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Enrol. No. S R H U   Regn. No. D D

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER - 2023

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - III

Course Name: Advanced Accounting - II **Course Code: BCM301**

Time allotted: 03 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

Note: Read all the instructions carefully.

Q.1 Attempt all questions (CO1,2) (2x10 = 20)

a. Write down the items as per list A of Statement of Affairs.
b. Describe rebate on bills discounting.
c. Briefly discuss about statutory reserves.
d. Explain the term absorption with an illustration.
e. Differentiate between transferee and transferor.
f. Explain the term shortworkings.
g. Define the term minimum rent.
h. Name the items transferred to P&L Account in the books of lessee.
i. Briefly explain the term preferential creditors.
j. Briefly explain floating charges.

Q.2 Attempt any five questions (CO3,4) (4x5 = 20)

a. Explain the meaning of royalty with suitable illustrations. Distinguish between royalty and rent.
b. Write down the necessary journal entries in the books of lessee.
c. Discuss the order in which the money realized from assets is distributed by the liquidator.
d. Distinguish between performing and nonperforming assets.
e. Classify the banks on the basis of operations.
f. Explain the concept of purchase consideration.
g. Explain treatment of liquation expenses in case of amalgamation.

Q.3 Attempt any three questions (CO 4,5) (3x10 = 30)

a. On 1 January, 2020 Mr. X the owner of the patent for manufacture of special electrical instrument, granted its use to Mr. Y for 3 years. The conditions of granting the license were: (a) Royalty of 1 Re. per special electrical instrument manufactured will be paid to Mr., subject to minimum rent of Rs. 5000 for the first year, Rs. 6000 for the second year and Rs. 7000 for the third year. (b) Excess of minimum rent over Royalty was allowed to be recouped up to 2022. Mr. Y manufactured the special electrical mixer as under:

YEAR	MIXER MANUFACTURED
2020	8000
2021	10000
2022	16800

You are required to prepare the *Analytical Table* and highlight the *Unrecovered SW* transferred to *P&L*.

Q.4 Atten
a.

b. The following are the statements of *income received* and *income accrued* in respect Performing and Non-Performing Assets of a bank. Ascertain the income to be *recognized* for the 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	**Interest Earned in Rs. Lakhs**	**Interest Received in Rs. Lakhs**
Performing Assets		
Bills Purchased & Discounted	185	145
Cash Credits & Overdrafts	450	355
Term Loans	150	137.5
Non-Performing Assets		
Bills Purchased & Discounted	100	62.5
Cash Credits & Overdrafts	135	65
Term Loans	97.5	55

c. A coal company holds a lease of coal mines for 20 years. According to the lease, the company is to pay Rs. 1.5 per ton with a minimum rent of Rs. 30000 per year. Each year's shortworkings can however be recovered in the *subsequent* two years. In the year of strike, the minimum rent is to be reduced to 50%. The output for six years has been as under:

Year	**Ton**
2012	20000
2013	24000
2014	56000
2016	50000
2017	100000
VI (Strike)	30000

Prepare necessary accounts in the books of lessee including *Analytical Table*.

d. The following information is available in the books of X Bank Ltd. as on 31-3-2016:

Particulars	**Rs.**
Bills discounted during financial year 2015-16	1,37,05,000
Rebate on bills discounted (as at 1-4-2015)	2,21,600
Discount received during the year 2015-16	10,56,650

Details of bills discounted are as follows:

Value of bills(Rs.)	**Due Date**	**Discount Rate (%)**
18,25,000	5/6/2016	12
50,00,000	12/6/2016	12
28,20,000	25/06/2016	14
40,60,000	6/7/2016	16

Compute:

a) Total Rebate on Bills Discounted

b) Total Income from Interest and Discount for the year.

