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## B.Com SEM V 09-10 Question Papers

B.Com. (Semester - V) (Repeat) Examination, April 2010

**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**  
(Major - 2)

Duration: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 80

- Instructions :**
- 1) Q. No. 1 is compulsory.
  - 2) Answer any three questions from Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate marks.
  - 4) Workings should form the part of your problem.

1. A company is expecting to have Rs. 70,000 cash in hand on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2009 and it requires you to prepare a budget for three months, April to June, 2009. The following information is supplied to you :

	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.	Expenses Rs.
February	1,40,000	80,000	16,000	12,000
March	1,60,000	1,00,000	16,000	14,000
April	1,84,000	1,04,000	18,000	14,000
May	2,00,000	1,20,000	20,000	16,000
June	2,40,000	1,10,000	24,000	18,000

**Other information :**

- 1) Period of credit allowed by suppliers two months.
- 2) 25% of the sales are for cash and period of credit allowed to customers for credit sales one month.
- 3) Delay in payment of wages  $\frac{1}{4}$  month.
- 4) Lag in payment of expenses  $\frac{1}{2}$  month.
- 5) Income tax of Rs. 40,000 is to be paid in June 2009.
- 6) A dividend of Rs. 10,000 is to be paid in May 2009. You are required to prepare a cash budget for the month of April, May and June 2009. Workings should form the part of your problem.

2. A person owns a bus which runs between Delhi to Chandigarh and back for 10 days in a month. The distance from Delhi to Chandigarh is 150 miles. The bus completes the trip from Delhi to Chandigarh and back on the same day. The bus goes another 10 days in a month towards Agra. The distance from Delhi to Agra is 120 miles. The trip is completed on the same day. For the rest 4 days of its operation in a month it runs in the local city. Daily distance covered in local city is 40 miles. Calculate the rate the person should charge from passenger when he wants to earn a profit of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  on his takings. The other informations are given below:

	Rs.
Cost of the bus	60,000
Depreciation 20% p.a.	—
Salary of a driver	350 per month
Salary of a conductor	350 per month
Salary of a part time accountant	160 per month
Insurance	1680 p.a.
Diesel consumption 4 miles per litre costing	1.00 per litre
Token tax	600 p.a.
Lubricant oil	10 per 100 miles
Repairs and maintenance	500 per month
Permit fee	284 per month
Normal capacity	50 persons

The bus is generally occupied 90% of the capacity when it goes to Chandigarh and 80% capacity when it goes to Agra. It is always full when it runs within the city. Passenger tax is 20% of his net takings.

3. Modern Contractors have undertaken the contract and began to work on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. The following are the particulars related to the contract for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

	Rs.	Rs.
Contractees Account -		
amount received		6,00,000
Buildings	3,20,000	
Creditors	—	1,44,000



Bank balance	70,000	
Capital account		10,00,000
Materials	4,00,000	
Wages	3,60,000	
Expenses	94,000	
Plant	5,00,000	
	<b>17,44,000</b>	<b>17,44,000</b>

Materials costing Rs. 3,40,000 were sent to the site of the contract but those of Rs. 12,000 were destroyed in an accident. Wages of Rs. 3,60,000 were paid during the year. Plant costing Rs. 1,00,000 was used on the contract all through the year. Plant costing Rs. 4,00,000 was used from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 and was then returned to stores. Materials of the cost Rs. 8,000 were at site on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. The contract was for Rs. 12,00,000 and the contractee pays Rs. 7,20,000 (75% of the work certified). Uncertified work was estimated at Rs. 30,000 on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. Expenses are charged to the contract at 25% of wages. Plant is to be depreciated at 10% for the entire year. Prepare a Contract A/c for the year 2009 and make out a Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

Workings should form the part of your problem. 20

4. A) In the course of manufacture of the main product 'P' by-products 'A' and 'B' also emerge. The joint expenses of manufacture amount of Rs. 2,39,100. All the three products are processed further after separation and sold as per details given below :

Particulars	By-product		
	Main product 'P'	A	B
Sales	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 80,000
Cost incurred after separation	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 8,000
Profit as a % on sales	25%	20%	15%

Total fixed selling expenses are 10% of total cost of sales which are apportioned to the three products in the ratio of 2:4:4.

