pm per child for 2 children.
f) City compensatory allowance Rs.1000pm
g) Conveyance allowance RS.1500pm (Actual expenses is Rs.1,000 pm)
h) Fixed medical allowance Rs.2000 pm.
i) House rent allowance Rs.5,000 pm actual rent paid Rs.7000 pm as rent
j) Professional tax paid Rs. 600 pm

Compute the net salary income tax for assessment year 2022-23 and show detail working of H.R.A.

Q.4 From the following profit & loss A/c of Aarav, compute his income from business for the year ending 31 march 2022. 15

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Staff salary	55,000	By Gross profit	1,18,850
To Rent	13,000	By Sundry income	10,200
To Interest on loan	16,400	By Commission	20,300
To Bad debts	1,500	By Rent from property	25,000
To Charity	2,500	By Dividend	6,500
To R.D.D	2,200		
To Office expenses	1,600		
To Sundry expenses	6,500		
To Entertainment exps	1,650		
To Net profit	80,500		
	1,80,850		1,80,850

Additional information-

1) Rent include Rs.7000 a shop belonging to the assesses himself
2) Salary to staff includes Rs.11,000 paid to his son.
3) A loan of Rs. 20,000@ 6% p.a is taken from his wife out of funds advanced by him.
4) Sundry expenses Rs.1,500 being expenses incurred on pilgrimage.
5) Entertainment include Rs. 650 spent on refreshment of family members.

Compute Mr. Aarav's Business income for the assessment year 2022-23

Q.5 What is the procedure to calculation income from other sources? 15

Q.6 Describe the procedure of calculation from capital gain? 15

Q.7 Write short note on (any three) 15

1) Tax deduction at source.(TDS)
2) Person.
3) Allowances.
4) Assessment year.
5) Casual income.

M/I/37

Total No. of Printed Pages: 5

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3058
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com T.Y. (Sem-V)
Examination November/December- 2022
Business Regulatory Framework-IV

[Time: 3 Hours] **[Max. Marks:80]**

N.B "Please check whether you have got the right question paper"

Question No.1 is compulsory.
Attempt any four questions from Q.No.2 to Q.No.7

Q.1 A. Multiple-choice questions. 05

बहु पर्यायी प्रश्न

1) An agency may be created by------------

(A) Agency by Express Agreement. (B) Agency by Implied Agreement

(C) Nor A or B (D) Both A & B

एजन्सी तैयार केली जाऊ शकते-----------

(A) एक्सप्रेस करारा द्वारे एजन्सी (B) गर्भित करारा द्वारे एजन्सी

(C) A किंवा B (D) दोन्ही A आणि B

2) According to the Contract of sale, who is responsible to deliver the goods?

(A) Seller (B) Buyer (C) Nor A or B (D) Both A and B

विक्रीच्या करारानुसार माल वितरित करण्यासाठी कोण जबाबदार आहे?

(A) विक्रेता (B) खरेदीदार (C) A किंवा B (D) दोन्ही A आणि B

3) On which year the Indian Contract Act came into force.

(A) 1772 (B) 1872 (C) 1957 (D) 1972

भारतीय करार कायदा कोणत्या वर्षी लागू झाला?

(A) 1772 (B) 1872 (C) 1947 (D) 1972

4) The consideration can be of the following types.

(A) Present (B) Past (C) future (D) All of the above.

प्रतिफल खालिल प्रकार असू शकतात.

(A) वर्तमान कालीन (B) भूतकाळ कालीन (C) भाविष्य कालीन (D) वरील सर्व

5) The chief Information Commissioner and Information commissioners shall be appointed by the president on the recommendation of a committee consisting of--------------

(A) The Prime Minister

(B) The Leader of Opposition in the Loksabha

(C) A Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the prime minister

(D) All of the above

मुख्य माहिती आयुक्त आणि माहिती आयुक्त यांची नियुक्ती राष्ट्रपती द्वारे एका समितीच्या शिफारशीनुसार केली जाईल, त्या समितीतील सदस्य असतात --------------

(A) पंतप्रधान

(B) लोकसभे तील विरोधी पक्षनेते

(C) पंतप्रधानांद्वारे नामनिर्देशित केलेला केंद्रीय कॅबिनेट मंत्री

(D) वरील् सर्व

B. Answer in one sentence 05

1) According to which section of Indian Contract Act, the bailes is called the 'Pawnee' or 'Pledgee'.
2) What called to the seller, when the whole of the price has not been Paid or tendered?
3) According to the consumer protection Act, which Council objective is to render advice on promotion and protection of consumer right within the state?
4) According to right to information Act 2005, any document, manuscript and file means what.
5) Which section of the Indian contract Act deals with law related to Bailment and pledge?

एका वाक्यात उत्तर दया.

१) भारतीय करार कायद्याच्या कोणत्या कलमानुसार जामीनदाराला 'पवनी 'किंवर 'गहागदार 'असे म्हणतात ?

२) विक्रेत्याला काय बोलावले, जेव्हा संपूर्ण किंमत दिली गेली नाही किंवा प्रस्तुत केली गेली नाही.

३) ग्राहक संरक्षण कायद्यानुसार, राज्यामध्ये ग्राहयांच्या अधिकारांना प्रोत्साहन आणि संरक्षण देण्याबाबत सल्ला देणे हे कोणत्या परिषदेचे उदविष्ट आहे?

४) माहिती अधिकार कायदा 2005 नुसार कोणतेही दस्ताऐवज, हस्तलिखित आणि फाइल म्हणजे काय?

५) भारतीय करार कायद्याचे कोणते कलम जामीन आणि प्रतिज्ञा यांच्याशी संबधित आहे?

05

C. File in the blank.

1) According to Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act 1872, "A contract is an agreement enforceable by -------------
2) According to Indian Contract Act 1872 the person delivering the goods is called-----------
3) Under the consumer protection Act, the objective of the Central Council shall be to render advice on promotion and protection of -------------night.
4) -----------and outcome of each agreement has to be legal, only then the resolution become legal.
5) Section -----------of RTI Act 2005 Prescribe the designation of public Information officer. (section 5)

रिक्त जागा भरा.

१) भारतीय करार कायदा 1872 च्या कलम 2(h) नुसार करार हा ------------ द्वारे लागू केलेला करार आहे.

२) भारतीय करार कायदा 1872 नुसार वस्तु वितरित करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीलर -----------म्हणतात.

३) ग्राहक संरक्षण कायद्यांजर्गत, केंद्रीय परिषदेचे उद्दिष्ट ----------अधिकाराच्या प्रचार आणि संरक्षणाबाबत सल्ला देगे हे असेल.