Q.4 Attempt any two questions (CO 5,6) (2x15 = 30)

a. XYZ Ltd. resolved on 31st March, 2021 that the company be wound up voluntarily. The following was the trial balance extracted from its books as on that date:

	Dr.	Cr.
Property, plant and equipment	200000	
Inventory	120000	
Book debts	240000	
Cash in hand	40000	
Profit and loss A/c (Dr. balance)	300000	
1,000, 6% Pref. Shares of ` 100 each, fully paid		100000
2,000 Equity shares of ` 100 each, fully paid		200000
2,000 Equity shares of ` 100 each ` 75 paid up		150000
Loan from bank (on security of stock)		100000
Trade Payables		350000
	900000	900000

The assets realized the following amounts (after all costs of realization and liquidator's commission amounting to 5000 paid out of cash in hand).
Property, plant and equipment 168000
Inventory 110000
Trade Receivables 230000
Calls on partly paid shares were made but the amounts due on 200 shares were found to be irrecoverable. You are required to prepare Liquidator's final statement of account.

b. From the following trial balance and the additional information, prepare a Balance Sheet (along with relevant schedules)of WXY Bank Limited as on 31st March, 2021:

	Dr.(in lakhs)	Cr.(in lakhs)
Cash Credits	1218.15	
Cash in Hand	240.23	
Cash with Reserve Bank of India	67.82	
Cash with other Bank	132.81	
Money at call and short notice	315.18	
Gold	82.84	
Government Securities	365.25	
Current Accounts (overdrafts)	42	
Premises	133.55	
Furniture	95.18	
Term Loans	1189.32	
Share Capital (29,70,000 equity shares of 10 each, fully paid-up)		297
Statutory Reserve		346.5
Net Profit for the year (before appropriations)		225
Profit and Loss Account (opening balance)		618
Fixed Deposit Accounts		775.5
Saving Deposit Accounts		675
Current Accounts		780.18
Bills Payable		0.15
Borrowings from other Bank		165
	3882.33	3882.33

Additional Information:

i) Bills for collection Rs. 1810000
ii) Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations Rs. 141200
iii) Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts Rs.55000
iv) Depreciation charged on the premises Rs.110000 and on Furniture Rs. 78000
v) Transfer 25% of the profit to statutory reserve.

c. The balance sheets of X Ltd. and Y Ltd. as at 31st March, 2018 were as follows:

	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity Shares @ Rs 10 each	3000000	1,500,000
General Reserve	40,000	360000
Trade Creditors	200000	90000
	3240000	1950000
ASSETS		
Land and Buildings	1500000	900000
Plant and Machinery	900000	600000
Stock-in-Trade	280000	195000
Trade Debtors	360000	150000
Cash at Bank	200000	105000
	3240000	1950000

X Ltd. agreed to absorb the business of Y Ltd. as at 1-4-2018 on the following terms:

i) X Ltd. would acquire all assets and liabilities of Y Ltd. at book value.
ii) X Ltd., agreed to issue *six* shares of Rs. 10 each for every *five* shares of Y Ltd.
iii) The expenses of absorption amounting Rs. 30,000 were paid by X Ltd.
iv) Method of merger being *pooling interest method.*

You are required to :

i) Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Y Ltd (*Transferor*)
ii) Derive the Purchase Consideration payable by X Ltd.(Transferee)

Prepare the Balance Sheet of X Ltd. after absorption.

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER - 2023

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - III

Course Name: Principles of Marketing **Course Code: BCM304**

Time allotted: 03 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

Note: Read all the instructions carefully.

Q.1 VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – ***Attempt All.*** **(CO1,CO2) (2x10 = 20 Marks)**

a.	What is product mix ?Write its various components	CO1
b.	What is ad agency? Name any three of them.	CO1
c.	How goods are different from services?	CO1
d.	Write a note on propaganda.	CO1
e.	Sales forecasting methods.	CO1
f.	New product development stages.	CO2
g.	Consumer perception.	CO2
h.	Types of family.	CO2
i.	Mass marketing Vs niche marketing.	CO2
j.	Product packaging.	CO2

Q.2 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – ***Attempt any Five..*** **(CO3,CO4) (4x5 = 20 Marks)**

a.	Define PLC, what are various stages of a PLC also tell various characteristics of each stage	CO3
b.	What is marketing communication process? Explain various steps involed in this process?	CO3
c.	What are 7 ps of marketing mix? Explain the relevance of each.	CO3
d.	Differentiate between direct and indirect distribution system with suitable examples.	CO3
e.	What are the main objectives of pricing? Also tell various methods of pricing.	CO4
f.	Define advertising .How a company knows about success and failure of ad campaign?	CO4
g.	What is sale promotion? How many types of sales promotions are there? Explain each of them.	CO4

