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24 JUNE

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Human Resource Management **Course Code: BCM405**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Q1.	***Attempt all.*** **(10x2 = 20 Marks)**		
a.	HRM is a staff function but a line responsibility. comment		**CO-2**
b.	Explain the concept of performance appraisal and job evaluation.		**CO-1**
c.	Differentiate between wage and salary.		**CO-1**
d.	Discuss the differences between training & development.		**CO-2**
e.	Define promotion and demotion?		**CO-1**
f.	Differentiate between recruitment and selection.		**CO-2**
f.	Specify the objectives of Human Resource Management.		**CO-1**
g.	Explain Lay off in HRM		**CO-1**
h.	What do you mean by induction?		**CO-1**
i.	Discuss different types of HRP.		**CO-1**
j.	Define living wage and minimum wage.		**CO-1**
Q2.	***Short notes / Short Answer Type (Attempt any five out of Seven)*** **(5x4 = 20 Marks)**		
a.	Differentiate between job description and job specification.		**CO-2**
b.	Explain the following terms: a) Job Design b) Job Enlargement c) Job Rotation d) Job Enrichment		**CO-2**
c.	What are the internal and external sources of recruitment?		**CO-2**
d.	Why is job grading methods an improvements over the ranking method? Provide a description of job grades in an organization you are familiar with.		**CO-3**
e.	Differentiate between time wage and piece wage method.		**CO-2**
f.	What do you mean by HRM? Explain various functions of HRM including managerial and operative functions.		**CO-3**
g.	Explain briefly the different kinds of tests in selection process.		**CO-3**

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Q3. Structured Question (Attempt any three out of four)		**(3x10 = 30 Marks)**	
a.	Explain the concept of human resource planning and examine its relevance for maintaining organizational fitness which is necessary to compete successfully in a globalized economy. Illustrate with examples some of the steps involved in human resource planning		**CO-4**
b.	Briefly explain the selection procedure followed by an organization with which you are familiar. Make suitable assumptions to improve the quality of current selection decisions.		**CO-3**
c.	Which combination of on the job and off the job training methods are most appropriate for building Human Relations skills of a group of nurses? Enumerate the reason for selecting the methods.		**CO-4**
d.	Why is job grading methods an improvements over the ranking method? Provide a description of job grades in an organization you are familiar with		**CO-3**
Q4. **Long Answer / Essay type (Attempt any two out of three)**		**(2x15=30)**	
a.	Performance management systems have an inherent weakness in the form of bias and sterotyping of employees. Organizations may attempts to improve the objectivity in the system but cannot eliminate bias completely. Modern methods such as 360-degree appraisals are only trying to aggregate the subjectively in the judgements rather than trying to eliminate them. Critically examine the above statement. When in view are the possible methods to improve the objectivity in a performance management system.		**CO-5**
b.	Navin AGM materials, is fuming and fretting. He bumped into Kiran, GM Materials, threw the resignation letter on his table, shouted and walked out of the room swiftly. Navin has reason for his sudden outburst. He has been driven to the wall. Perhaps details of the story will tell the reasons for Navin's bile and why he put in his papers, barely four months after he took up his assignment. The year was 2005 when Navin quit the prestigious Sail plant at Mumbai. As a manager material Navin enjoyed the power. He could even place an order for materials worth Rs 25 lakh. He needed nobody's prior approval. Navin joined a pulp making plant located at Pune as AGM Materials. The plant is owned by a prestigious business house in India. Obviously perks, designation and reputation of the conglomerate lured Navin away from the public sector. When he joined the pulp making company, little did Navin realize that he needed prior approval to place an order for materials worth Rs 12 lakhs? He had presumed that he had the authority to place an order by himself worth half the amount of what he used to do at the mega steel maker. He placed the order material arrived, were received, accepted and used up in the plant. Trouble started when the bill for Rs 12 lakh came from vendor. The accounts department withheld payment for the reason that the bill was not endorsed by Kiran. Kiran refused to sign the bill as his approval was not taken by Navin before placing the order. Navin felt fumigated and cheated. A brief encounter with Kiran only aggravated the problem. Navin was curtly told that he should have known company rules before venturing. Navin decided to quit the company. Q1) Does the company have an orientation programmer? Q2) If yes how effective is it? It is not as effective, as it should be. Q3) How is formal Orientation programmer conducted?		**CO-6**
c.	A multi-unit manufacturing and marketing company recruits about 35-40 employees at different levels year. What methods and techniques would you suggest to the company so that it is able to attract suitable candidate to be employed at different levels in the organization.		**CO-5**