४) प्रत्येक करारावर -----------आणी निकाल कायदेशीर असावा, तरय ठराव कायदेशीर होईल.

५) आर. टी. आय. (RTI) फायदर 2005 मधील कलम------------- जन माहिती अधिकारयाचे पद विहित करते.

05

D. True or False

1) The Word 'bailment' is derived from the French word 'builder' which means' 'to deliver.
2) Buyer' means a person who buys or agrees to buy goods.
3) While transfer of Property as between seller and buyer, goods not be ascertained.
4) According to Section 42 (sub-section (1) of the Consumer Protection Act, 'state Commission' means a state Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.

5) Subject to the provisions of the Right to Information Act, all citizens shall have the right to Information.

चुक कि बरोबर

१) 'Bailment' (जामीन) हा शब्द फ्रेंच शब्द 'bailer' बिलियर) पासून आला आहे, ज्याचा अर्थ 'वितरण' करणे आहे.

२) 'खरेदीदार' म्हणजे एखादी व्यक्ती जी वस्तु खरेदी करते किंवा खरेदी करण्यास सहमती देते.

३) विक्रेतर आणि खरेदीदार योच्यात मालमतेचे हस्तांतरण करताना, माल निश्चित केला जाऊ नये

४) ग्राहक संरक्षण कायद्याच्चर कलम 42(उपकलम) (1) नुसार, 'राज्य आयोग 'म्हणजे राज्य ग्राहक विवाद निवारण आयोग.

५) माहिती अधिकार कायद्यातील तरतुदीच्या अधिन राहून, सर्व नागरिकांना माहितीचा अधिकार असेल.

Q.2 Explain the meaning and nature of Contract. Write in detail the elements of valid contract. 15
कराराचा अर्थ आणि स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा. वैद्य कराराचे घटक तपशीलवार लिहा.

Q.3 Define the Contract of Bailment and Pledge. Explain the duties and rights of Bailor and Bailee. 15
जामीन आणि तारण कराराची व्याख्या करा. जामीनदार आणि जामीनदार यांची कर्तव्ये आणि अधिकार स्पष्ट करा.

Q.4 What is Sale? Write in detail about the condition and warranties. 15
विक्री म्हणजे काय? स्थिती आणि हमीबददल तपशीलवार लिहा.

Q.5 Define the consumerism. Write in detail the consumer movement in India. 15
उपभोक्तावादाची व्याख्या करा. भारतातील ग्राहक चळवळ तपशीलवार लिहा.

Q.6 Explain the nature of right to Information. Write in detail the Procedure of getting information. 15
माहितीच्या अधिकाराचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा. माहिती मिळविण्याची प्रक्रिया तपशीलवार लिहा.

Q.7 Write short notes (Any three) 15

1) Discharge of contract.
2) Contract of Agency.
3) Unpaid seller.
4) District consumer Disputes Redressal commission.
5) State information commission.

टीपा लिहा (कोणत्याही तीन)

१) कराराचे निर्वहन
२) एजन्सीचर करार
३) अप्राप्तमूल्य विक्रेता
४) जिल्हा ग्राहक विवाद निवारण आयोग
५) राज्य माहिती आयोग

Total No. of Printed Pages: 4

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3050
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com S.Y (Sem-IV)
Examination November/December- 2022
Cost Accounting-II

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks:80]**

"Please check whether you have got the right question paper."

N.B.
1) Q. 1 is Compulsory.
2) Attempt any four questions from Q. 2 to Q. 7.
3) Use of Calculator is allowed.

Q.1 A] Select the most appropriate answer. 05

1) In a Contrast costing, direct wages are debited to
   a) Contract account
   b) Contractor account
   c) Contractee account
   d) Work in progress a/c

2) Paper mills are must adopt
   a) Unit Costing
   b) Process Costing
   c) Job Costing
   d) Contract Costing

3) Operating Costing is suitable for
   a) Job order business
   b) Contractors
   c) Sugar industries
   d) Service industries

4) Process Costing is suitable for
   a) Hospitals
   b) Oil refining firms
   c) Transport firms
   d) Brick laying firms

5) The cost which is to be incurred even when a business unit is closed is a
   a) Imputed Cost
   b) Historical Cost
   c) Sunk Cost
   d) Shutdown Cost

254+0268

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B] Answer the following question in one sentence each. 05

1) Direct expenses are also called .
2) Warehouse rent is a part of .
3) Labour Cost is the second element of .
4) Cost of Sales Plus Profit is .
5) Operating Costing is a .

C] Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences. 05

1) One of the most important tools of Cost Planning is ______.
2) ______ is postmortem of past costs.
3) Service Costing is used in industries producing ______.
4) Process Costing is also known as ______ costing.
5) Operating Costing is also known as ______ costing.

D] State the following statements are whether True or False. 05

1) Cost accounting is based on estimated figures.
2) Costing and Cost accounting are not the same.
3) Abnormal expenses are excluded from cost.
4) Service is the most suitable method in a transport industry.
5) Service Costing is called as operating costing.

Q.2 Prepare Cost sheet from the following data. 15

Opening Stock of raw material	14000
Opening Stock of finished good	20000
Purchase during the year	3,95,500
Productive wages	1,49,950
Sale of finished good	875000
Closing Stock of finished good	25000
Closing Stock of raw material	15000
Work overhead	45000
Office overhead	54000

Q.3 You are required to prepare a contract account showing the profit on contract to 31st march 2015 from the following particulars. Also show how the values would appear in the next years, contract account. 15

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	Rs.		Rs.
Contract Price	100000	Direct expenditure	1200
Materials sent to site	32250	Cost of establishment	1625
Labour engaged on site	27400	Wages outstanding on 31st march	900
Plant installed	5650	Material in hand on 31st march	700
Work certified	71500	Direct Exps. Outstanding on 31st march	100
Cash received from Contractee	65000		
Value of plant as on 31st march	4100	Materials returned to stores	200
Cost of work done but not certified	700		

Q.4 From the following data relating to two different Vehicles A and B compute the cost per running mile. 15

	A	B
Mileage run [Annual] in miles	15000	6000
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of Vehicles	25000	15000
Road Licence [Annual]	750	750
Insurance [Annual]	700	400
Garage Rent [Annual]	600	500
Supervision & Salaries [Annual]	1200	1200
Driver wages per hour	3	3
Cost of petrol per gallon	3	3
Maintenance charges per miles	1.65	2.00
Miles run per gallon	20 miles	15 miles
Tyre allocation per mile	0.80	0.60
Estimated life of the vehicle [In miles]	100000	75000

You are to charge interest on Cost of Vehicles at 5 % per annum. The vehicles run 20 miles per hour on an average.

