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B.Com SEM V

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Question Papers

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B.A. B.Com (CBCS) (Semester - V)
EXAMINATION APRIL 2023
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

27 APR 2023

[Duration: 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks:80]

- Instructions:**
- All questions are **compulsory**, however, **internal choice** is available.
 - Answer sub-Questions in Questions No. 1 and Question No. 2 in **not** more than **100** words **each**.
 - Answer question No. 3 to Question No. 6 in **not** more than **400** words **each**.
 - Figures to the **right** indicate marks assigned to the questions.

- Q1 Answer the following in brief (**any four**): 16
- Explain the Industrial Management Process.
 - What is Plant Location?
 - Enumerate the Objectives of Plant Layout.
 - Examine the role of National Productivity Council.
 - What are Occupational Hazards?
 - State the Financial factors influencing Industrial productivity.
- Q2 Write short notes on **any four** of the following: 16
- Steps in Benchmarking
 - Six Sigma
 - ISO-9000 Standards and Guidelines
 - Effect of industrial accidents on employers
 - Concept of Occupational Health
 - National Institute of Occupational Health
- Q3 A) Explain the factors influencing Plant layout. 12
OR
- X) What is Scientific Management? Examine its importance. 12
- Q4 A) Examine the various types of Occupational Hazards. 12
OR
- X) Explain the factors affecting the Work Environment. 12
- Q5 A) What is TQM? Examine its benefits. 12
OR
- X) Explain the characteristics of Just in Time. 12
- Q6 A) Explain the Objectives of Safety Management. 12
OR
- X) Examine the Code of Practices for accident prevention. 12



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T.Y.B.Com Semester V (CBCS) Ordinance
EXAMINATION APRIL 2023
Indian Monetary & Financial System

[Duration:2 Hours]

[Total Marks:80]

Instructions:

1. All questions are **Compulsory**.
2. Answer sub-questions in Question 1 and 2 in not more than 100 words Each.
3. Answer Questions 3 to 6 in not more than 400 words.
4. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks to the question.

Q.1 Answer **Any Four** the following.

(4×4 =16)

- a) Highlight any four difficulties in the Barter System.
- b) Define money supply indices- M2 and M4 with their components.
- c) Bring out the importance of the Flow of Funds Matrix.
- d) What is Call Money Market?
- e) Bring out any four features of the Formal Financial System.
- f) Distinguish between Spot and Forward Financial Market.

Q.2 Answer **Any Four** of the following.

(4×4 =16)

- a) Describe any four features of Money Market.
- b) Discuss any two functions of Capital Markets.
- c) Describe Options.
- d) Explain the term Project Finance.
- e) Bring out any two importance of Venture Capital.
- f) Explain the term Life Insurance.

Q3 A. Summarize the Qualitative Methods used by RBI to control the supply of money in the economy. 12

OR

B. Give an overview of the Indian Financial System. 12

Q4 A. Elaborate the various instruments used in the Capital Market. 12

OR

B. Bring out the role of the Non-Banking Financial Companies. 12

Q5 A. Give a brief account of the Indian Money Market. 12

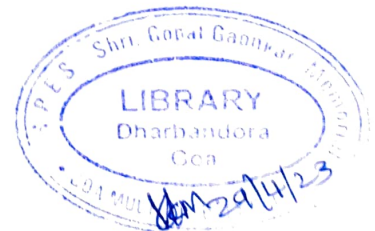
OR

B. Discuss the role played by Stock Exchanges in India. 12

Q6 A. Describe the meaning and sources of Working Capital Finance. 12

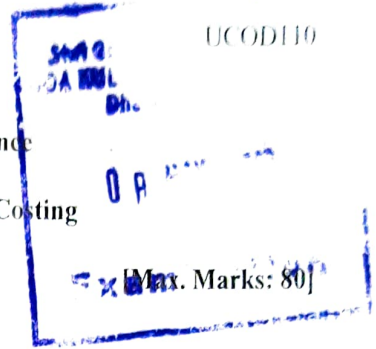
OR

- B. Describe the following financial services: - 12
- i) Merchant Banking
 - ii) Credit Rating.