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Management Accounting **Course Code: BCM404**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Q.1 VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – *Attempt All.* **(10x2 = 20 Marks)**

a.	State any two principles of management accounting.	CO1
b.	What is a comparative financial statement?	CO1
c.	What do you mean by acid-test ratio?	CO1
d.	What is Zero base budgeting?	CO1
e.	What do mean by BEP?	CO1
f.	Explain the concept of Responsibility Accounting.	CO2
g.	Explain the term 'liquid assets' and state why they are important for a business.	CO2
h.	Explain the concept of standard costing and how it helps in cost control.	CO2
i.	What is a cash budget? How does it help in financial planning?	CO2
j.	What is variance analysis? How does it assist in performance evaluation?	CO2

Q.2 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – *Attempt any Five.* **(5x4 = 20 Marks)**

a. From the following information calculate net cash flow from financing activities: CO3

Particulars	*31st March, 2023 (Rs.)*	*31st March, 2024 (Rs.)*
Equity share capital	4,00,000	6,00,000
10% Debentures	1,00,000	-------
8% Debentures	-------	2,00,000

Additional information:

(i) Interest paid on debentures

(ii) Dividend paid on shares

(iii) During the year 2023-24, bonus shares were issued in the ratio 4:1 by capitalizing reserves.

b. Apply the concept of budgetary control to explain how it can be used by management to improve financial performance and accountability in an organization. CO3

c. Compute Debtor turnover ratio from the following information: CO3

Particulars	*Amount (Rs.)*
Total Sales	10,25,000
Cash Sales	1,25,000
Sales Return	1,00,000
Opening Debtors	83,000
Closing Debtors	1,17,000

d. Apply the concept of break-even analysis to explain how it can assist managers in decision-making related to pricing and cost control. CO3

e. Analyze cash flow from operating activities from the following details: CO4

Particulars	*31st March, 2023 (Rs.)*	*31st March, 2024 (Rs.)*
Inventories	60,000	50,000
Trade receivables	25,000	23,000
Creditors	32,000	28,000
Expenses Outstanding	3,500	4,500
Bills Payable	35,000	22,000
Accrued Income	8,000	9,000
Profit & Loss	80,000	90,000

f.	Analyze how the DuPont Analysis helps in identifying the key drivers of Return on Equity (ROE) for a firm. Illustrate your answer with a suitable example.	CO4
g.	Analyze the value of BEP in units and Rs. from the following information: Units produced — 10,000 Fixed cost — Rs. 40,000 Selling price — Rs. 50 p.u. Variable cost — Rs. 30 p.u.	CO4

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

a. Differentiate between the various types of Financial Statement Analysis based on criteria such as time, purpose, and users. Analyze how each type serves specific decision-making needs of stakeholders like investors, management, and creditors. CO4

b. The following are the particulars relating to the production of one unit of a product: CO4

	Actual	*Standard*
Hours (per unit)	15	10
Wages rate (Rs. per unit)	15	20

Analyze Labour Cost Variance and its causation variances.

c. From the following data evaluate Net Profit Ratio: CO5

(i) Sales Rs. 6,00,000, Net Profit Rs. 84,000

(ii) Sales Rs. 8,00,000, Profit before tax Rs. 1,60,000, Income tax 50%

(iii) Cash sales Rs. 2,50,000, Credit sales 75% of total sales, Gross profit ratio 20%, Indirect expenses Rs. 40,000.

d. Evaluate from the following data: CO5

(i) BEP in Rs.

(ii) Number of units that must be sold to earn a profit of Rs. 80,000.

(iii) How many units must be sold to earn 10% of sales?

Selling price per unit	Rs. 20
Variable manufacturing cost	Rs. 10 Per unit
Variable selling overheads	Rs. 4 Per unit
Fixed factory overheads	Rs. 7,50,000
Fixed selling overheads	Rs. 2,50,000

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

a. Evaluate the usefulness of the Cash Flow Statement in financial analysis. Compare and contrast it with the Fund Flow Statement in terms of objectives, sources and applications, and decision-making relevance. Illustrate your answer with appropriate examples to highlight the practical significance of both statements. CO5

b. The standard quantity of a material per unit and standard price for producing an item are as follows: CO6

	Standard
X	5 Kg. @ Rs. 3 per Kg.
Y	10 Kg. @ Rs. 2 per Kg.