Prepare a statement showing apportionment of joint costs to the main product and the two by-products.



B) Chaju Brothers sells two products which are manufactured in one plant. During the year 2008 it plans to sell the following quantities of each product. 10

	Sales Budgets (units)				
	Total	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
Product one	7,00,000	90,000	2,30,000	3,00,000	80,000
Product two	3,00,000	85,000	75,000	55,000	85,000

Each of these two products is sold on a seasonal basis. Product-one tends to sell better in summer months, while product-two sells better during the winter. Chaju Brothers plan to sell product-one throughout the year at a price of Rs. 10 p.u. and product-two at Rs. 20 p.u. A study of the past experiences reveals that Chaju Brothers have lost about 3% of its billed revenue each year because of returns (constituting 2% loss of revenue); allowances and bad debts (1% loss). Prepare a sales budget incorporating the given information.

5. A) Define management accounting. Explain the different functions of management accounting. 10
- B) Define budgetary control. Discuss the advantages of budgetary control in an organization. 10
6. Write short notes on (any four)
  - 1) Escalation clause
  - 2) Features of operation costing
  - 3) Role of a management accountant
  - 4) Labour budget
  - 5) Master budget
  - 6) Scope of management accounting. (4x5)



**B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010 / 2011**  
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT - I**

Duration : 2 Hours

15

Total Marks : 80

**Instructions :** i) All questions are compulsory, however internal choice is available.

ii) Answer sub-questions in Question 1 and Question 2 in not more than 100 words each.

iii) Answer questions from Question 3 to Question 6 in not more than 400 words each.

iv) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks to the question.

v) Paper carries maximum 80 marks.

1. Answer any four of the following :

- i) Concept of entrepreneur. Explain procedure of mobilising res. <sup>16</sup> <sub>of entrepreneur</sub>
- ii) Functions of an entrepreneur- (any four) Intrapreneurs
- iii) Entrepreneur V/s Intrapreneur- (any four) Economic theory of entrepreneurship
- iv) Psychological theory of entrepreneurship. Delphi Tech.
- v) Need for marketing research. Zmp of SWOT Analysis of Project Idea
- vi) Delphi Technique. 4 qualities of entrepreneur

2. Answer any four of the following :

- i) Uses of Break-even Analysis. Preliminary evaluation of project idea <sup>16</sup>
- ii) Role of Incubation centres. Significance of project report
- iii) Sources of business ideas. Social cost benefit analysis
- iv) New knowledge as a factor of purposeful innovation. Need for innovatn <sub>entrepreneurshi'</sub>
- v) Project appraisal. Role of entrepreneurial incubatn centres
- vi) Field survey techniques. Techno-economic analysis.

P.T.O.

SMV - 05

16  
Define Entrepreneurship & explain skills of it

3. a) Explain the qualities that an entrepreneur requires to have. 12

OR

Explain psychological & integrated theory  
b) Explain the skills of an entrepreneur. 12

4. a) Explain any 6 types of entrepreneurs. Types of entrepreneurs 12

OR

b) Describe the role of entrepreneurs in economic development. same 12

5. a) Explain the concept of SWOT analysis. what is mkt survey & tech. of it 12

OR

b) Explain the contents of a project report. explain elements of project report 12

6. a) Explain the different elements in project formulation. what is project report & explain contents of it. 12

OR

b) Explain the principles of purposeful innovation.

8 principles of purposeful innovation suggested by Peter Drucker 12

B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010  
**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**  
**Major 2 : Methods and Techniques of Costing - I**

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
  - 2) Answer any three questions from Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 6.
  - 3) All questions carry equal marks.
  - 4) Give working notes whenever is necessary.