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T.Y.B.Com Semester V (CBCS) Ordinance
EXAMINATION MAY 2023
Cost Accounting Major III : Techniques of Costing



[Time: 2 Hours]

- Instructions:** 1) Question No.1 is compulsory.
2) Answer **any 3** questions from Q.No.2 to Q. No.6
3) Give working notes **wherever** necessary.
4) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
5) Figures to the **right** indicate marks allotted

Q1 The following sales and profit of Monginis Co ltd., are given for the year ended 31/3/2018 and 31/3/2019 20

Year ended	Sales (Rs)	Profit(Rs)
31/3/2018	7,20,000	96,000
31/3/2019	8,16,000	1,20,000

Calculate:

- i. Profit volume ratio
- ii. Fixed cost
- iii. Break-even point (in rupees)
- iv. Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.1,44,000
- v. Margin of safety at a profit of Rs.2,88,000
- vi. The profit made, when sales are Rs.12,00,000

Q2 Present the following information to show to the management of Nestle Co. Ltd for the year ended 31/3/2019. 20

Particulars	Product A Rs	Product B Rs
Direct materials (per unit)	10	9
Direct Wages (per unit)	3	2
Sales price (per unit)	20	15

- i. Fixed expenses are Rs.800
- ii. Variable expenses are allocated to products as 100% of direct wages.
- iii. Sales Mixtures: (a) 100 units of Product A and 200 of B
(b) 150 units of product A and 150 of B
(c) 200 units of product A and 100 of B

Calculate:

- i. The marginal product cost and the contribution per unit.
- ii. The total contribution and profits resulting from each of the following sales mixtures.
- iii. The proposed sales mixes to earn a profit of 250 and 300 with total Sales of A and B being 300 units.

Q3 Zuan Agro Chemicals Ltd manufactures a fertilizer by mixing and processing three ingredients P, N and Q. The standard cost data for 31/3/2019 are as follows.

Ingredients	Standard production	Standard cost
P	50%	Rs.20 per ton
N	40%	Rs.25 per ton
Q	10%	Rs.42 per ton

A standard loss of 5% is anticipated. In a period, the actual output was 93.10 tonnes and the actual inputs were as follows:

Ingredients	Actual usage	Actual price	Actual cost (Rs)
P	49 tones	Rs.16 per ton	784
N	43 tones	Rs.27 per ton	1161
Q	8 tones	Rs.48 per ton	384

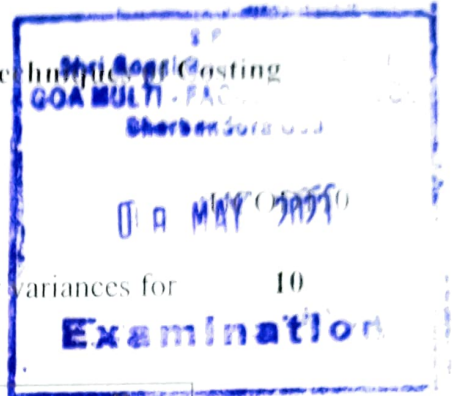
You are required to Calculate:

- Material cost variance
- Material price variance
- Material usage variance
- Material mix variance
- Material yield variance

Q4 A) Following data relates to Funskool Co. Ltd. which makes and sells toys for year ended 31/3/2019.

Production	1,00,000 units
Sales	80,000 units
Selling price per unit	Rs.15
Other particulars	
Direct materials	(Rs.)
Direct labour	2,50,000
Factory overheads:	
Variable	(Rs.)
Fixed	1,00,000
Selling and distribution overheads:	
Variable	(Rs.)
Fixed	1,00,000
	2,00,000

You are required to present income statements using (a) absorption costing and (b) marginal costing. Account briefly for the difference in net profit between the two income statements.