Q.5 The output from process X Totaled 2500 units. It was considered that 200 units were on abnormal loss. Normal loss allowed was 10 %. The other information are given below. 15

Material	@ Rs. 5 Per Unit
Labour	Rs. 4000
Overhead	Rs. 3350
Wastage	Rs. 2.50
Realised	Per unit

You are required to prepare Process Account and Abnormal Loss Account.

Q.6 Write a Method of Reconciliation and prepare Performa. 15

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Q.7 Write short notes [any three] 15

1) Process Costing
2) Abnormal Loss
3) Contract Costing
4) Operating Costing
5) Unit of Cost

62.50
+250

1250
1250

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Total No. of Printed Pages: 04 C-3041

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3041
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
B. Com S. Y (Sem-III)
Examination November/December- 2022
Corporate Account-I- III

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
1. Q. 1 is compulsory
2. Attempt any four questions from Q. 2 to Q. 7.
3. Use of calculator is allowed

Q. 1 A) Select the most appropriate answer: 05

1) Pre profit is ___________
   a) Before in corporation b) After incorporation
   c) Middle incorporation d) None of these

2) Trading account consists _______
   a) Profit & loss App. A/C b) Profit & loss A/c c) Reserve fund d) A & B

3) _________ is debited in case of issue of debenture.
   a) Bank A/C b) Discount A/C c) Premium A/C d) Capital A/C

4) Premium is given on ________
   a) Issue of shares b) Issue of debenture c) Redemption of debenture d) All

5) Redemption is done by using ________
   a) Fresh issue b) Out of profit c) A & B d) None of these

B) Answer the following question in one sentence each. 05
   1) What is redemption
   2) What is capital profit?
   3) What is pre incorporation?
   4) What is preference share?
   5) What is debenture?

C) Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentence: 05
   1) D. E. E. stands for ___________
   2) Total types of debentures _______
   3) If credit sides are more than debit side of trading account. It is called___________
   4) Net gain is created on ___________
   5) Pro-rata allotment is on___________.

D) State the following statements are whether true or false: 05
   1) Pro-rata allotment is on under subscription.
   2) Sinking fund is created to repayment of debenture holder.
   3) Interest on capital is taken as post incorporation.
   4) Forfeited shares are reissued.

5) Time ratio is taken for office administrative expenses.

Q. 2 Following is the balance sheet of Sindhu co. ltd. As 31st Dec. 2018. 15

Dr. Cr.

Labilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share capital: 3000 equity share of ₹ 100 each	3,00,000	Sundry Assets cash at Banks	5,70,000 1,00,000
2,000 6% Redeemable preference shares of ₹100 each	2,00,000		
Share premium	40,000		
Profit & loss A/C	1,10,000		
Sundry creditor	20,000		
	6,70,000		6,70,000

The company decided-

1) To redeem the preference shares at a premium of 2 %
2) To issue 1,500 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each at par and to use the proceeds for redemption.
3) To use the profits of the company for the balance of the amount required for redemption.
Pass journal entries and prepare the balance sheet immediately after redemption

Q. 3 The following is the trial balance of sunlight company ltd. As on 31st December 2018. 15

Trial Balance
As on 31st December. 2018

Debit Balance	₹	Credit Balance	₹
Building	60,000	Fully paid	
Machinery	70,000	Share capital	1,00,000
Motor	35,000	Sales	1,10,000
Cash	3,000	Sundry creditors	11,000
Traveling Exp.	4,000	Commission	4,000
Discount	2,000	Bank overdraft	15,000
Bank Interest	500	Profit & loss A/C	25,000
Salaries	20,500	(1-1-2018)	
Sundry Debtors	10,000		
Interim Dividend	6,000		
Audit fees	2,000		
Director's –			
Remuneration	3,000		
Repairs	2,000		
Wages	7,500		
Opening stock	6,500		
Purchase	30,000		
Printing & stationary	3,000		
	2,65,000		2,65,000

Adjustment:

1) Closing stock on 31st December, 2018 was ₹ 8,000
2) Charge Depreciation on Machinery by ₹ 3,000 and on motor by ₹ 700
3) Outstanding wages ₹ 1,500
4) Directors declare a final dividend at 20% on paid up capital.
5) Create a reserve for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors

The Authorized capital of the company was ₹ 3,00,000 divided into 3000 Equity shares.

Prepare the final Account of the company for the year ending 31st December, 2018.

Q.4 Mahindra Trading company ltd. Issued 3,000 shares of ₹ 20 each at a premium of ₹ 5 per share. 15

The amount was payable as follows:

On Application ₹ 5
On allotment ₹ 10 (including pre.)
On first & second call ₹ 10

The company received application for 2000 shares. All Applications were accepted
The directors made first & second call and collected the exception of 300 shares.

Expenses issue of share amounted to ₹ 400.

Pass Journal Entries and show Balance sheet.

Q.5 On 1st April 2013 the ABC ltd. Issued Debentures for ₹ 5,00,000. Redeemable at par on 1st April 2018. It was decided to establish a sinking fund for the purpose of redemption. 15

Show the ledger Accounts to each 5% interest net and that the amount annually set a side is ₹ 90,415. Prepare Debenture redemption fund A/C and Debenture redemption fund investment A/C.

Q.6 The Ashoka Industry Limited was Incorporated on 1st may 2019, to take over, the business from 1st January 2019. 15

The profit & loss account of the Ashoka Industry Ltd for the year ended 31st December 2019, was as follows.

Dr. Cr.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries	43,200	By Gross Profit	1,86,000
To Rent & Taxes	14,400		
To Insurance	3,600		
To Electricity charge	2,880		
To Directors fees	3,600		
To Auditors fees	1,920		
To commission	7,200		
To Advertisement	4,800		
To Discount	4,200		
To office Exp.	9,000		
To carriage	3,600		
To Bank charges	1,800		
To preliminary Expenses	7,800		
To Bad Debts	2,400		
To Interest on loan	3,600		
To net profit	72,000		
	1,86,000		1,86,000

The total Turnover for the year 31st December, 2019 was ₹6,00,000 Divided into ₹ 2,40,000. For the period up to 1st May, 2019 and ₹ 3,60,000 for the remaining period Ascertain the profit earned in the pre and post incorporation periods.

Q.7 Short notes (Attempt any three) 15

1) Capital profit
2) Calls in arrears
3) Profit prior to incorporation
4) Source of Redemption
5) Issue of shares.

Q.3 Explain Registration procedure under Goods and service Tax (GST)? 15
वस्तू व सेवाकर (जी.एस.टी.) नुसार नोंदणी प्रक्रिया लिहा?