1. A firm of contractors began 2 contracts on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2009 and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2009 respectively. Their accounts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 showed the following position :

Particular	Contract 1 Rs.	Contract 2 Rs.
Contract price	1,60,000	1,08,000
Work certified	82,000	64,000
Work uncertified	2,400	3,200
Materials	28,800	23,200
Wages	44,000	45,000
General expenses	1,600	1,100
Cash received in respect of work certified	60,000	48,000
Wages accrued	1,400	1,500
General expenses accrued	300	200
Material in hand	1,600	1,600
Plant	8,000	6,400

On the respective commencement dates of the contracts, the plant was installed. Depreciation on plant is to be charged at 15% p.a. You are required to prepare Contract 1 and Contract 2 and show how the relevant items will be reflected in the Balance Sheet of the firm.



2. Star Transport Company supplies the following details in respect of a truck :

Cost of truck	Rs. 90,000
Estimated life	10 yrs.
Diesel, oil, grease etc.	Rs. 0.30 per km
Repair and Maintenance	Rs. 500 per month
Driver's wages	Rs. 500 per month
Cleaner's wages	Rs. 250 per month
Insurance	Rs. 4,800 p.a.
Tax	Rs. 2,400 p.a.
Garage rent	Rs. 4,800 p.a.

The truck carries goods to and from the city covering a distance of 50 km each way. On onward trip it is full to the extent of 100% capacity and on return upto 20% of capacity.

The truck has carrying capacity of 5 tonnes. On an average the truck runs for 25 days in a month.

Calculate the rate per tonne per trip that the company should charge if a profit of 25% on taking is desired.

3. Following is the cost structure for production of an article when the firm is operating at a level of 5000 units.

Particular	Rs.
Direct material cost	25,000
Direct labour cost	15,000
Power	1,250 (20% fixed)
Repair and maintenance	2,000 (25% fixed)
Stores	1,000 (100% variable)
Inspection - factory	500 (20% variable)
Depreciation on plant	10,000 (100% fixed)
Administrative overheads	5,000 (25% variable)
Selling overheads	3,000 (50% variable)

Find the cost of the production at 4000 units and 6000 units capacities level of production.

Q4A. Required all Ltd engaged in the manufacturing of a product A and in the process yield a by product X during the month of June 2010. The amt Spent up to the 31st June was Rs. 30,600. The subsequent expenses were as follows:

Materials	300	100
Direct wages	400	150
Overheads	300	135
	1000	385

Gross sales value of "A" was Rs. 25,000 and that of "X" was Rs. 15,000. The net profit earned in case of "X" was 25% on selling price.

A certain the profit earned on "A".

10

b) S. Banerjee and company is planning for the arrangement of overdraft facilities with the Bankers during the period from April to June 2010.

Prepare a cash budget for the above period from the following data indicating the extent of the bank facilities the company will be requiring at the end of each month :

Month	Sales	Purchases	Wages
February	1,80,000	1,24,800	12,000
March	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000
April	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000
May	1,74,000	2,46,000	10,000
June	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000

50% of the credit sales are realised in the month following the sales and the remaining 50% in the second month following. Creditors and wages are paid in the following month. Cash at bank on 1-4-2010 was estimated to be Rs. 25,000. 10





5. - a) Define Management Accounting. Explain the various system and techniques used in management accounting. 10
- b) What are the main objectives of management accounting? Explain the reason why the objectives may not be achieved fully. 10
6. Write short note on any four from the following :
- a) Master budget
  - b) Production budget
  - c) Hotel costing
  - d) Batch costing
  - e) Concepts of budget and budgetary control
  - f) Concepts of joint product and by product. 20
-



B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010  
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Major - 3)  
(Cost and Management Audit)

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
  - 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks allotted to questions/sub-questions.
  - 3) Answer sub-questions in Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 in not more than 100 words each.
  - 4) Answer Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 6 in not more than 400 words each.

1. Answer any four of the following :

- |                                     |  |    |
|-------------------------------------|--|----|
| 1) Efficiency Audit                 | Cost accounting record rule means the process of accounting of cost. The process of CARR begins with the beginning of income & expd and ends with the preparation of statistical report. The product & services is estimated & controlled as per various act-like pass like cost and control price etc. Pass like should be maintained properly for the process of production to meet lab. | 16 |
| 2) Social Audit                     |  |    |
| 3) Civil Liability                  |  |    |
| 4) Ceiling on number of cost audits |  |    |
| 5) Professional misconduct          |  |    |
| 6) Cost auditor as an agent.        |  |    |