B) From the data given below of Merk Ltd, calculate the labour variances for the two departments for the year ended 31/3/2019. 10

Particulars	Department A	Department B
Actual Gross wages (Direct)	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,600
Standard hours produced	16,000	12,000
Standard rate per hour	60 paise	70 paise
Actual hours worked	16,400	11,600

Calculate:

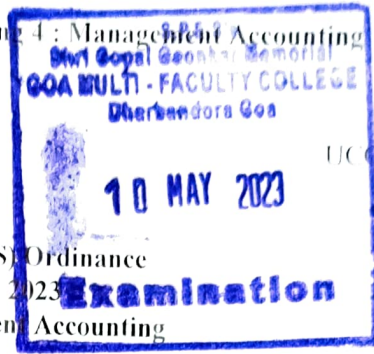
- a) Labour cost variance
- b) Labour efficiency variance
- c) Labour rate variance

Q5 A) Explain briefly the need and factors influencing management control systems in the business organization. 10

B) Explain briefly the objectives and advantages of Performance Budgeting 10

Q6 Write short notes on **any four** of the following: 4x5=20

- a) Benefits of Transfer Pricing
- b) Assumptions of Break-even analysis
- c) Advantages of standard costing
- d) Any two applications of marginal costing
- e) Objectives of marginal costing
- f) Significance of variance analysis



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T.Y.B.Com. Semester V (CBCS) Ordinance
 EXAMINATION MAY 2023
 Cost Accounting IV : Management Accounting

[Time: 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks:80]

- Instructions:**
- 1) Question No.1 is compulsory
 - 2) Answer **any three** questions from Question No.2 to Question No.6
 - 3) Figures to the **right** indicate maximum marks.
 - 4) Working notes should form part of the answer.

Q.1 A. Company working at 50% capacity manufactures 10,000 units of a product, at 50% 20
 capacity the product cost is Rs.180 and sale price is Rs.200. The break-up of the cost is as
 below:

	Cost per unit
Material	Rs.100
Wages	30
Factory overheads	30 (40% fixed)
Administration overheads	20 (50% fixed)

At 60% working raw material cost goes up by 2% and sales price falls by 2%. At 80%
 working the raw material cost increase by 5% and sales price decrease by same
 percentage i.e., 5%. Prepare a statement to show profitability at 60% and 80% capacity.

Q.2 A choice is to be made between two competing project which requires an equal 20
 investment of Rs. 50,000 and are expected to generate net cash flows as under:

Year	Project I	Project II
End of the year 1	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
End of the year 2	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 12,000/-
End of the year 3	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 18,000/-
End of the year 4	Nil	Rs. 25,000/-
End of the year 5	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 8,000/-
End of the year 6	Rs.6,000/-	Rs.4,000/-

The cost of capital of the company is 10%. The following are the discounted factors
 @ 10% per annum:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
Discounted factors	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621	0.564

Which project proposal should be Choose and why? Evaluate the project proposal



Under: a) Pay-back period Method and b) Net Present Value Method.

Q.3 A. A Company is expecting to have Rs.2,50,000 cash in hand on 1st April 2018 and 10 requires you to prepare cash budget for three months, April to June 2018.

The following information is supplied to you.

	Sales (Rs.)	Purchase (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)	Expenses (Rs.)
February	7,00,000	4,00,000	80,000	60,000
March	8,00,000	5,00,000	80,000	70,000
April	9,20,000	5,20,000	90,000	70,000
May	10,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	80,000
June	12,00,000	5,50,000	1,20,000	90,000

Other information:

- Period of credit allowed by suppliers two month:
- 25% of sales is for cash and the period of credit allowed to customers for credit sales is one month:
- Delay in payment of wages and expenses one month:
- Income tax Rs.2,50,000 is to be paid in June 2018.

B. A manufacturing company submits the following figures for the first quarter 2018:

	Product X	Product Y	Product Z
Sales in (Units)			
January	25,000	30,000	10,000
February	20,000	25,000	10,000
March	30,000	35,000	10,000
Selling price per unit	Rs.10	Rs.20	Rs.40
Target for the first quarter 2019:			
Sales quantities increase	20%	10%	10%
Sale price increase	Nil	10%	25%

You are required to prepare the sales Budget for the 1st quarter of 2019.

Q.4 A. A project will cost Rs. 40,000/- It stream of earnings before depreciation interest 10 and taxes (EBDIT) during first year to fifth year is expected to be Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 12,000/-, Rs. 14,000/-, Rs. 16,000/- & Rs. 20,000/- Assume 50% of tax and depreciation on straight – line bases compute capital budget as per the ARR method.

B. Distinguish between Management Accounting & Financial Accounting.

Q.5 A. What is target costing? Explain its Features.
B. Explain benefits of Enterprise Resource Planning.

