

J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli – Surat

Internal Test – 2019

M. Com. Semester – I

Economics of Growth Development and Planning - I

Date : 21 / 09 / 2019

Roll No. :

Time : 08:30 To 10:00

Total Marks : 35

1. Explain the Meaning of economic development and economic growth discuss the difference (13)
between economics development and economic growth.

OR

1. Discuss the main indicators of economic development and their limitations. (13)

2. Discuss in detail Richardo's contribution to the theory of economic growth and explain the (12)
drawback of his theory.

OR

2. Explain Karl Mark's theory of economic growth and evaluate it. (12)

3. **Write short notes (any two)** (10)

1. The trends in human development in India.
2. Limitation of price system in a planned Economy
3. Effects of globalization liberalization
4. The concept of sustainable development



J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli – Surat
Internal Test – 2019
M. Com. Semester – I
Management Theory and Practice - I

Date : 23 / 09 / 2019

Roll No. :

Time : 08:30 To 10:00

Total Marks : 35

1. Explain the school of Japanese Management Techniques. (12)

OR

1. Discuss Formalist School and Comparative Management school. (12)

2.(A) Explain Positive Effects of Culture. (06)

2.(B) Describe the Process of Career Planning. (06)

OR

2. Explain Any Six Methods of Performance Appraisal. (12)

3.(A) **Attempt Any One :** (05)

1. Tools of Organizational Career Development.

2. Strategies to use Power in Organization.

3.(B) **Case Study :** (06)

Paradise Bank is a nationalized bank and has operations spread all over India. The employees are a satisfied lot as they feel that the management is fair in terms of compensation. The Chief HR manager always made it a point to see that the appraisal system being implemented enjoyed the confidence and support of the employees. Hence there was always a feedback session after the appraisal process was over.

PLN Bank had a high turnover of employees. Even though its compensation packages were similar to those at Paradise Bank, the employees were not happy. The bank HR manager Paresh was worried. Employee appraisal was an annual affair as it was in Paradise. Paresh could not understand why there was a difference in employee satisfaction when both the banks had similar appraisal and compensation systems. He planned to discuss this with the HR manager of Paradise Bank. Paradise Bank had an appraisal system that was similar to the one practiced by other banks, but the implementation was quite different.

Traditionally departmental heads and employees debated on the unattained targets and finally reached a consensus on pay hike and other related aspects. At Paradise Bank, however, the performance appraisal exercise was an occasion to map out future profitable strategies to be collectively persuaded by the employees, while taking into consideration the organizational objectives of the firm. The exercise also helped individual employees identify their competency gaps and training needs, with the help of their supervisors. The HR department made performance management a continuous process that involved continuous interaction between the bosses and their teams, to have a continuous review of the targets to be attained. Here, the employees were given freedom to estimate and determine certain targets and were not forced to achieve targets determined of imposed by the management.

The main features of the performance appraisal system at the paradise Bank are as follows:

(PM is Performance Management)

- The PM process included certain joint evaluations by the teams and their heads by taking market conditions, consumer feedback, deployable energies and resources into consideration, to prepare strategies
- The PM system does not limit itself to a set of metrics to be attained; rather, it involves identifying any lacunae in the skills or knowledge of the employees, which hinder their performances.
- Apart from providing guidance to the employee, the system effectively nourishes a healthy relationship between the boss and the employees. This in turn helps build partnerships to hone the emotional intelligence, fine tune attitudes and build a healthy organizational culture.
- The PM function helps employees to develop skills, perspectives and initiatives rather than just confining itself to subjective measurement, which finally gets reflected in the employee compensation. The management believes that performance management is thus an effective tool to increase the value of the human asset.

Questions:

- A) What are the differences, in the appraisal system being implemented by Paradise and PLN Bank?
- B) What are the changes you would suggest in the implementation of the appraisal system at PLN Bank to make it more effective and acceptable?



J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli – Surat
Internal Test – 2019
M. Com. Semester – I
Advertising & Sales Management - I

Date : 24 / 09 / 2019

Roll No. :

Time : 08:30 To 10:00

Total Marks : 35

1.(A) Define advertising and explain characteristics of Advertising. **(06)**

1.(B) Explain the advertising objectives regarding behavioral dynamic of the consumers. **(06)**

OR

1.(A) Explain positive social effects of advertising **(06)**

1.(B) Explain the process of advertising budgeting **(06)**

2.(A) Explain the advantages of sales territories. **(06)**

2.(B) Explain the process of sales forecasting. **(06)**

OR

2. Explain different types of sales planning. **(12)**

3.(A) Write a short note (any one) **(05)**

1. Role of advertng in modern business

2. Sales budgets

3.(B) Case Study : **(06)**

Nemchand jeweler of Bilimora is famous for its gold and silver jewelry in Gujarat since last thirty years. He has good workers for making jewelry. He has three branches in Bilimora, Surat and Navsari. Now this jeweler wants to open branches in big cities all over India. There are many local and national companies in this field. For advertisement which media should be adopted ? What may the objectives for advertising ?