2. Answer any four of the following :

- |                                 |  |    |
|---------------------------------|--|----|
| 1) Physical Examination         | For material labour & other accessories record as per prescribed rules. The central govt. produces CARR in every industry to know cost of production. Govt. of India with industry for industrial product process, cost control. In every industry & then prepared cost reports for various govt. bodies like ICI, LIC, etc. & other industries. It is a part of CARR. The full report is submitted by govt. of India. | 16 |
| 2) Depth Testing                |  |    |
| 3) Accounting for Raw Materials |  |    |
| 4) Working paper                |  |    |
| 5) Internal check               |  |    |
| 6) Internal control system.     |  |    |



- 3. a) Discuss general and social objectives of a cost audit.
- b) Explain qualities of cost auditor.

OR

- 3. a) What is financial audit? How does it differ from cost audit?
- b) State disqualification of a cost auditor.

- 4. What are the rights and duties of a cost auditor? Discuss.

OR

- 4. What are qualification of a cost auditor? Discuss the procedure involved in appointing cost auditor.

- 5. What are the preliminaries to be followed by a cost auditor before commencing cost audit?

Plz god

OR

Studied bt what you do

- 5. What is cost audit programme? Discuss the points to be considered while preparing a cost audit programme.

- 6. a) What do you mean by internal control? Discuss its objectives.

⊙

- b) State accounting for salary and wages.

OR

⊙

- 6. a) Discuss different functions of internal audit.

- b) Discuss the importance of audit notes to cost auditor.

Plz Q A  
Accuracy

1) ~~Control~~ ~~of~~ ~~cost~~ ~~audit~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~common~~ ~~sense~~  
 2) ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~audit~~ ~~of~~ ~~costs~~ ~~alone~~ ~~Common~~ ~~Sense~~  
 3) ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~audit~~ ~~of~~ ~~costs~~ ~~alone~~ ~~Common~~ ~~Sense~~  
 4) ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~audit~~ ~~of~~ ~~costs~~ ~~alone~~ ~~Common~~ ~~Sense~~  
 5) ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~audit~~ ~~of~~ ~~costs~~ ~~alone~~ ~~Common~~ ~~Sense~~  
 6) ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~audit~~ ~~of~~ ~~costs~~ ~~alone~~ ~~Common~~ ~~Sense~~

Plz god  
I want to pass

Plz god

I want to pass

SMV - 02

B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010  
BUSINESS ECONOMICS - INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

Instructions : i) All questions are compulsory. However internal choice is available.

ii) Answer sub questions in question 1 and question 2 in not more than 100 words each.

iii) Answer question 3 to question 6 in not more than 400 words each.

iv) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks assigned to the question.

1. Answer any four of the following :

(4×4=16)

- i) Explain any two features of international trade.
- ii) What is the hedging function of the foreign exchange market ?
- iii) What are managed floating rates ?
- iv) Explain the concepts of gross barter terms of trade and net barter terms of trade.
- v) Explain any four features of the foreign exchange market.
- vi) Examine the role of multinational corporations in the foreign exchange market.

2. Answer any four of the following :

(4×4=16)

- i) Explain the concepts of specific and ad valorem tariffs by giving suitable examples.
- ii) What is the 'Most Favoured-Nation' principle ?
- iii) What are anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties ?
- iv) Explain the components of the current account of the balance of payments.
- v) Distinguish between balance and equilibrium in the balance of payments.
- vi) Explain any two causes of disequilibrium in the balance of payments.



SMV - 02

2

Questions: 7

B. Corr. 5

Duration: 2 Hours

3 a) How do resource endowments and technology influence international trade  
OR

b) What are gains from trade? Explain the different gains arising from international trade.

12

4 a) Explain the determinants of the long-term exchange rate.

12

OR

b) Explain any two of the following transactions in the foreign exchange market:

i) Spot transactions

ii) Forward transactions

iii) Currency swaps

12

5 a) Explain any two monetary measures for correcting the disequilibrium in balance of payments.

12

OR

b) What is meant by disequilibrium in balance of payments? Explain the types of disequilibrium in balance of payments.