Q.4 Post the following transactions in ledger Accounts and find out GST liability. 15

1. Purchase of Goods Rs. 70,000 within state (AST 18%) paid by cheque.
2. Purchase of Goods Rs. 80,000 within State (GST12%) paid by cheque.
3. Sale of Goods for Rs. 50,000 within State (GST 18%) cheque Received.
4. Sale of Goods for Rs. 60,000 within State (AST 18%) cheque Received.
5. Sale of Goods for Rs. 1,00,000 within State (AST 12%) Cheque Received.

Q.5 Record the following Transactions in GST Invoice and calculate GST? 15

Yash Company Ltd. MIDC Road, New Market yard, Pune (Maharashtra) supply of following services to Kalash Company Ltd. East MIDC Mumbai (Maharashtra)

1. Labour charges of Rs. 30,000 (SAC Code 3250) CAST 12%)
2. Services Rs. 80,000 (SAC Code 3540) (GST 18%)
3. Discount Rs. 4000 (From taxable services RS. 80,000 and not from labour charges).
4. Date of Invoice 24 Augest, 2019.
5. Invoice number 345 A18.
6. seller's ASTIN: 27 AA CCA 4245K2ZR
7. Customer's GSTIN: 27AAADE 573P3XS
8. Supplier's PAN: AACCA 4245K prepare the supply Tax invoice.

Q.6 From the following Transactions take Input Tax Credit (ITC) and Find out GST liability? 15

1. Purchase of Goods for RS. 60,000 from other state GST Rate 12%
2. Sales of Goods. For RS. 80,000 locally GST rate 18%.
3. Purchase of Goods for RS. 40,000 Within state GST late 5%%
4. Purchase of Goods for RS. 50,000 other state GST rate 12%
5. Purchase of Goods for RS. 60,000 within state AST &ate 18%.
6. Sale Goods for RS. 70,000 within State GST Rate 12%.
7. Sale of Goods RS. 80,000 other State GST Rate 5%.
8. Sale of Goods RS. 40,000 other State GST Rate 12%
9. Sale of Goods RS. 50,000 within State GST Rate 18%.
10. purchase of Goods Rs.40,000 within state GST Rate 12%

Q.7 Write short Notes (Any 3) 15

a) Business
b) Goods
c) Input Tax Credit
d) Electronic Cash Ledger and Electronic credit Ledger.

टीपा लिहा (कोणत्याही ३)

अ) व्यापार
ब) वस्तु
क) इनपुट टॅक्स क्रेडीट
ड) इलेक्ट्रोनिक कॅश लेजर व इलेक्ट्रोनिक क्रेडीट लेजर

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ब) एका वाक्यात उत्तर लिहा. 05

1) परराज्य पुरवठा म्हणजे काय ?
2) पुरवठा म्हणजे काय?
3) राज्यअंतर्गत करदेय वस्तू खरेदी साठी जरनल एन्ट्री लिहा ?
4) जी. एस. टी. च्या संदर्भात वस्तू खरेदीवर दिलेला करच्या क्रेडीट म्हणजे काय ?
5) वस्तू म्हणजे काय ?

(C) Fill in the blanks. (write of Concepts) 05

1) IGST ______
2) GSTIN ______
3) SEZ ____
4) HSN ____
5) SAC _____

क) रिकाम्या जागा मध्ये खालील दिलेल्या संक्षिप्त रूपाचे पूर्ण रूप लिहा. 05

1) आय. जी. एस. टी. ____
2) जी. एस. टी. आय. एन. ____
3) एस. ई. झेड. _____
4) एच. एस. एन. ____
5) एस. ए. सी. _____

(D) state whether True or False 05

1) On Import of Goods IGST is levied.
2) Monthly Return submitted by Composition scheme supplier.
3) Only Registered supplier can collect GST.
4) IGST levied on supply of services from one state to other state.
5) Input tax credit available if goods use for personal purpose.

ड) खालिल विधान हे सत्य किंवा असत्य आहे स्पष्ट करा. 05

1) वस्तू आयात केल्यावर आय. जी. एस. टी. लागतो.
2) कॉम्पोजिशन स्कीम मध्ये प्रत्येक महीन्याला विवरण पत्र भरावा लागतो.
3) फक्त नोंदणीकृत पुरवठादार जी. एस. टी. संकलित करू शकतात.
4) एका राज्यातून दुसर्या राज्यात सेवा पुरवठा केल्या वर आय. जी. एस. टी. लागतो.
5) वस्तूचा वापर व्यक्तिगत कारण करिता केल्याने वस्तु खरेदीवर दिलेला कराच्या क्रेडीट प्राप्त होतो.

Q.2 What is the difference between Direct Tax and Indirect Tax? 15
प्रत्यक्ष कर व अप्रत्यक्ष कर मध्ये फरक स्पष्ट करा?

(अ) खालील दिलेला पैकी योग्य पर्याय निवडा 05

1) राज्यअंतर्गत पुरवठा म्हणजे ____
   अ) भारत बाहेर पुरवठा
   ब) केंन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेश पुरवठा
   क) राज्य मध्ये पुरवठा
   ड) दुसऱ्या राज्यात पुरवठा

2) करमुक्त वस्तू एका राज्यातून केंन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेश मध्ये पुरवठा केल्यास ____ लागतो
   अ) सी. जी. एस. बी. टी. व एस. जी. एस. टी.
   ब) एस. जी. एस. टी. व. आय. जी. एस. टी.
   क) सी. जी. एस. टी. व यू. टी. जी. एस. टी.
   ड) जी. एस. टी. नाही

3) अप्रत्यक्ष कर लागतो ______
   अ) व्यक्तीला
   ब) वस्तू व सेवा कर
   क) दोन्ही (अ) व (ब)
   ड) एकही नाही

4) सी. जी. एस. टी. वर इनपुट टॅक्स क्रेडीट म्हणजे ____
   अ) एस. जी. एस. टी. व सी. जी. एस. टी.
   ब) एस. जी. एस. टी. व आय. जी. एस. टी.
   क) सी.जी. एस. टी. व आय. जी. एस. टी.
   ड) आय. जी. एस. टी., एस. जी. एस. टी. व सी. जी. एस. टी.

5) बाह्य पुरवठा ची माहिती याचात दिलेली असते ____
   अ) बिल
   ब) क्रेडीट नोट व डेबिट नोट
   क) दुरुस्त बिल
   ड) सर्व

(B) Answer the following questions in one sentence. 05

1) What is interstate supply?
2) What is supply?
3) What is the Journal entry of Taxable Goods purchase within state?
4) What is ITC in relation to GST?
5) What is Goods?

Total No. of Printed Pages: 5

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3059
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B. Com S.Y (Sem-III)
Examination November/December- 2022
GST Account-I -VI

[Time: 03:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks:80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
1) Q. 1 is compulsory
2) solve any four questions from questions 2 to 7

Q.1 Answer the following Questions. 05

(A) Choose an Appropriate Alternative from the following.