Q.3 STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – *Attempt any Three..* **(CO4,CO5)** **(3x10 = 30 Marks)**

a. Examine the significance of the "People," "Process," and "Physical Evidence" elements in the extended marketing mix (7Ps). Critique how these elements contribute to enhancing the overall customer experience. Evaluate the role of employee training, service processes, and tangible cues in creating a positive impression on consumers. CO4

b. Evaluate the role of pricing strategies in influencing consumer perceptions and purchasing behavior. Analyze two pricing strategies, such as penetration pricing and skimming pricing, and examine when each strategy is most appropriate. Critique potential challenges companies might face in implementing effective pricing strategies. CO4

c. Critique the effectiveness of an integrated promotion mix in the current digital marketing landscape. Examine how advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and public relations can complement each other to create a cohesive promotional strategy. Provide real-world examples to support your critique. CO5

d. Analyze the impact of psychological factors on consumer buying decision-making. Evaluate how cultural influences and individual differences play a role in shaping consumers' purchasing choices. Provide examples to illustrate your analysis and discuss their implications for marketing strategies. CO5

Q.4 Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – *Attempt any Two.* **(CO5,CO6)** **(2x15 = 30 Marks**

a. Fashion Fusion Apparel, an established clothing brand, is considering a rebranding strategy to stay relevant in the fast-paced fashion industry. Develop a scenario where Fashion Fusion evaluates its current brand image and designs a comprehensive branding and packaging plan. Discuss the elements Fashion Fusion should focus on to create a refreshed brand identity and packaging design that resonates with its target market. CO5

b. Eco Living, a company specializing in eco-friendly home appliances, is keen on expanding its product line. Create a scenario where Eco Living engages in environmental scanning to identify opportunities and threats in the external environment. Design the steps the company should take to conduct a thorough environmental scan, considering economic, technological, and socio-cultural factors that may impact its business decisions. CO6

c. Design a comprehensive plan for the conclusive research stage that XYZ Electronics should implement to gather specific and measurable insights for the upcoming smartphone launch. Consider the types of research methods, such as surveys or experiments, that would be most suitable for XYZ Electronics. Highlight the key information that should be gathered during this stage to support informed decision-making in product development, pricing, and marketing strategy. CO6

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER - 2023

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - III

Course Name: Corporate Accounting **Course Code: BCM303**

Time allotted: 03 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

Note: Read all the instructions carefully.

Q.1		VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt All.	(2x10 = 20 Marks)	CO
	a.	Define authorized capital.		1,2
	b.	Define Collateral Security.		1,2
	c.	Short note on Debenture Redemption Reserve.		1,2
	d.	Define subsidiary company.		1,2
	e.	Explain the features of debenture.		1,2
	f.	Provide examples of non-current assets.		1,2
	g.	What is retained earning?		1,2
	h.	Define subscribed capital.		1,2
	i.	What are intangible assets?		1,2
	j.	Explain the key characteristics of debentures.		1,2

Q.2		SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt any Five.	(4x5 = 20 Marks)	
	a.	Define difference between buy back & redemption of shares.		2,3
	b.	Difference between calls in advance & calls in arrears.		2,3
	c.	Write down the provision of Section 55 of company act.		2,3
	d.	In how many ways debenture can be issued?		2,3
	e.	Explain the meaning of the underwriting of share with example.		2,3
	f.	Difference between book value and Market value of share.		2,3
	g.	Define bonus shares and explain the reasons for issuing them.		2,3

Q.3	STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – Attempt any Three.	(3x10 = 30 Marks)

a. Explain the meaning and characteristics of debenture and various types of debentures. 3

b. Show the following items in the balance sheet of XYZ Ltd. as per revised schedule III as on March 31, 2015: 3,4

8% Debentures		B/R	250000
Equity share capital	500000	Debtors	50000
10%preference share	2000000	Preliminary expenses	20000
capital	500000	Statement of Profit & Loss	75000
Creditors	250000	(cr.)	20000
Securities premium	100000	Discount on issue of 8%	1000000
General reserve	325000	debentures	10000
Provision for taxation	50000	Stock	300000
Provident fund	450000	Loose tools	50000
		Bank balance	150000
		Capital work in progress	1000000
		Cash in hand	750000
		Building	500000
		Machinery	
		Investment	

c. Give the Journal entries in each of the following alternative cases assuming the face value of a debenture being Rs.100.