12

6 a) How do administered protection and voluntary export restraints act as barriers to international trade?

12

OR

b) What is meant by a free trade policy? What are the advantages of such a policy?

12

B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, Oct. 2010  
**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Major - I)**  
 Process Costing and Integral Accounting

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions : 1) Q.No. 1 is compulsory.  
 2) Answer any three questions from the remaining questions.  
 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. A company manufactured 5000 units and incurred the following expenditure :

	Rs.
Materials	20,000
Wages	25,000
Direct expenses	400
Fixed overheads	16,000
Variable overheads	4,000

For manufacturing every 1000 extra units, the cost of production increases as follows :

- Materials : Proportionately  
 Wages : 10% less than proportionately  
 Direct expenses : No extra cost  
 Fixed overheads : Rs. 200 extra  
 Variable overheads : 25% less than proportionately.

Calculate the cost of producing 8000 units. Write the working notes.

Prepare a cost sheet showing cost of producing 5000 units, additional 3000 units and total 8000 units.

20



2. A manufacturer produces certain goods by 3 consecutive processes. Profit is not added in the course of processing but goods of warehouse are sold at 25% profit on cost.

In each process 5% of the total weight put in is lost and 20% is scrap which from process 'A' and 'B' realises Rs. 10 a ton and from process 'C' Rs. 5 a ton. The product of the three processes is dealt with as follows :

	Process A		Process B		Process C	
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Materials	1000	10,000	550	15,000	200	2,000
Wages		4,000		2,000		6,000
Expenses		6,000		3,000		2,000
Output						
Passed to						
Next process	60%		80%		-	
Sent to warehouse	40%		20%		100%	

Prepare Process Accounts and Warehouse Account.

20

3. A certain product passes through three processes before it is transferred to finished stock. The following information is available :

	Process I Rs.	Process II Rs.	Process III Rs.	Finished Stock Rs.
Opening stock	2,000	12,000	10,000	25,000
Direct material	13,000	20,000	40,000	-
Direct wages	10,000	10,500	50,000	-
Overheads	10,000	25,000	25,000	-
Closing stock	5,000	6,000	32,000	33,000

Page  
340-500

Percentage of profit on transfer price	20%	25%	10%
Inter process profit for opening stock	-	2,000	2,800
Stocks in processes are valued at prime cost and finished stock has been valued at the price at which it was received from process III.			19,000

Stocks in processes are valued at prime cost and finished stock has been valued at the price at which it was received from process III.  
 Sales during the period is Rs. 3,00,000.

Prepare :

- 1) Process accounts showing profit element at each stage.
- 2) Finished stock account
- 3) Show the calculation of unrealised profit in closing stocks.
4. A) From the following information relating to financial and cost records, pass necessary entries in Co. Journal and prepare Stores Ledger Control Account :

20

	Rs.
Purchase of materials	45,000
Carriage inward	3,000
Direct labour	42,000
Indirect labour	18,000
Materials issued to job	43,000
Materials used in repair	2,800

15

B) What is meant by elements of cost and divisions of cost ?

5

5. A) Journalise the following transactions assuming that the cost and financial records are integrated :

- 1) Materials purchased on credit Rs. 3,50,000
- 2) Direct material issued to production Rs. 2,00,000

WZP TO stores ledger control a/c

stores ledger control  
 sundry cr



SMV - 09

-4-

work exp control (Being work exp paid during yr  
To Cash

3) Factory overheads incurred Rs. 60,000

4) Factory overheads charged to production Rs. 62,000

NZP Control a/c  
To work exp a/c

5) Selling expenses paid Rs. 10,000

6) Received from customers Rs. 50,000

7) Paid to creditors Rs. 60,000. *Sundry cr a/c To Cash/Bank*

2st of sales

B) Following information is related to a particular process :

To Selling exp

Input of units in the process - 1200

Units completed - 1000

200 units were 100% complete with regard to materials and 60% complete with regard to other expenses.

Material cost of the process Rs. 96,000

Other expenses Rs. 3,36,000

Prepare :

- a) Statement of equivalent production and
- b) Statement of cost per unit of equivalent production.