The actual quantity of material consumed and its cost for producing 500 units are as under:

	Actual	
X	2,800 Kg.	Cost Rs. 8,680
Y	4,800 Kg.	Cost Rs. 10,560

Analyze Material variances.

c. Prepare a cash flow statement for the year ending 31st March, 2024 in accordance with AS-3 from the following cash book of ABC Ltd... CO6

	Rs.		**Rs.**
To Balance b/d	5,000	By payment to suppliers	2,60,000
To receipts from customers	3,00,000	By purchase of machinery	40,000
To sale of machinery	45,000	By wages and salaries	20,000
To issue of shares	1,00,000	By rent, rates, & Taxes	10,000
		By income tax	5,000
		By dividend	10,000
		By repayment of debentures	15,000
		By Balance c/d	90,000
	4,50,000		4,50,000

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Enrol. No. S R H U

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Capital & Money Markets **Course Code: BCM404**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Q.1	**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – *Attempt All.***		**(2x10 = 20 Marks)**
	a.	Name one type of risk associated with investing in stocks.	CO1
	b.	Describe the function of a stock exchange.	CO1
	c.	Define the term "dividend."	CO1
	d.	Name one type of derivative instrument.	CO1
	e.	Explain the term "market capitalization."	CO1
	f.	Define mutual funds.	CO1
	g.	Name one example of a money market instrument.	CO2
	h.	What factors influence interest rates in money markets?	CO2
	i.	What is the purpose of a stock index?	CO2
	j.	Write short notes on T- bills.	CO2
Q.2	**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – *Attempt any Five.***		**(4x5 = 20 Marks)**
	a.	Define and explain the significance of financial intermediaries in money and capital markets.	CO2
	b.	Differentiate between pre and post listing activities.	CO2
	c.	Explain the role and function of clearing corporation in exchanges.	CO2
	d.	How do money market mutual funds operate, and what benefits do they offer to investors?	CO3
	e.	Explain the term depositories and its functions.	CO3
	f.	Explain the process of issuing commercial paper and its role in corporate financing.	CO3
	g.	Discuss the risks associated with investing in money market instruments and how investors can mitigate them.	CO3
Q.3	**STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – *Attempt any Three.***		**(3x10 = 30 Marks)**
	a.	Discuss the role of government securities in money markets and their significance for monetary policy.	CO3
	b.	Analyze the factors influencing the demand and supply of government bonds in money markets.	CO3
	c.	Explain the alternative sources of capital acquisitions like, PE, VC and FIIs.	CO4
	d.	Explain various money market instruments.	CO4
Q.4	**Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – *Attempt any Two.***		**(2x15 = 30 Marks)**
	a.	Explain the term derivates with examples.	CO5
	b.	Predict the future trends in money market innovation and the adoption of fintech solutions.	CO5
	c.	Differentiate between option and futures.	CO5

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Indirect Taxes   **Course Code: BCM403**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Q1. Objectives Type (Very short/ MCQ, One-liners, Fill in the Blank, True/ False) Attempt all. (10x2=20)

a.	Which of the tax has not subsumed in GST? BASIC CUSTOM DUTY	CO-1
b.	Which was the first country in the world to implement GST?	CO-1
c.	What are not included in the term "goods" as per gst?	CO-1
d.	What is ad valorem duty	CO-1
e.	What is anti-dumping duty?	CO-1
f.	GST number consists of how many digits	CO-2
g.	Write the full form of ITC.	CO-2
h.	E-way bill system was implemented in which year.	CO-2
i.	What is dual GST model?	CO-2
j.	Define exempted supply.	CO-2

Q2. Short notes / Short Answer Type (Attempt any five out of Seven)   **(5x4=20)**

a.	Explain the types of customs duties.	CO-3
b.	Explain the term appeals under gst.	CO-4
c.	Differentiate among CGST, SGST and IGST.	CO-3
d.	Explain the term cascading effect of tax.	CO-4
e.	Who are the persons not liable to register under GST?	CO-3
f.	A person in goa buys shares from a broker in Delhi on NSE. What will be the place of supply?	CO-4
g.	If a person is operating in different states with the same PAN, he can operate with a single registration.	CO-3

Q3. Structured Question (Attempt any three out of four)   **(3x10=30)**

a.	Explain the impact of GST on e-commerce.	CO-5
b.	Explain the various penalties imposed under GST.	CO-5
c.	Differentiate between TDS and TCS.	CO-5
d.	Analyse the shortcomings of indirect tax structure prior to GST.	CO-5

Q4. Long Answer / Essay type (Attempt any two out of three)   **(2x15=30)**

a.	Explain the legal and regulatory significance of customs duty in governing international trade practices."	CO-6
b.	Discuss the different types of GST registration and their significance within the legal and regulatory framework of taxation in India.	CO-6
c.	Explain the various GST returns required to be filed and their relevance in ensuring legal compliance under the GST law in India	CO-6