1) Intra state supply means ______
a) Supply outside India.
b) Supply to Union Territory.
c) Supply within state.
d) Supply to other state.

2) If Tax free goods supply from one state to Union Territory then _____ levied.
a) CAST and SAST
b) SAST and UTGST
c) CAST and UTAST
d) GST Not.

3) Indirect tax is levied on _____
a) person
b) Goods and services.
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None

4) Input Tax credit in relation to CAST means
a) SAST and cast
b) SAST and IGST
c) CAST and IGST
d) IAST, SAST and CAST

5) Details of outward supplies shall include in ___
a) Invoice
b) credit note and Debit note
c) Revised Invoice
d) All of these.

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Total No. of Printed Pages: 4

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3039
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com F.Y (Sem-I)
Examination November/December- 2022
Financial Accounting - I

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks:80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
1) Question No 1 is compulsory
2) Attempt any four questions from Q.2 to Q.7
3) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q.1 Select the most appropriate answer: 05

1) List of balances in all accounts in ledger is called----------

a) Balance sheet b) Profit and Loss Account c) Trading account d) Trial balance

2) Under the installment system the risk of loss is borne by ---------

a) Buyer b) Hirer c) Hirer Vendor d) Debtors

3) Single entry system is --------

a) Not a systematic account b) Correct method of account

c) Scientific method of account d) All of the above

4) Good will is ----------assets

a) Current Assets b) Fixed assets c) Intangible assets d) All of the above

5) Gross loss transferred to --------

a) Profit and loss account b) Balance sheet c) Trading Account d) All of the above

B] Answer the following questions 05

1) What is Trial Balance?
2) What is the Bad debts provision?
3) What is Gross profit?
4) What do you mean by net profit?
5) Why is trading account prepared?

C] Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences. 05

1) Credit balance of the profit and loss account is ------------
2) Opening stock is entered in a trading account on the ---------side
3) Land and Building is ----------Assets
4) List of balances of all the account in ledger is called ---------
5) Gross profit is transferred to --------

BA6F8EC5B5644EA700D25DC4DA16F9F8

D] State the following statements are whether true or false: 05

1) An amount of net profit is added to the capital.
2) All indirect expenses are debited to trading account.
3) Capital account is a personal account.
4) Machinery is a fixed assets
5) Final accounts are prepared on the basis of Trial Balance.

Q.2 Following is the Trial balance of Mr. Ram Traders as on 31 March 2018, prepare Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on date. 15

Trial Balance

Particular	Debit (Rs)	Credit (Rs)
Capital		1,25,500
Sales		1,15,000
Rent		3,500
Building	80,000	
Computer table	10,000	
Computer	40,000	
Travelling Exp.	4,000	
Printing & Stationery	3,000	
Computer repairs	900	
Salaries	15,000	
Debtors	9,600	
Motor car	37,000	
Creditors		9,000
Bank Overdraft		12,000
Bad debts	1,500	
Wages	7,000	
Opening stock	7,000	
Purchase	30,000	
Carriage inward	2,000	
Cash in Hand	1,000	
Cash at bank	5,000	
Discount	4,000	
Drawings	5,000	
Advertising	3,000	
	2,65,000	2,65,000

Adjustment: -

1) Wages are outstanding for Rs. 1000/-
2) Depreciation computer by Rs. 2000/- and motorcar by Rs. 600/-
3) Closing stock Rs. 10,000/-
4) R.D.D 5% on debtors
5) Outstanding salary Rs.3000/-

Q.3 On 1st January, 2016 the Asian Ltd, acquired a lease hold property for Rs. 50,000 for a period of three years. The company decided to provide for its replacement by setting up a depreciation fund. The expected rate of interest on investment is 10% p.a. the sinking fund table shows that an annual payment of Rs 0-30211 at 10% p.a compound interest will amount to Rs 1 in 3 years. 15

On 31st December, 2018 the investments were sold at book value

Prepare: -

1) Depreciation fund account
2) Depreciation fund investment account
3) Leasehold property account

Q.4 Shoba Brother purchased machinery from Crompton Ltd. on instalment system on 1st. January, 2016. The cash price of the machinery was Rs 70.000. Rs 10,000 were paid on signing the agreement and the balance in annual instalments of Rs 20,000 plus interest at 12% per annum. 15

Shoba Brothers charged depreciations at 20% per annum on written down value

Prepare: -

1) Machinery account
2) Crompton Ltd Account
3) Interest suspense account in the books of Shoba Brothers

Q.5 Rajesh mining company took a coal field on lease from Bose brothers from 1st, January 2015. Royalty was at Rs 2 per ton of coal taken out. Minimum rent was Rs 20,000 per year. Short workings were to be recovered within the first four years of the contract. The coal taken out during the first four was as follows. 15

Year	Tons
2015	4000
2016	7000
2017	11,000
2018	17,000

Prepare journal entries in the books of Rajesh mining comp.

Q.6 Explain the meaning and concept of hire purchase system and difference between hire-purchase system and instalment payments system. 15

Q.7 Write short notes (any three) 15

1) Accounting cycle
2) Profit and loss account
3) Fixed installment method
4) Asset accrual method
5) Bad debts (Debtors)

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2/12

C-3

Total No. of Printed Pages: 4

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3051
FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT
B.Com F.Y. (Sem-I)
Examination November/December- 2022
Business & Industrial Economics-I

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
i) Q. No. 1 is compulsory.
ii) solve any four questions form Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 7.
i) प्रश्न क्र. १ अनिवार्य आहे.
ii) प्रश्न क्र. २ ते प्रश्न क्र. ७ यापैकी कोणतेही ४ प्रश्न सोडवा.