- 6. A) What is Non-integrated Accounting System ? Explain in detail cost ledgers maintained under non-integrated accounting system. 6
- B) What is meant by Integrated Accounts ? Which subsidiary ledgers and control accounts are maintained under Integrated Accounting System ? 10



SMV – 01

**B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2010**  
**INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT – I**

Duration : 2 Hours

23

Total Marks 80

- Instructions :*
- All questions are compulsory, however internal choice is available.*
  - Answer sub-questions in Question 1 and Question 2 in not more than 100 words each.*
  - Answer questions from Question 3 to Question 6 in not more than 400 words each.*
  - Figures to the right indicates maximum marks to the questions.*
  - Paper carries maximum of 80 marks.*

1. Answer **any four** of the following : (4×4=16)

- Explain the concept of Industrial Management.
- State and explain any four techniques of scientific management.
- Explain the labour factors affecting industrial productivity.
- Discuss any four advantages of work study.
- Explain the human aspect of rationalisation.
- What are the steps initiated by the Government of India to facilitate rationalisation ?

2. Write short notes (**any four**) : (4×4=16)

- Objectives of Just-in-Time.
- Phases in critical path method.
- Failure Mode and Effect Analysis.
- Occupational Health.
- Occupational Hazards.
- Explain the meaning of Industrial Safety.

P.T.O.



SMV - 01

24

3. Define Productivity. What are the suggestions for productivity improvement ?

OR

3. Discuss the role of National Productivity Council.

4. Explain Method Study as a technique of work study.

OR

4. Describe the need for Rationalisation in Indian Industries.

5. Explain the types of Benchmarking.

OR

5. What is Critical Path Method ? Describe its process.

6. Explain the objectives of Safety Management.

OR

6. What is occupational environment ? Explain the methods to control noise.

B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010  
**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**  
**Major 2 : Methods and Techniques of Costing - I**

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions : 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
 2) Answer any three questions from Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 6.  
 3) All questions carry equal marks.  
 4) Give working notes whenever is necessary.

1. A firm of contractors began 2 contracts on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2009 and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2009 respectively. Their accounts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 showed the following position :

Particular	Contract 1 Rs.	Contract 2 Rs.
Contract price	1,60,000	1,08,000
Work certified	82,000	64,000
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Materials	28,800	23,200
Wages	44,000	45,000
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Cash received in respect of work certified	60,000	48,000
Wages accrued	1,400	1,500
General expenses accrued	300	200
Material in hand	1,600	1,600
Plant	8,000	6,400

On the respective commencement dates of the contracts, the plant was installed. Depreciation on plant is to be charged at 15% p.a.

You are required to prepare Contract 1 and Contract 2 and show how the relevant items will be reflected in the Balance Sheet of the firm.

20

P.T.O.



2. Star Transport Company supplies the following details in respect of a truck :

Cost of truck	Rs. 90,000
Estimated life	10 yrs.
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Repair and Maintenance	Rs. 500 per month
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The truck carries goods to and from the city covering a distance of 50 km each way. On onward trip it is full to the extent of 100% capacity and on return upto 20% of capacity.

The truck has carrying capacity of 5 tonnes. On an average the truck runs for 25 days in a month.

Calculate the rate per tonne per trip that the company should charge if a profit of 25% on taking is desired.

3. Following is the cost structure for production of an article when the firm is operating at a level of 5000 units.

Particular	Rs.
Direct material cost	25,000
Direct labour cost	15,000
Power	1,250 (20% fixed)
Repair and maintenance	2,000 (25% fixed)
Stores	1,000 (100% variable)
Inspection - factory	500 (20% variable)
Depreciation on plant	10,000 (100% fixed)
Administrative overheads	5,000 (25% variable)
Selling overheads	3,000 (50% variable)

Find the cost of the production at 4000 units and 6000 units capacities level of production.

Q4A. Refined oil Ltd engaged U in the manufacturing of a product A and in the process yield a by product X. During the process the expenses were as follows: June 2010. The amt Spent up to the separation was 30,600. Subsequent expenses were as follows:

	"A"	"X"
Materials	300	100
Direct wages	400	150
Overheads	300	135
	1000	385

Gross sales value of "A" was Rs. 25,000 and that of "X" was Rs. 15,000. The net profit earned in case of "X" was 25% on selling price.