(a) A debenture issued at Rs. 100 repayable at Rs. 100

(b) A debenture issued at Rs. 95 repayable at Rs. 100

(c) A debenture issued at Rs. 95 repayable at Rs. 105

d. What is meant by buy-back of shares? What are the objectives and discuss the provision regarding buy back of shares as enumerated under the company act, 2013 and explain the difference between equity share capital and preference share capital.

26-Jan : friday   28 Jan - Sunday .

08 march - friday   10 mar - Sunday

25. 26 - Aug Monday .

12 Nov. — 15 Nov 16 Nov 17 Nov

Q.4	Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – Attempt any Two.	(2x15 = 30 Marks)

a. Following is the Balance Sheet of KYC Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 2014: 3,4,5

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
250000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	2500000	Fixed Assets	10000000
75000,12% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	7500000	Bank	34000000
Securities Premium	2500000		
Capital Reserve	1500000		
Revenue Reserve	26000000		
Current Liabilities	4000000		
	44000000		44000000

Preference shares were redeemable at par for this purpose company issued 50000 equity shares of Rs.10 each and if required the company will use its own resource. Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare the revised balance sheet.

b. Sunshine Company Limited offered for public subscription 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each at Rs. 11 per share. 3,4,5

Money was payable as follows:

- Rs. 3 on application
- Rs. 4 on allotment (including premium)
- Rs. 4 on first and final call.

Applications were received for 15000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made on the application for 12000 shares. Excess application money was utilized towards allotment.

Mr. Ahmad, an applicant for 120 shares, could not pay the allotment and call money, and Mr. Basu, a holder of 200 shares, failed to pay the call.

All these shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 150 shares (the whole of Mr. Ahmad's shares being included) were issued at Rs. 8 per share, prepared journal entries for the above transactions.

c. Following is the Balance Sheet of KYC Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 2014: 3,4,5

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	5000000	Fixed Assets	15000000
12% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	7500000	Investments	12000000
Capital Reserve	5000000	Bank	29500000
Revenue Reserve	25000000		
Current Liabilities	14000000		
	56500000		56500000

The company purchased 20% of its equity shares at Rs.25 per share out of free reserves. Pass necessary journal entries and prepare the balance sheet post buy-back.

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER - 2023

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - III

Course Name: Cost Accounting **Course Code: BCM305**

Time allotted: 03 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

Note: Read all the instructions carefully.

Q.1 Attempt all questions (CO1,2) **(2x10=20)**

- **a.** Difference between joint products & by products
- **b.** Describe classification of Overheads
- **c.** Explain the elements of Prime Cost
- **d.** Discuss Work Certified by the surveyor
- **e.** Difference between normal and abnormal wastages.
- **f.** Explain the term Abnormal Effectiveness
- **g.** Difference between Direct Cost and Indirect Cost
- **h.** Name the items which are included in financial accounts but not in cost accounts.
- **i.** Name three industries where process costing can be applied.
- **j.** Describe work in progress in contract costing.

Q.2 Attempt any *five* questions (CO3,4) **(4x5=20)**

- **a.** How can cost data may be utilized to the best advantage so as to ensure maximum efficiency?
- **b.** Draw the chart depicting elements of cost.
- **c.** Discuss the type of Industries in which process costing generally applied.
- **d.** Draw the specimen cost sheet with imaginary figures.
- **e.** Explain the motive of maintaining Motor Transport Cost
- **f.** Discuss the purpose of reconciling cost statement with financial statement.
- **g.** "Limitations of financial accounting have made the management realize the importance of cost accounting". Comment.