Q.1 A) choose the appropriate alternative from the given multiple choices.
अ) खालील बहुपर्यायांपैकी योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

1. ___________ is that part of the subject which deals with study of particular firms.
   a) Micro-economics b) Macro-economics c) Economics d) None

१. ___________ म्हणजे एका विशिष्ट उद्योगसंस्थेचा अभ्यास होय.
   अ) सुक्ष्म-अर्थशास्त्र ब) स्थुल-अर्थशास्त्र क) अर्थशास्त्र ड) या पैकी एकही नाही

2. Elasticity of Demand = ___________
   a) $\frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{\text{Percentage change in price}}$ b) $\frac{\text{Percentage change in price}}{\text{Percentage change in demand}}$

   c) $\frac{\text{Percentage change in supply}}{\text{Percentage change in demand}}$ d) $\frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{\text{Percentage change in supply}}$

२. मागणीची लवचिकता=
   अ) $\frac{\text{मागणीतील शेकडा बदल}}{\text{किमतीतील शेकडा बदल}}$ ब) $\frac{\text{किमतीतील शेकडा बदल}}{\text{मागणीतील शेकडा बदल}}$

   क) $\frac{\text{पुरवठ्यातील शेकडा बदल}}{\text{मागणीतील शेकडा बदल}}$ ड) $\frac{\text{मागणीतील शेकडा बदल}}{\text{पुरवठ्यातील शेकडा बदल}}$

3. Monopoly means __________
   a) Single seller single buyer b) Single seller large buyer
   c) Many seller many buyer d) Many seller single buyer

३. मक्तेदारी म्हणजे ____________
अ) एकच विक्रेता एकच ग्राहक
ब) एकच विक्रेता असंख्य ग्राहक
क) अनेक विक्रेते अनेक ग्राहक
ड) अनेक विक्रेते एकच ग्राहक

4. Liquidity preference theory of Interest was proposed by __________
a) Lord Keynes b) Edgeworth c) Dr. Marshal d) Adam Smith

४. व्याजाचा रोकड प्राधान्य प्रवृत्तीचा सिद्धांत __________ यांनी मांडला.
अ) लॉर्ड किन्स ब) एजवर्थ क) डॉ. मार्शल ड) ॲडम स्मिथ

5. An indifference curve always slopes __________ from left to right.
a) Downward b) Upward c) North-West d) South-East

५. समवृत्ती वक्र हा नेहमी डावीकडून उजवीकडे __________ दिशेने घसरत जाणारा असतो.
अ) खालच्या ब) वरच्या क) उत्तर-पश्चिम ड) दक्षिण-पूर्व

B) write the answer of the following questions in one sentence
ब) खालील प्रश्नांची एका वाक्यात उत्तरे द्या.

1. Who is the father of economics?
अर्थशास्त्राचे जनक कोणास म्हणतात?
2. What is market?
बाजारपेठ म्हणजे काय?
3. Give full form of BSE
BSE चे पूर्ण रूप लिहा.
4. What is consumer equilibrium?
उपभोक्ता संतुलन म्हणजे काय?
5. State the factors of production.
उत्पादनाचे घटक नमूद करा.

C) Fill in the blanks.
क) रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

1. The book 'Principles of Economics' is written by __________
'अर्थशास्त्राची मुलतत्वे' हे पुस्तक __________ यांनी लिहिले.

2. Indifference curves never __________ each other
समवृत्ती वक्र एकमेकांना कधीही __________ नाहीत.

3. Different-Market structures affect the ________ of buyers & sellers
विविध बाजारपेठ संरचना उपभोक्ता व विक्रेता यांच्या __________ वर परिणाम करतात.

4. Liquidity preference theory ________ is price for money.
रोखता प्राधान्य सिद्धांत असे सांगतो कि ________ हि पैशाची किंमत होय.

5. When the change in price of one commodity changes ________ of other commodity, it is called cross elasticity of demand.
एका वस्तूच्या किमतीत बदल झाल्यास दुसऱ्या वस्तूच्या ________ मध्ये बदल होण्याच्या क्रियेला मागणीची तिरकस लवचिकता म्हणतात.

D) State whether following statements are true on false.
ड) खालील विधाने चूक किंवा बरोबर आहेत ते सांगा.

1. Alfred Marshal is father of Economics
अर्थशास्त्राचे जनक हे अल्फ्रेड मार्शल होय.
2. Indifference curve Analysis is study of consumer behaviour
समवृत्ती वक्र विश्लेषण हे उपभोक्ता वर्तणुकीचा अभ्यास होय.
3. Cross elasticity of demand is between complementary products.
मागणीची लवचिकता ही पूरक वस्तूंमध्ये आढळते.
4. Duopoly is single seller
द्वयाधिकार म्हणजे एकल विक्रेता
5. Interest is earned from labour
व्याज ही श्रमावरील कमाई होय.

Q.2 Explain the concept and importance of Micro-economics and Macro-economics.
सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र आणि स्थूल अर्थशास्त्र यांची संकल्पना आणि महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Q.3 Give meaning of Indifference Curve. Explain properties of Indifference Curves.
समवृत्ती वक्राचा अर्थ द्या. समवृत्ती वक्रांची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.

Q.4 Explain the concept and importance of Income elasticity and cross elasticity of demand.
मागणीच्या उत्पन्न लवचिकतेची आणि तिरकस लवचिकतेची संकल्पना आणि महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Q.5 Discuss the objectives and role of Securities & Exchange Board of India.
भारतीय प्रतिभूती आणि विनिमय मंडळाच्या उद्दिष्टांची आणि भूमिकेची चर्चा करा.

Q.6 How is wage-rate determined under perfect competition? Explain. 15
पूर्ण स्पर्धेत मजुरी दराचे निर्धारण कसे केले जाते? स्पष्ट करा.

Q.7 Write short notes: [Any three] 15
थोडक्यात टीपा लिहा: [कोणतेही तीन]

(i) Factors of Production
उत्पादनाचे घटक

(ii) Demand forecasting
मागणीचा अंदाज

(iii) Objectives of Business Firm.
उद्योग संस्थेची उद्दिष्ट्ये

(iv) Interest
व्याज

(v) Perfect Competition
पूर्ण स्पर्धा

Total No. of Printed Pages: 3

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3048
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
B.Com F.Y (Sem-II)
Examination November/December- 2022
Business Mathematics & Statistics-II

[Time: 03:00 Hours] **[Max.Marks:80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
i) Question No. 1 is compulsory
ii) Solve any 4 Questions from Question No. 2 to 7.
iii) Use of log table and calculator is allowed.