A certain the profit earned on "A".

10

b) S. Banerjee and company is planning for the arrangement of overdraft facilities with the Bankers during the period from April to June 2010.

Prepare a cash budget for the above period from the following data indicating the extent of the bank facilities the company will be requiring at the end of each month :

Month	Sales	Purchases	Wages
February	1,80,000	1,24,800	12,000
March	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000
April	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000
May	1,74,000	2,46,000	10,000
June	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000

50% of the credit sales are realised in the month following the sales and the remaining 50% in the second month following. Creditors and wages are paid in the following month. Cash at bank on 1-4-2010 was estimated to be Rs. 25,000. 10





5. - a) Define Management Accounting. Explain the various system and techniques used in management accounting. 10
- b) What are the main objectives of management accounting? Explain the reason why the objectives may not be achieved fully. 10
6. Write short note on any four from the following :
- a) Master budget
  - b) Production budget
  - c) Hotel costing
  - d) Batch costing
  - e) Concepts of budget and budgetary control
  - f) Concepts of joint product and by product. 20
-

SMV - 02

B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010  
BUSINESS ECONOMICS - INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Duration : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 80

*Instructions :* i) All questions are compulsory. However internal choice is available.

ii) Answer sub questions in question 1 and question 2 in not more than 100 words each.

iii) Answer question 3 to question 6 in not more than 400 words each.

iv) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks assigned to the question.

1. Answer any four of the following :

(4×4=16)

- i) Explain any two features of international trade.
- ii) What is the hedging function of the foreign exchange market ?
- iii) What are managed floating rates ?
- iv) Explain the concepts of gross barter terms of trade and net barter terms of trade.
- v) Explain any four features of the foreign exchange market.
- vi) Examine the role of multinational corporations in the foreign exchange market.

2. Answer any four of the following :

(4×4=16)

- i) Explain the concepts of specific and ad valorem tariffs by giving suitable examples.
- ii) What is the 'Most Favoured Nation' principle ?
- iii) What are anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties ?
- iv) Explain the components of the current account of the balance of payments.
- v) Distinguish between balance and equilibrium in the balance of payments.
- vi) Explain any two causes of disequilibrium in the balance of payments.

P.T.O.



SMV - 02

2

Questions: 7  
B. Corr. 5

Duration: 2 Hours  
Instruction

3 a) How do resource endowments and technology influence international trade

OR

b) What are gains from trade? Explain the different gains arising from international trade.

12

4 a) Explain the determinants of the long-term exchange rate.

12

OR

b) Explain any two of the following transactions in the foreign exchange market :

- i) Spot transactions
- ii) Forward transactions
- iii) Currency swaps

12

5 a) Explain any two monetary measures for correcting the disequilibrium in balance of payments.

12

OR

b) What is meant by disequilibrium in balance of payments? Explain the types of disequilibrium in balance of payments.

12

6 a) How do administered protection and voluntary export restraints act as barriers to international trade?

12

OR

b) What is meant by a free trade policy? What are the advantages of such a policy?

12

**B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2010**  
**INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT – I**

Duration : 2 Hours

23

Total Marks : 80

**Instructions :** i) *All questions are compulsory, however internal choice is available.*

ii) *Answer sub-questions in Question 1 and Question 2 in not more than 100 words each.*

iii) *Answer questions from Question 3 to Question 6 in not more than 400 words each.*

iv) *Figures to the right indicates maximum marks to the questions.*

v) *Paper carries maximum of 80 marks.*

1. Answer **any four** of the following : (4×4=16)

- a) Explain the concept of Industrial Management.
- b) State and explain any four techniques of scientific management.
- c) Explain the labour factors affecting industrial productivity.
- d) Discuss any four advantages of work study.
- e) Explain the human aspect of rationalisation.
- f) What are the steps initiated by the Government of India to facilitate rationalisation ?

2. Write short notes (**any four**) : (4×4=16)

- a) Objectives of Just-in-Time.
- b) Phases in critical path method.
- c) Failure Mode and Effect Analysis.
- d) Occupational Health.
- e) Occupational Hazards.
- f) Explain the meaning of Industrial Safety.