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Fundamental & Technical Analysis **Course Code: BCM405**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Q.1	**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS** – ***Attempt All.***		**(2x10 = 20 Marks)**
	a.	Enumerate different tools for technical analysis.	CO1
	b.	Explain various tools for fundamental analysis.	CO1
	c.	What type of chart pattern indicates a potential trend reversal from bullish to bearish? Cup and handle (b) Head and Shoulders (c) Double bottom	CO1
	d.	Which valuation method is commonly used for companies with consistent dividend payments? (a) PE Ratio (b) P/B Ratio (c) Dividend discount model	CO1
	e.	Explain the term free cash flow to equity.	CO1
	f.	Explain the term trade range.	CO1
	g.	Name the trends suggested in Dow theory.	CO2
	h.	Explain the term relative strength index.	CO2
	i.	Explain the term mutual funds.	CO2
	j.	SENSEX reflects the average price of how many companies.	CO2
Q.2	**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS** – ***Attempt any Five.***		**(4x5 = 20 Marks)**
	a.	Describe the concept of support and resistance levels in technical analysis.	CO2
	b.	Explain the role of chart patterns such as head and shoulders, flags, and pennants in technical analysis.	CO2
	c.	How do traders use oscillators like the Relative Strength Index (RSI) and Stochastic Oscillator to identify overbought and oversold conditions?	CO2
	d.	Explain the trading and settlement procedure at stock exchanges.	CO3
	e.	Explain the term du point analysis and its utility in fundamental analysis.	CO3
	f.	Name various types of candles stick patterns in bullish markets.	CO3
	g.	Define the concept of "trend lines" in technical analysis.	CO3
Q.3	**STRUCTURED QUESTIONS** – ***Attempt any Three.***		**(3x10 = 30 Marks)**
	a.	What are Fibonacci retracement levels, and how are they used in technical analysis?	CO3
	b.	Explain the major players and instruments in secondary markets.	CO3
	c.	Name three common chart patterns of candle stick used in technical analysis.	CO4
	d.	Explain all solvency ratios with formulas.	CO4
Q.4	**Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS** – ***Attempt any Two.***		**(2x15 = 30 Marks)**
	a.	Compare and contrast the Dow Theory and Elliott Wave Theory in technical analysis. Discuss their principles and applications	CO5
	b.	Define the concept of earnings per share (EPS) and discuss its relevance in fundamental analysis.	CO5
	c.	Explain the trading and settlement procedure at NSE and BSE.	CO5

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Banking & Insurance **Course Code: BCM402**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Q.1. Objectives Type

(Very short/ Short Answer, MCQ, One-liners, Fill in the Blank, True/ False) Attempt all. (10x2=20)

a.	What do you mean by repo rate?	CO1
b.	What Do You Mean By CRR?	CO1
c.	What do you mean by commercial bank?	CO1
d.	What do you mean by mitigation of risk?	CO2
e.	Distinguish between catastrophic risk and non-catastrophic risk?	CO2
f.	Define ULIP plan.	CO2
g.	What do you mean by bank rate?	CO1
h.	Should indemnity be present in the case of life insurance?	CO2
i.	What do you mean by double insurance?	CO2
j.	Explain the meaning of bearer and crossed cheque.	CO2

Q.2. Short notes / Short Answer Type (Attempt any five out of Seven) (5x4=20)

a.	Discuss the primary functions of commercial banks with suitable examples.	CO3
b.	What are the agency functions performed by a commercial bank?	CO3
c.	State the main objective of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.	CO3
d.	Explain any two fundamental principles of insurance.	CO3
e.	Define reinsurance. Why is it important in risk distribution?	CO3
f.	Differentiate between the principles of indemnity and guarantee with examples.	CO4
g.	Evaluate the role of insurance in the development of industry.	CO4

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Q.3. Structured Question (Attempt any three out of four) (3x10=30)

a.	Define reinsurance. Explain the different types of proportional reinsurance.	CO4
b.	What is the Reserve Bank of India? Discuss its major roles and regulatory functions.	CO4
c.	Who is an insurance broker? Discuss its types and differentiate between an insurance agent and broker.	CO5
d.	What are the exceptions to the principle of indemnity? Support your answer with an example.	CO5