Q.1 (A) Select the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given below [one mark each]:- 05

i) $a^x = M$ is said to be in the _____ Form
a) log form b) exponential form c) square form d) none of these

ii) When the values of given two variables increase or decrease in the same direction the correlation is said as........
a) positive b) Negative c) No relationship d) none of these

iii) The objective of regression analysis is to study the nature of relationship and -----
a) Estimation b) degree of relationship c) Comparative study d) none of these

iv) The degree of uncertainty can be measured numerically called as ------
a) Science of uncertainty b) logic c) Probability d) none of these.

v) A device to measure change is called as _____
a) Index Number b) correlation c) Regression d) none of these

(B) Answer the following questions in one sentence each (one mark each):- 05

i) Define common Logarithms.
ii) Define simple correlation.
iii) Write down the two regression equations.
iv) What is an event?
v) What is base year? 05

(C) Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences (one mark each):-

i) If the base is 10 the logarithms is called as _____
ii) The value of Co-efficient of Correlation lies between ___
iii) There are _____ regression lines.

iv) Index Numbers is a ____ type of average

v) The result of a random experiment is called an ____ 05

(D) state whether the following statements are True or False (one mark each):-

i) if the base is 'e' or 2-71828 then it is called as natural logarithms

ii) If two variables are independent then they are Called correlated.

iii) $(y - \bar{y}) = b_{yx}\,(x - \bar{x})$ is regression equation of y on x

iv) Index Numbers are called barometers of economic Change

v) Mutually exclusive events are independent also

Q.2 Simplify by using Log Table. 15

$$\frac{(62.52)^2 \times \sqrt{30.47}}{3.57 \times 4.37}$$

Q.3 calculate Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation from the following 15

x	y
28	18
27	20
28	22
28	27
29	21
30	29
31	27
33	29
35	28
36	29

(Use 30 & 29 as assumed mean for x & y series respectively)

Q.4 From the following data obtain the two regression equation by taking deviation from the actual means of 'x' and 'y' Series 15

'x' Series	'y' Series
2	5
4	7
6	9
8	8
10	11

Q.5 Find the Laspeyre's and Paasche's Price Index Numbers from the following data. 15

Commodity	Base year		Current year	
	Price	Qty	Price	Qty
A	12	21	18	21
B	06	15	09	12
C	09	12	15	15
D	18	06	24	09

Q.6 From a bag containing 5 Black and 4 Red balls, a draw of 3 balls is made. What is the probability that is 15

i) All the balls drawn are Black.
ii) All the balls drown are Red.

Q.7 Write a short notes (Any three) 15

1. Procedure to Find out log values.
2. Rank correlation.
3. Simple and multiple Regression.
4. Types of Index number.
5. Law of Probability.

Total No. of Printed Pages: 4

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3047
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
B.Com S.Y (Sem-III)
Examination November/December- 2022
Cost Account-I - IV

[Time: 03:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
(1) Q. 1 is compulsory.
(2) Attempt any Four questions from Q.2 to Q.7
(3) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q.1 A) Select the most appropriate answer. 5

1) Cost accounting mainly helps the management in......
   a) Earning extra profits.
   b) Providing information to management.
   c) Fixing prices of the products.
   d) All of the above.

2) In a period of rising prices, the Following inventory method would result in the lowest cost of material used...........
   a) Weighted average method.
   b) Simple average method.
   c) First -in First - out method.
   d) Last-in first - out method.

3) Which of the following methods of remuneration is most likely to give. Stability of labour cost of the employers.
   a) Straight piece Work.
   b) Premium bonus scheme.
   c) Measured day work.
   d) Group bonus scheme.

4) Which of the following methods as apportionment is most suitable for allocating the rent of building between Cost centers _____.
   a) Number of employees.
   b) Machine hours.
   c) Kilowatt hours.
   d) Floor area.

5) Which of the following is not a Component of prime cost......
   a) Direct materials.
   b) Direct labour.
   c) Direct expenses.
   d) Overhead.

B) Answers the following questions in one sentence each. 5

1) What is prime cost?
2) What is overheads?
3) What is time rate System?
4) What is Taylor, Differential piece work System
5) what is weighted average Rate System

C) Fill in the blanks and rewrite the 5

1) Sentences material + Indirect Labour +.......... = Overheads
2) Factory cost + administration overheads =..........
3) Bin Card is maintained by......
4) In........ method of pricing Closing Stock is valued at the oldest price paid.
5) Differential piece gate System provides for higher Wages to --------.Workers.

D) State the following statements are whether True or False. 5

1) Cost accounting is a branch of Financial accounting
2) Main purpose of cost accounting is to maximize profit.
3) Simple average method of pricing is a more scientific method they weighted average method.
4) In LIFO method, closing stock is valued at oldest prices of materials in stock.
5) Salary paid to Factory Supervisor is indirect wages.

Q.2 Explain the one elements of costs? 15

Q.3 The following transactions occur in the purchase and issue of a materials. 15

(1) 02, January - 2019
Purchased 4000 units @ RS.4 -00 per unit.
(2) 20, January - 2019
Purchased 500 units @ RS. 5-00 per unit.
(3) 05 February - 2019
Issued, 2000 units.
(4) 10 February - 2019
Purchased 6000 units RS.6-00 per units.
(5) 12 February - 2019
Issued 4000 units.
(6) 02, march - 2019
Issued 1000 units.
(7) 05, march - 2019
Issued 2000 units.
(8) 15, march - 2019
Purchased 4500 units @ RS. 5.50 Per unit.

(9) 20, march - 2019
Issued 3000 units.

From the above, prepare a store ledger account.

(a) By adopting FIFO method of charging material issued.

and.

(b) By adopting the LIFO method. What would be the value of stock in hand at the end of period according to each of these two methods?

Q.4 During first week of April, 2019 the work man Mr. Sanket manufactured 300 articles. He receives wages for a guaranteed 48 hours week at the rate of Rs.4 per hour. The estimated time to produce one article is 10 minutes and under incentive scheme the time allowed is increased by 20% 15

Calculate his gross wages according to –

(1) Piece Work with a guaranteed weekly wage.
(2) Rowan premium Bonus.
(3) Halsey premium Bonus 5D% workman.

Q.5 The New Enterprises Ltd. has production Deportments x, y and z and two Service Departments E & F. The Following Figures are. Extracted from the records of the company. 15

Rates and rates	RS. 5000
General lighting	600
Indirect wages	1500
power	1500
Depreciation of machinery	10,000
Sundries	10,000

The following further details are available.

	Total	x	y	z	E.	F.
Floor space [sq. ft]	10,000	2000	2500	3000	2000	500
Light Points	60	10	15	20	10	5
Direct wages [RS.]	10,000	3000	2000	3000	1500	500
H.P. of machines	150	60	30	50	10	–
Value of machinery [RS.]	250,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Working hours	–	6226	2028	4066	–	–

The expenses of E and F. are allocated as follows –

	x	y	z	E.	F.
E.	20%	30%	40%	–	10%
F.	40%	20%	30%	10%	–

What is the total cost of article if its raw material cost. Is Rs.50 labour cost RS. 30 and it passes through departments, x & y & z For, 4, 5 and 3 hours respectively.

Q.6 Compute the machine Hour Rate from the following data. 15

	RS.
cost of machine	100,000
Installation charges	10,000
Rent and Rates for the Shop per month	200
Estimated scrap value for after the expiry of its life [15 years.]	5000
General Lighting for the shop per month	300
Insurance premium for the machine per annum	960
Repairs and maintenance expenses per annum	1000
power Consumption - 10 units per hour	–
Rate of power per 10 units Estimated working hours per annum –2200	20
This includes setting up time of 200 hours	–
Shop Supervisor, 5 Salary p. month GPD	600

The machine occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total area of the shop. The Supervisor is expected to devote $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his time for supervising the machine.