Q.6 Write short notes on **any four** of the following:

20

- a) Advantages of Target Costing.
- b) Functions of Management Accounting.
- c) Scope of Enterprise Resource planning.
- d) Internal Rate Return Method of Capital Budgeting.
- e) Objectives of Target Costing.
- f) Tools of Management Accounting.

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

T.Y.B.Com Semester VI (CBCS) Ordinance
EXAMINATION MAY 2023
Cost & Management Accounting- Advanced Cost Accounting I

[Time: 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks:80]

- Instructions:**
1. Question number 1 is **compulsory**
 2. Answer any three questions from Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 6
 3. Give working notes wherever necessary
 4. Each question carries equal marks

Q1 Ms. Poonam is a owner of a mini-bus. She gives following data to find out cost per running k.m. (20)

Particular	Amount (Rs)
Cost of the bus	12,00,000
Road License fee	15,000 p.a.
Salary of a supervisor	10,000 p.m.
Garage Rent	10,000 p.m.
Insurance	24,000 p.a.
Drivers wages	100 per hour
Cost of diesel	70 per litre
Cost of Tyre	3 per k.m.
Maintenance Expenses	2,000 p.m.

Kms run per litre : 5 km; Annual kms running: 30,000 kms

Estimated life of the bus 1,20,000 kms. The bus covers 25 kms per hour.

Prepare operating cost sheet for the month.

Q2 Following information is available for job no 432 which is being carried out at the request of the customers. (20)

Particulars	Department A	Department B	Department C
Materials consumed	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 1500
Direct labour:			
Wage rate per hour	Rs 3	Rs 4	Rs 5
Direct labour hours	300 hours	200 hours	400 hours

In accordance with company policy, the following items are chargeable to the job.

- ❖ Fixed production overheads Rs 5 per direct labour hour.
 - ❖ Fixed administration overheads is 80% of works cost.
 - ❖ Selling and distribution overheads is 20% of works costs.
 - ❖ Profit margin 20% on selling price.
- Prepare the job cost sheet for job no 432, showing works costs, cost of production, cost of sales and selling price.

- Q3 The financial books of a company show a net profit of Rs 2,57,510 for the year ending 31st December. The cost accounts show a net profit of Rs 3,44,800 for the same corresponding period. The following facts are brought to light. Prepare a reconciliation statement. (20)

	Amount (Rs)
Under recovery of factory overheads in cost a/cs	6,240
Over-recovery of overheads in cost a/cs	3,400
Depreciation in financial accounts	22,400
Depreciation in cost accounts	25,000
Interest on investments not included in costs	16,000
Loss of obsolescence charged in financial a/cs	11,400
Income tax debited in financial accounts	80,600
Bank interest and dividend credited to financial a/cs	2,450
Loss in stock not charged in cost accounts	13,500

- Q4 Answer the following (2x10=20)
- a. Explain any five techniques of cost control
 - b. Distinguish between cost control and cost reduction

- Q5 A. A factory uses job costing. The following data are obtained from its books for the year ended 31st Dec. 2018. (10)

Materials Rs 35 p.u. Labour Rs 24 p.u.
 Factory overheads Rs 12 p.u. Administrative overheads Rs 6 p.u.

Factory receives an order to supply 20 units of product. You are required to show a quotation for a job by considering following estimates.

It is estimated that Rs 1,000 in material and Rs 700 in labour will be required for the new job. Absorb factory overheads on the basis of labour, No change is expected in administrative overheads. A profit of 25% on cost is required.

- B. Explain the procedure for reconciliation (5)
- C. What are the elements of cost control scheme? (5)

- Q6 Answer the following (5x4=20)
- a) Explain the nature and use of batch costing
 - b) Explain in brief hotel costing.
 - c) Explain why reconciliation is required
 - d) What are the areas of cost reduction?