Q.4. Long Answer / Essay type (Attempt any two out of three) (2x15=30)

a.	Goyal Furniture has annual sales of ₹400 lakhs, 60% of which are on credit. The firm currently collects receivables in 60 days. Historical data shows that 2% of credit sales turn into bad debts. The company also spends ₹4,00,000 annually on credit administration. A factoring company offers to buy the receivables, charging a commission of 3%. It offers to advance 85% of the receivables at an annual interest rate of 16% (assume 360-day year), withholding the remaining 15%. Questions: I. What is the total credit sales of Ajanta? II. What are average receivable. III. What are the factoring commission payable per cycle? IV. What is the disbursable amount to the firm by the factor? V. What is the total interest chargeable by the factor? VI. What is the effective cost of factoring?	CO5
b.	I. The goods were insured against the peril of fire. There was a fire in a warehouse. Immediately on detecting smoke, fire brigade came and goods were taken out of the godown, before fire could destroy the goods. When godown was emptied and all the goods were taken out in the open, immediately heavy rains started and goods were damaged in rain water. The insured person claims damage. Can the insurance company approve the claim? Explain the principle applied in accepting or rejecting the claim. II. (Deepanshu is a very good friend of shubham. Can Deepanshu take life insurance policy on the life of Shubham? Give reason in support of your answer.	CO6
c.	Gemini insurance company has a quota share treaty with GIC RE reinsurer. The treaty has a Rs.250000 limit, a retention of 25%, and a cession of 75%. The following three policies are issued by Gemini insurance company and are subject to the pro Rata treaty with the GIC RE reinsurer. Policy A insures building A for Rs.25000 for a premium of Rs.400, with one of Rs.8000. Policy B insures building B for Rs.100000 for a premium of Rs.1000, with one of Rs.10000. Policy C insures building C for Rs.150000 for a premium of Rs.1500, with one of Rs.60000. Divide insurance, premium, and loss between the insurer and reinsurer under the quota share treaty.	CO6

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(06 JUNE)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Management Accounting **Course Code: BCM403**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

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

Consider the situations given below and write down the impact over BEP

a. An increase in P/V ratio

b. An increase in sales quantity(Q).

c. A decrease in variable cost per unit.

d. A decrease in contribution per unit

e. An increase in selling price per unit.

f. A decrease in fixed cost.

g. A 20% increase in both selling price and variable cost per unit.

h. A 20% increase in the selling price per unit and 20% decrease in the sales quantity.

i. A 40% increase in variable cost per unit and 40% decrease in fixed cost.

j. A decrease in total profit.

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

a. Discuss the usefulness of CVP analysis.

b. Discus the ways by which BEP can be reduced.

c. Discuss the primary objectives of variance analysis.

d. Explain the impact of non-cash and non-operating items upon net profit.

e. Discuss the significance of *profitability ratios*.

f. Explain the different types of activities responsible for the flow of cash.

g. Briefly discuss the term ‘current assets.

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

a. Briefly explain Du Pont Analysis with the help of Du Pont Chart.

b. Complete the following table **(Highlight the BEP)**

S= 200 **V=100** **F=40000**

QUANTITY (Q)	SQ	VQ	F	VQ+F	CQ	CQ-F
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						

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c. The following figures are assumed for computation of variances:

Material Type	Standard		Actual	
	Quantity Kg.	Rate/Kg	Quantity Kg.	Rate/Kg
P	1000	50	1800	75
Q	1000	30	1400	20
Total	2000		3200	
- Loss	400		800	
Yield	1600		2400	

Compute:

I. Material Cost Variance
II. Material Yield Variance
III. Material Quantity Variance
IV. Material Usage Variance
V. Material Mix Variance
VI. Material Price Variance

d. "Accounting Ratios are mere guides and complete reliance on them in decision-making is suicidal". Explain with suitable illustrations.

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

a. Prepare a *Cash Flow Statement as per AS-3, Indirect,* from the information given below: (show *working notes*)

Comparative Balance Sheet					
LIABILITIES	**2020**	**2021**	**ASSETS**	**2020**	**2021**
Equity Share Capital	240	320	Land & Building	480	512
Preferential Share Capital	352	352	Plant & Machinery	400	424
Reserves & Surplus	288	320	Closing Stock	200	240
10% Debentures	160	240	Debtors	280	160
Proposed Dividend	80	64	Bank	160	368
Provision for Tax	280	304			
Creditors	48	56			
Bank Overdraft	72	48			
	1520	1704		1520	1704

Additional Information:

I. A machine costing 5, accumulated depreciation on which amounted to 2 was sold for 4 during the year.
II. Land & Building was appreciated by 25 during the year.
III. Income tax paid amounted to 15 during the year.
IV. Preferential shares were redeemed by 5 during the year.

...3/-

b.