Q.3 Attempt any *three* questions (CO 4,5) **(3x10=30**

a. Gama Ltd. manufactures two different types of electric equipment "X" & "Y". The total expenses during a period are shown by the books for assembly of 300 units of X and 450 units of Y as under:

Particulars	Rs.	Additional Information	X	Y
Materials	288000	Material Cost Ratio	1	2
Wages	8000	Labor Cost Ratio	3	2
Stores Overhead	28800	Machine Utilization	1	2
Running Expenses of Machine	8800			
Depreciation	1100			
Labor Welfare Expenses	1040			
Factory Expenses	20000			
Administrative Expenses	35575			

You are required to prepare a comparative *Cost Sheet*.

b. The summary of Trading & P&L Accounts of a Manufacturing concern for the year ending 31st March 2012 is as follows:

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Materials	137000	Sales(3000 units)	300000
Labor	75500	Closing Stock of finished goods(100 units)	8000
Work Expenses	41500	Closing Stock of Work in Progress	6000
Office Expenses	19120	Dividends received	1900
Selling Expenses	22500		
Goodwill Written off	4000		
Net Profit	16280		
	315900		315900

In *cost accounts*: i) Factory expenses have been allocated to the production at 20% on *prime cost* ii) Office Expenses at Rs.6 per unit *produced* iii) Selling Expenses at Rs.8 per unit *sold*. Prepare *Cost Sheet* of the firm and *reconcile* with the profit disclosed by the financial accounts.

c. "The more kilometers you travel with your own vehicle, the cheaper it becomes". Elucidate with the help of suitable illustrations.

d. A firm of building contractors began to work on 1st April 2015, the following was the expenditure on a contract for Rs. 300000

Details	**Rs.**
Materials issued to contract	51000
Plant used for contract	15000
Wages incurred	81000
Other expenses incurred	5000

Cash received on account on 31st March, 2016 amounted to Rs. 128000, being 80% of work certified. Of the plant and materials charged to contract, plant which cost Rs. 3000 and materials which cost Rs. 2500 were lost. On 31st March, 2016, plant which cost Rs. 2000 was returned to stores, Cost of work uncertified was Rs. 1000 and materials costing Rs. 2300 were in hand on site. Charge 15% depreciation on plant and reserve 1/3 of profit received for contingencies. Prepare a *Contract Account* from the above particulars.

Q.4 Attempt any *two* questions(CO5,6) **(2x15=30)**

a. A transport service company is running 4 buses between two towns which are 50Kms. Apart. Seating capacity of each bus is 40passengers. Following particulars were obtained from their books for the month of *April 2016*:

Drivers wages: Rs.2400, Salary of office staff: Rs.1000, Diesel and lubricants: Rs.4000, Repairs & Maintenance: Rs.800, Tax & insurance: Rs.1600, Depreciation: Rs.2600, Interest & other charges: Rs.2600. Actual passengers carried were 75% of the seating capacity. All the four buses ran on all days of the month. Each bus made one round trip per day. Prepare the Transport Operating Cost Sheet and find out the cost *per passenger km.*

b. A by-product `Beta' is obtained in the course of manufacturing a product `Alpha'. The by-product s further processed for sale. From the following data available from the records, prepare an account showing the cost per kg. of product `Alpha' and by-product `Beta'. The quantities produced during the period were `Alpha' 100 Kg. and `Beta' 50 Kg. The selling price of Beta was Rs.120 per Kg. on which the profit earned was estimated at 305.

Particulars	**Joint Expenses in Rs.**	**Separate Expenses in Rs.**	
		Alpha	**Beta**
Materials	10000	6000	500
Labor	7000	5000	2000
Overheads	2500	1500	600

c. Following are the particulars for the production of 2000 sewing machines of a manufacturing company for the year 2012: Cost of Material: 160000, Wages: 240000, Manufacturing Expenses: 100000, Depreciation: 120000, Rent& Insurance: 20000, Selling Expenses: 60000, General Expenses: 40000, Sales: 800000.The company plans to manufacture 3000 sewing machines during 2013. You are required to prepare a *comparative cost sheet* showing the price at which machine would be sold so as to show a profit of 10% on the selling price. You are provided with the following additional information:

- **i.** Price of materials is expected to rise by 20%.
- **ii.** Manufacturing expenses will rise in proportion to the combined cost of *materials* and *wages.*
- **iii.** Wage rates are expected to show an increase of 5%.
- **iv.** Selling expenses per unit will remain same.
- **v.** Other expenses will remain unaffected by the rise in output.