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T.Y.B.Com Semester V (CBCS) Ordinance
EXAMINATION MAY 2023
Cost Accounting Major II : Cost Accounting II

[Time: 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks:80]

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

Q1 An engineering company is having three production departments - 'A', 'B' and 'C' and two service departments - 'X' and 'Y'. The following particulars have been extracted for the year ended 31st March, 2018. **20**

Particulars	Production Departments			Service Departments	
	'A'	'B'	'C'	'X'	'Y'
Direct Wages (Rs.)	30,000	45,000	60,000	15,000	30,000
Direct Material (Rs.)	15,000	30,000	30,000	22,500	22,500
Staff (numbers)	1,500	2,250	2,250	750	750
Electricity (kwh.)	6,000	4,500	3,000	1,500	1,500
Asset Value (Rs.)	60,000	40,000	30,000	10,000	10,000
Light points (numbers)	10	16	4	6	4
Area (sq.mt.)	150	250	50	50	50

The expenses for the period are as under:

	Rs.
Power	1,100
Lighting	200
Stores Overhead	800
Welfare of Staff	3,000
Depreciation	30,000
Repairs	6,000
General Overheads	12,000
Rent and Taxes	550

You are required to prepare

- i) A primary distribution summary showing the distribution of overheads to various departments.
- ii) A statement showing re-apportionment of service departments' expenses to production departments. Apportion the expenses of Service department 'Y' in the ratio of 2:3:4 and those of service department 'X' in the ratio of 5:3:2 to production departments 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively.

Q2 From the following particulars you are required to calculate the earnings of a worker for a week under

- i) Straight Piece Rate System
- ii) Taylor's Differential Piece Rate System
- iii) Halsey Plan
- iv) Rowan Plan

Weekly working hours	48 hours
Rate Per Hour	Rs 7.50
Piece Rate Per Unit	Rs 3
Normal time taken per piece	20 minutes
Normal output per week	120 pieces
Actual output for the week	150 pieces
Differential piece rates	80% of piece rate when output below normal production and 120% of piece rate when output above the normal production.

Q3 A. A machine is purchased for cash for Rs. 10,400. Its working life is estimated to be 36,000 hours after which its scrap value is estimated at Rs 400. It is assumed from past experience that:

- i) The machine will work for 3,600 hours annually.
- ii) The repair charges will be Rs 2,160 during the whole period of life of the machine.
- iii) The power consumption will be 10 units per hour at Rs 0.12 per unit.
- iv) The other annual standing charges are estimated to be as follows:

a) Rent of department (machine occupies 1/5 th of total space)	Rs. 1,560
b) Light (12 points in the department, out of which 2 points are engaged on the machine)	576
c) Foreman's salary (1/4 th of his time is occupied in the machine)	12,000
d) Insurance Premium (fire) for the machinery.	72
e) Cotton Waste.	120

You are required to calculate the Machine Hour Rate.

B. The following is the budget of Angel Engineering Works for the year 2018.

Factory overheads	Rs. 62,000
Direct Labour cost	Rs. 98,000
Direct Labour Hours	1,55,000 hours

From the above figures calculate

- i) Overhead absorption rates using Direct Labour Hour Method and Direct Labour Cost Method.
- ii) Prepare a comparative statement of cost showing the result of application

of each of the above rates to job no. 666 from the under mentioned data:

Direct Material cost	Rs.45
Direct Labour cost	Rs.50
Direct Labour hours	40 hours

- Q4 a) What is Labour Turnover? Enumerate the causes and indicate some measures to reduce labour turnover. **10**
- b) A company closes its books every half year ended 30th June, 2018. The following particulars were obtained from the books of the company. **10**

	Amount (Rs.)
Basic Wages	90,000
House Rent Allowance	13,500
Overtime Allowance	12,400
Night Shift Allowance	10,600
Provident Fund deposited for the period	21,200
Employees' State Insurance Contribution for the period	5,000
Recovery towards House Rent	18,600
Recovery towards supply of provisions.	24,200

The following additional information is provided.

- i) Dearness Allowance - 10% of basic wages.
- ii) Provident Fund is paid for by the employer and the employee in equal share.
- iii) The ratio of contribution by employer and employee to Employees State Insurance is 3:2.

Determine the net amount of wages paid in cash to employees over the period of six months.

- Q5 a) What is time rate system? Explain its advantages and limitations. **10**
- b) Define overheads. Discuss the classification of overheads costs. **10**

- Q6 Write short notes on the following (any four): **20**
- a) Methods of time keeping.
 - b) Normal idle time and Abnormal Idle time.
 - c) Distinguish between cost allocation and cost apportionment.
 - d) Advantages of departmentalisation of overhead expenses.
 - e) Actual overhead rate v/s Pre-determined overhead rate.