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2022

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	500000	Land & Building	375000
Reserves & Surplus	250000	Plant & Machinery	562500
Preferential Share Capital	500000	Investments	312500
Term Loans	750000	Closing Stock	375000
Trade Creditors	187500	Debtors	550000
Bank Overdraft	312500	Cash & Bank	325000
	2500000		2500000

Other Information

Net Sales	10000000
Gross Profit	7500000
Net Profit	5000000
Operating Expenses	2000000

From the information given above you are required to compute the following Ratios:

- **I.** Current
- **II.** Acid Test
- **III.** Total Assets Turnover
- **IV.** Current Assets Turnover
- **V.** Net Profit
- **VI.** Gross Profit
- **VII.** Operating
- **VIII.** Debt-Equity
- **IX.** Proprietary
- **X.** Capital Gearing

c. PQM manufacturing co. has furnished the following details:

	Rs.	
	Product X	**Product Y**
Variable Cost per unit	80	120
Selling Price per unit	120	200
Fixed Overheads	Rs. 20000 per annum	

You are required to present a statement showing the marginal cost of each product and recommend which of the following sales mixes should be adopted:

I. 1800 units of X and 1200 units of Y
II. 3600 units of X only
III. 2400 units of Y only
IV. 2400 units of X and 800 units of Y

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Accounting Standards **Course Code: BCM401**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully+

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

a. What do you understand by *accounting policies*?

b. How should inventories be accounted for in accordance with AS 2?

c. Describe any two inventory valuation methods permitted under AS 2.

d. What are the main elements included in a cash flow statement?

e. According to AS 4, what is meant by a contingency?

f. Define prior period items as per AS 5.

g. Under what conditions is revenue from the sale of goods considered to be earned and recognized?

h. How does AS 9 prescribe the recognition of revenue from services?

i. Explain how the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) is ascertained.

j. What is the rationale for charging depreciation on PPE?

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

a. According to AS 3, how should non-cash transactions, such as the acquisition of assets by issuing shares, be disclosed in the cash flow statement?

b. As per AS 1, how should a company handle situations where different accounting policies are applied to similar transactions across various periods?

c. Why are interest costs and abnormal losses excluded from the cost of inventories under AS 2?

d. What types of post-balance sheet events require adjustments in the financial statements in accordance with AS 4?

e. How should extraordinary items be disclosed in the income statement under the guidelines of AS 5?

f. Under AS 9, at what point should interest income be recognized as revenue?

g. What are the criteria under AS 10 for capitalizing subsequent expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)?

P.T.O./-

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

a. Solve the following:

i. ABC Ltd. finalized its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024. On 12th April 2024, prior to the approval of the accounts, the company received a court ruling confirming that it had lost a legal dispute initiated in February 2024. The dispute was related to a transaction carried out in January 2024, and the court ordered the company to pay ₹12 lakhs. In light of the provisions of AS 4, evaluate how ABC Ltd. should account for this event in its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024. Should the liability be recorded in the accounts or simply disclosed by way of a note? Justify your response based on the nature and timing of the event.

ii. On 31st March 2025, PQR Ltd. prepared its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025. The Board of Directors (BOD) had not yet approved the accounts. During the period from 31st March to the date of BOD approval (15th April 2025), the following event occurred:

Event 1:

On 3rd April 2025, the company was informed that one of its major customers had filed for bankruptcy, and outstanding receivables of ₹50 lakhs from this customer were now doubtful. This event occurred after the balance sheet date but before the approval of accounts.

Event 2:

On 7th April 2025, the company received an official notification that the tax department had raised a demand for ₹5 lakhs for a previous assessment year. The demand pertains to an uncertain tax position for the period 2018–19. The company had been contesting this demand in tax appeals, but the outcome of the case is still pending as of the balance sheet date.

Classify the two events (customer bankruptcy and tax demand) as adjusting or non-adjusting under AS 4. Also, explain how each event should be treated in the financial statements of PQR Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 2025.

b. XYZ Ltd. provides the following information for the year ended 31st March 2025:

- Net profit before tax: ₹15,00,000
- Depreciation: ₹2,50,000
- Loss on sale of equipment: ₹50,000
- Increase in Trade Receivables: ₹1,20,000
- Decrease in Inventories: ₹60,000
- Increase in Trade Payables: ₹90,000
- Income Tax Paid: ₹2,00,000
- Purchase of Equipment: ₹5,00,000
- Sale of Equipment (Book Value ₹2,00,000): ₹1,50,000
- Issue of Shares: ₹6,00,000
- Repayment of Bank Loan: ₹3,00,000
- Dividend Paid: ₹1,50,000

Prepare a cash flow statement using the **indirect method** as per AS 3, showing net cash generated during the year without classifying activities under separate headings.

c. GHI Ltd. is finalizing its accounts for the year ended 31st March 2025. The following issues have been brought to the notice of the accounting team:

i. In the year 2022–23, an amount of ₹2,40,000 paid as employee bonus was omitted from the books due to a clerical error. This was discovered during internal audit in March 2025.

ii. During the current year, the company changed its method of depreciation for its plant and machinery from Straight Line Method (SLM) to Written Down Value Method (WDV), claiming it reflects a more appropriate allocation of cost over useful life.

iii. The company also received an insurance claim of ₹3,00,000 towards flood damages to its warehouse, which occurred during the current year and is considered an abnormal event.