B.Com. (Semester – V) Examination, October 2010  
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT – I

Duration : 2 Hours

23

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :*
- All questions are compulsory, however internal choice is available.
  - Answer sub-questions in Question 1 and Question 2 in not more than 100 words each.
  - Answer questions from Question 3 to Question 6 in not more than 400 words each.
  - Figures to the right indicates maximum marks to the questions.
  - Paper carries maximum of 80 marks.

1. Answer any four of the following : (4×4=16)

- Explain the concept of Industrial Management.
- State and explain any four techniques of scientific management.
- Explain the labour factors affecting industrial productivity.
- Discuss any four advantages of work study.
- Explain the human aspect of rationalisation.
- What are the steps initiated by the Government of India to facilitate rationalisation ?

2. Write short notes (any four) : (4×4=16)

- Objectives of Just-in-Time.
- Phases in critical path method.
- Failure Mode and Effect Analysis.
- Occupational Health.
- Occupational Hazards.
- Explain the meaning of Industrial Safety.



24

- 3. Define Productivity. What are the suggestions for productivity improvement ? 12
  - OR
  - 3. Discuss the role of National Productivity Council. 12
  - 4. Explain Method Study as a technique of work study. 12
  - OR
  - 4. Describe the need for Rationalisation in Indian Industries. 12
  - 5. Explain the types of Benchmarking. 12
  - OR
  - 5. What is Critical Path Method ? Describe its process. 12
  - 6. Explain the objectives of Safety Management. 12
  - OR
  - 6. What is occupational environment ? Explain the methods to control noise. 12
-





B.Com. (Semester - V) Examination, October 2010  
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Major - 3)  
(Cost and Management Audit)

Duration : 2 Hours

11

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
  - 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks allotted to questions/sub-questions.
  - 3) Answer sub-questions in Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 in not more than 100 words each.
  - 4) Answer Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 6 in not more than 400 words each.

1. Answer any four of the following :

16

- 1) Efficiency Audit Cost accounting record and meaning
- 2) Social Audit process of accounting of cost. The process of CARR begins with the beginning of income & ends with the process of statistical report. The product & cost is estimated & controlled.
- 3) Civil Liability
- 4) Ceiling on number of cost audits various act like pass bk, cost audit, central price etc. Pass bk should be maintained properly for the process of production in mfg & lab.
- 5) Professional misconduct
- 6) Cost auditor as an agent.

2. Answer any four of the following

16

- 1) Physical Examination for mfg labour - cost calculation is done as per prescribed rule. The central govt. prescribes cost of every industry to be fixed. Cost of product is then prepared cost report. It is made in form of bodies like 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.
- 2) Depth Testing
- 3) Accounting for Raw Materials
- 4) Working paper
- 5) Internal check
- 6) Internal control system.



12

- 3. a) Discuss general and social objectives of a cost audit. 8
- b) Explain qualities of cost auditor. 4

OR

- 3. a) What is financial audit? How does it differ from cost audit? 8
- b) State disqualification of a cost auditor. 4
- 4. What are the rights and duties of a cost auditor? Discuss. 12

OR

- 4. What are qualification of a cost auditor? Discuss the procedure involved in appointing cost auditor. 12
- 5. What are the preliminaries to be followed by a cost auditor before commencing cost audit? 12

Plz god

OR

Studied bt what you do

- 5. What is cost audit porgramme? Discuss the points to be considered while preparing a cost audit prgramme. 12
- 6. a) What do you mean by internal control? Discuss its objectives. 8
- b) State accounting for salary and wages. 4

OR

- 6. a) Discuss different functions of internal audit. 8
- b) Discuss the importance of audit notes to cost auditor. 4

Ques Q A  
Accuracy

- 1) Character
- 2) Knowledge of law
- 3) Knowledge of maths
- 4) Knowledge of acc
- 5) Knowledge of Econom
- 6) Knowledge of business
- 7) Common sense
- 8) Common Skill
- 9) Integrity
- 10) Fairness
- 11) Honesty

Items in...  
Particular...  
Passing...  
...