Q.7 Write Short notes. [Any tree] 15

(1) objectives of cost accounting
(2) Selling and distribution Overheads.
(3) Economic order quantity [EDq]
(4) Bin Card.
(5) Perpetual / inventory system.

Total No. of Printed Pages:5

SUBJECT CODE NO:- C-3054
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
B.Com. F. Y (Sem-II)
Examination November/December- 2022
Business Organization and Management

[Time: 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 80]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B
1. Q. No. 1 is compulsory
2. Solve any 4 questions from 2 to 7.

Q. 1 A) Multiple choice questions. 05

बहूपर्यायी प्रश्न

1. What is the basic function of management in respect of future management action spring?
   व्यवस्थापनाच्या कोणत्या मुल कार्यातून व्यवस्थापनाच्या भाविकृतीचे प्रगटीकरण होते?
   a) Organising संघटन b) Planning नियोजन c) Directing दिशादर्शन d) Controlling नियंत्रण

2. Financial management is a part of ________.
   वित्त व्यवस्थापन हा ________ चा भाग आहे
   a) Business management व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापन
   b) Financial Accounting वित्त लेखाकर्मा
   c) Management accounting लेखाकर्म व्यवस्थापन
   d) Human Resource management मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन

3. Motivation is basically a ________
   अभिप्रेरण ही मुलत: ________ आहे
   a) sociological process समाजशास्त्रीय प्रक्रिया
   b) Physiological process शरीरशास्त्रीय प्रक्रिया
   c) psychological process मानसशास्त्रीय प्रक्रिया
   d) intellectual process. बौद्धिक प्रक्रिया

4. Which of the following describes e-commerce.
   ई-कॉमर्स चे खालीलपैकी कोणते वर्णन आहे?
   a) Doing Business electronically इलेक्ट्रोनिक पद्धतीने व्यवसाय करणे
   b) Doing business व्यवसाय करणे
   c) Sale of goods वस्तूंची विक्री
   d) All of the above वरील सर्व

5. The two factor theory is based on which factors?
   दोन घटक सिद्धांत कोणत्या कारणावर आधारित आहे.
   a) Hygiene and behawioural स्वच्छता आणि वर्तणूक
   b) Safety and self-esteem सुरक्षितता आणि आत्मविश्वास
   c) Self-actualization and status quotient स्व-वास्तविकता आणि स्थितीतील घटक
   d) None of the above वरीलपैकी कोणतेच नाही.

B) Fill in the blanks. 05

रिकाम्या जागा भरा.

1. The head of the joint Hindu family business is called________.
   संयुक्त हिंदू कुटुंब व्यवसायाच्या प्रमुखाला ________ म्हटले जाते.

2. Motivation are two kinds.
   ________ या दोन प्रकारचे अभिप्रेरण असते.

3. ________ is the father of the need theory.
   ________ हा गरज सिद्धांताचा पिता आहे.

4. What is the limit of members in case of a private company?
   खाजगी कंपनीच्या बाबतीत सदस्यांची मर्यादा ______ इतकी आहे?

5. SEBI was established in the __________ year.
सेबीची स्थापना _______ या वर्षी झाली.

C) Answer in one sentence. 05
एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

1) SEBI stands for.
सेबीचे विस्तारित रूप काय आहे?

2) What is centralization?
केंद्रीकरण म्हणजे काय?

3) What is partnership?
भागीदारी म्हणजे काय?

4) What is social responsibility?
सामाजिक जबाबदारी म्हणजे काय?

5) What is planning?
नियोजन म्हणजे काय?

D) True Or false. 05
चूक की बरोबर

1) Headquarter of SEBI is located at new Delhi.
सेबीचे मुख्य कार्यालय दिल्ली येथे आहे.

2) Managers when plan, organize, lead and control are called decision makers.
व्यवस्थापक जेव्हा योजना , संघटन, नेतृत्व आणि नियंत्रण कार्य करतो तेव्हा त्यांना निर्णय निर्माते असे म्हणतात.

3) Leadership is both an individual characteristic and process.
नेतृत्व ही एक वैयक्तिक वैशिष्ट्य आणि प्रक्रिया आहे.

4) Strategic planning is usually carried out by top management
सामरिक (रणनीतिक) नियोजन सहसा उच्च व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे केले जाते.

5) The four P[s] in marketing are product, place, price and promotion.
वस्तु, ठिकाण, किंमत, आणि वाढ हे मार्केटिंग मिक्सचे चार पी आहेत.

Q. 2 What is E-commerce? Describe its merits and demerits: 15
ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे काय? ई-कॉमर्सचे फायदे आणि तोटे स्पष्ट करा.

Q. 3 What is joint Hindu family firm? Explain its characteristics. 15
संयुक्त हिंदू कुटुंब व्यवसाय म्हणजे काय? संयुक्त हिंदू कुटुंबाचे वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.

Q.4 What is control? Explain its process. 15
नियंत्रण म्हणजे काय? नियंत्रणाची प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा.

Q.5 What is planning? Explain importance of planning. 15
नियोजन म्हणजे काय? नियोजनाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Q.6 Explain the role of SEBI? 15
सेबीची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.

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B.Com F.Y. (Sem-II)
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IT Application & Business

[Time: 2:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks:50]**

N.B "Please check whether you have got the right question paper"

1) Q. No. I is compulsory
2) Attempt any three from Q.2 to Q.6

Q.1 A) Fill in the Blanks: 04

1) -------------Communication saves time.
2) -------------is an appropriate closing Phrase for a business letter.
3) The general purpose of Communicating through email. is -------------
4) A ----------------is a software program that runs on a networked computer.

B) Multiple choice Questions 04

1) Web browsers request pages from web servers by using a ____
   a) URL
   b) Encoding
   c) character
   d) Tag

2) Search Engine is used for ____
   a) Search Document
   b) Search Videos
   c) Download Software
   d) All of the above

3) Which of these must be avoided in any presentation?

   a) Proper grammar

   b) complex words

   c) short sentence

   d) clear voice

4) Which is the most popular Search engine?

   a) Firefox

   b) Yahoo

   c) Bing

   d) Google

Q.2 What do you mean by communication? Explain in detail the barriers of communication. 14

Q.3 What is Business Correspondence? Explain the features of Business Letter. 14

Q.4 Define Internet. Explain the need and types of Network. 14

Q.5 Define E-mail. Explain the importance and types of e-mail. 14

Q.6 write short Note on: 14

1. Social Networking
2. Verbal and Non-verbal Communication.