As per AS 5, explain how each of the above items should be classified and disclosed in the financial statements of GHI Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 2025. Mention the accounting treatment and rationale behind classification.

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d. JKL Ltd. is preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025. The following information is available:

i. Loss of ₹4,00,000 on sale of an old manufacturing machine. The loss is material and not expected to recur.
ii. An earthquake occurred during the year causing damage to the warehouse. The company received an insurance claim of ₹3,50,000 against the estimated loss of ₹5,00,000.
iii. The company had omitted to record electricity expenses of ₹90,000 for the year 2022–23. This was detected during current year's audit.
iv. A voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) was introduced this year, costing ₹6,00,000.

As per AS 5, classify the above items as exceptional, extraordinary, or prior period items. Briefly explain the accounting treatment and disclosure required in the financial statements for the year ending 31st March 2025. Also, calculate the net impact of these items on the Profit & Loss Account for 2024–25.

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

a. MNO Ltd. is preparing its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025. The company has doubts regarding the recognition of revenue in the following cases:

i. Goods worth ₹5,00,000 were sold to a dealer on 25th March 2025, but delivery was made on 5th April 2025.
ii. An advance of ₹2,00,000 was received for a service contract starting in May 2025, to be executed over six months.
iii. Interest income of ₹15,000 accrued till 31st March 2025 on a fixed deposit maturing in December 2025.
iv. The company received a claim of ₹1,00,000 from an insurance company for stock loss, which is still under negotiation as of the balance sheet date.
v. A customer has accepted delivery of goods, but the company has a buyback agreement to repurchase the goods after 3 months at a fixed price.

Using the principles of AS 9 – Revenue Recognition, evaluate when and whether revenue should be recognized in each of the above five cases. Provide justification for each answer based on relevant clauses of AS 9.

b. Evaluate the following cases based on AS 10:

i. On 15th April 2024, ABC Ltd. purchased a high-capacity generator for ₹75 lakhs on three months' credit. The supplier offered a 5% cash discount if payment was made within 15 days. ABC Ltd. availed the discount. Freight and installation charges amounted to ₹4 lakhs. Initial testing cost ₹1 lakh. Insurance during transit was ₹50,000.
ii. ABC Ltd. constructed a production shed using in-house resources. The following expenses were incurred:
   - Direct materials – ₹30 lakhs
   - Direct labour – ₹20 lakhs
   - Supervision expenses directly related to construction – ₹6 lakhs
   - General overheads – ₹4 lakhs
   - Borrowing cost on a specific loan taken for the construction – ₹5 lakhs

The construction was completed on 31st December 2024.

iii. ABC Ltd. acquired a multi-component printing press for ₹100 lakhs. The cost is split as:
   - Printing Unit – ₹60 lakhs (useful life: 10 years)
   - Drying Unit – ₹25 lakhs (useful life: 5 years)
   - Control Panel – ₹15 lakhs (useful life: 3 years)

The accountant has proposed to depreciate the whole press uniformly over 10 years.

iv. During the year, ABC Ltd. retired an old lathe machine from active use due to obsolescence. The original cost of the machine was ₹40 lakhs, and accumulated depreciation was ₹36 lakhs. The machine was not scrapped and continues to be stored in the factory premises for potential future use. No entry was passed.

...4/-

v. ABC Ltd. revalued a piece of land from ₹100 lakhs to ₹150 lakhs on 1st January 2025. This was the first revaluation of the asset. The company follows the revaluation model and wants to know the accounting treatment for this change and its impact on the financial statements.

You are required to:

a) Evaluate the accounting treatment adopted or proposed in each of the above cases.

b) Determine the correct treatment as per Accounting Standard 10 (Revised), with appropriate calculations wherever necessary.

c) Suggest adjusting journal entries (if required) for each case.

d) Comment on the impact on future depreciation (if required) or on financial statements.

c. Critically examine the following in light of AS 10:

a) Explain the conceptual basis of the revaluation model under AS 10. What is its impact on equity, depreciation, and comparability of financial statements? Should revaluations be based on fair value or replacement cost?

b) Describe the concept of component accounting. Why is it important for ensuring a true and fair view of PPE in financial statements?

c) State the accounting treatment of retirement, replacement, and disposal of parts of PPE. What approach should be taken when the original cost of a replaced component is not separately identifiable?

d) Discuss the criteria for capitalisation of directly and indirectly attributable costs related to PPE. How are abnormal losses, overheads, and testing costs treated under AS 10?

e) Explain the accounting treatment of subsequent expenditure incurred on PPE. How does AS 10 distinguish between expenses that should be capitalised versus those that should be charged to the Profit and Loss Account?

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(4th JUNE 2025)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV

Course Name: Mercantile Law **Course Code: BCM402**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

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

a. Define the term doctrine of Caveat emptor. CO-1

b. Explain the concept of Business law. CO-2

c. Define the term Void contract. CO-1

d. What is the meaning of Coercion in Law? CO-1

e. Define the term Minor. CO-2

f. What do you understand by the agreement expressly declared Void? CO-1

g. Define the term free consent. CO-2

h. What is the meaning of Breach of contract? CO-1

i. Explain the duties of Bailor CO-2

j. Define the term Agency. CO-2

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

a. What is Quasi-contract? CO-2

b. Explain the concept of Bailment? CO-2

c. What are the rights of buyers? CO-3

d. What do you understand by the term Agent? CO-3

e. Explain the concept of discharge of a Contract. CO-2

f. What are the difference between contract of Guarantee and Bailment? CO-2

g. Explain the different types of Goods. CO-3

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

a. Explain the concept of Doctrine of supervening impossibility.Brifly provide the appropriate condition for its applicability. CO-3

b. Explain the concepts of contract with minor and its exceptions. CO-4

c. Illustrate the doctrine of nemo dat quod non habets and its exceptions. CO-3

d. Explain the Indian Partnership Act 1932 and different ways of forming the partnership. CO-4

P.T.O./-

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

a. ABC Corporation, a software development company, enters into negotiations with XYZ Company, a marketing firm, to collaborate on a new project. During the negotiations, ABC Corporation promises to provide XYZ Company with exclusive access to its latest software technology for marketing purposes. In return, XYZ Company pledges to allocate a portion of its marketing budget to promote ABC Corporation's products and services. As the collaboration progresses, XYZ Company fails to fulfill its pledge of allocating the agreed-upon marketing budget to promote ABC Corporation's products. ABC Corporation alleges that XYZ Company's breach of the pledge has resulted in significant financial losses and reputational damage. ABC Corporation initiates legal action against XYZ Company, seeking damages for breach of contract.
Question: Evaluate whether there was valid consideration exchanged between ABC Corporation and XYZ Company for the pledge agreement to be enforceable. Did both parties provide something of value, or was there a lack of consideration? CO-4

b. XYZ Electronics, a manufacturer of electronic components, enters into a contract with ABC Appliances, a home appliance manufacturer, to supply a bulk quantity of microchips for use in their new line of smart refrigerators. The contract specifies a delivery schedule and quality standards for the microchips.
Shortly after the contract is executed, a global shortage of semiconductor materials occurs due to disruptions in the supply chain caused by natural disasters and geopolitical tensions. As a result, XYZ Electronics faces difficulties in sourcing the required semiconductor materials and is unable to fulfill its obligations under the contract within the agreed-upon timeframe.
Question: Assess whether the circumstances leading to the shortage of semiconductor materials constitute a supervening impossibility that renders performance of XYZ Electronics' obligations under the contract impossible or impracticable. Consider factors such as foreseeability, external events beyond the parties' control, and the impact on contractual performance. CO-5

c. ABC Construction, a reputable construction company, enters into a contract with XYZ Architects to build a commercial complex. The contract includes an indemnity clause, wherein XYZ Architects agrees to indemnify and hold harmless ABC Construction from any claims, damages, or liabilities arising out of the architectural designs provided by XYZ Architects. During the construction phase, it is discovered that certain design flaws in the architectural plans provided by XYZ Architects have led to delays, cost overruns, and structural issues in the building. ABC Construction incurs substantial expenses in rectifying these issues and faces potential legal claims from third parties affected by the defects.
Question: Determine the causal connection between the design flaws and the resulting losses incurred by ABC Construction. Assess the direct and indirect damages suffered by ABC Construction, including financial losses, project delays, and reputational harm.CO-5

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2025

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Course Name: Mercantile Law **Course Code: BCM402**

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

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

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

- **a.** Define the term doctrine of Caveat emptor. CO-1
- **b.** Explain the concept of Business law. CO-2
- **c.** Define the term Void contract. CO-1
- **d.** What is the meaning of Coercion in Law? CO-1
- **e.** Define the term Minor. CO-2
- **f.** What do you understand by the agreement expressly declared Void? CO-1
- **g.** Define the term free consent. CO-2
- **h.** What is the meaning of Breach of contract? CO-1
- **i.** Explain the duties of Bailor CO-2
- **j.** Define the term Agency. CO-2

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

- **a.** What is Quasi-contract? CO-2
- **b.** Explain the concept of Bailment? CO-2
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