NST



J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli – Surat

Internal Test – 2019

M. Com. Semester – I

Financial and Management Accounting - I

Date : 25 / 09 / 2019

Roll No. :

Time : 08:30 To 10:00

Total Marks : 35

Q 1. PKG Ltd. acquired 14,000 Equity Shares of AKG Ltd. on 1/10/2018 and additional 4000 (12) shares on 31/12/2018 for Rs.80,000. The following are the balance sheets of both the companies at 31/3/2019.

Particulars	PKG (Rs.)	AKG (Rs.)
[A] Equity And Liabilities:		
[1] Shareholder's Funds:		
(A) Share Capital:		
Equity Shares Of Rs.10 Each	6,60,000	2,00,000
(B) Reserves And Surplus:		
Reserves	52,000	60,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,20,000	40,000
[2] Non-Current Liabilities:		
6% Mortgage Debentures	1,52,000	2,60,000
[3] Current Liabilities:		
Creditors	60,000	80,000
Total	10,44,000	6,40,000
[B] Assets:		
[1] Non-Current Assets:		
(A) Fixed Assets:		
(I) Tangible Assets		
Land & Building	1,90,000	94,000
Machinery (-10% Depreciation)	90,000	1,00,800
Furniture (-5% Depreciation)	2,000	1,000
(II) Intangible Assets		
Goodwill	2,52,000	92,000
(B) Non-Current Investments:		
Investments		
- 18,000 Equity Shares of AKG Ltd.	2,40,000	-----
- Other Investments	52,000	-----
(2) Current Assets:		
Stock	96,000	2,76,000
Debtors	1,10,000	70,000
Bank	12,000	6,200
Total	10,44,000	6,40,000

Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet of both the companies after considering the following

information.

1. The Balance Sheet of AKG Ltd. on 31/3/2018 disclosed the following balances: Machinery - Rs.1,12,000, Reserves - Rs.60,000 and P&L A/c (Cr.) - Rs.16,000 The profit of AKG Ltd. was earned evenly during the year
2. Directors of PKG Ltd. revalued the machinery of AKG Ltd. at Rs.1,20,000 on 1/10/2018 but has not been recorded in the Books.
3. The creditors of PKG Ltd. include Rs.30,000 due to AKG Ltd. for purchase of goods after acquisition of shares. AKG Ltd. charges a profit of 10% on cost on its sales. Stock of PKG Ltd. on 31/3/2019 includes goods of Rs.60,000 purchased from AKG Ltd.
4. Creditors of AKG Ltd. include bills payable of Rs.12,000 drawn by PKG Ltd., which AKG Ltd. had discounted.

OR

Q 1. The following are the Balance Sheets of H Ltd. & S Ltd. as on 31/12/2018:

(12)

Particulars	H Ltd. (Rs.)	S Ltd. (Rs.)
[A] Equity And Liabilities:		
[1] Shareholder's Funds:		
(A) Share Capital:		
Equity Shares Of		
Rs.100 each	20,00,000	10,00,000
(B) Reserves And Surplus:		
General Reserve	2,00,000	3,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	3,20,000	3,00,000
[2] Current Liabilities	8,80,000	4,00,000
Total	34,00,000	20,00,000
[B] Assets:		
[1] Non-Current Assets:		
(A) Fixed Assets:		
(I) Tangible Assets		
Fixed Assets	9,60,000	5,00,000
(B) Non-Current Investments:		
Investments In S Ltd.	10,00,000	-----
(2) Current Assets	14,40,000	15,00,000
Total	34,00,000	20,00,000

Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet of both the companies as on 31/12/2018 after considering the following information.

1. H Ltd. acquired 6000 Shares in S Ltd. on 1/4/2018. The reserves and surplus position of S Ltd. as on 1/1/2018 was as under: General Reserve -- Rs.5,00,000, P&L A/c – Rs.2,40,000
2. On 30/6/2018, S Ltd. declared a dividend out of it's pre-acquisition profits of 25% on its then Capital. H Ltd. credited the dividend to its P&L A/c.
3. On 1/7/2018, S Ltd. issued 1 share for every 4 shares held as bonus shares at a face value of Rs.100 per share. No Entry has been made in the books of H Ltd. for the receipt of these bonus shares.
4. H Ltd. owed S Ltd. Rs.1,00,000 for purchase of stock from S Ltd. The entire stock is held by H Ltd. on 31/12/2018. S Ltd. made a profit of 25% on cost.
5. H Ltd. transferred a machine to S Ltd. for Rs.2,00,000. The book value of the machine to H Ltd. was Rs.1,60,000.

- Q 2.** A manager of Shree Ltd who is entitled to a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month and in addition commission of 1% on the net profits of the company after deducting salary and commission. The profit and loss A/c of the company for financial year ending on 31-3-2018 is as follows: **(11)**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Loss on sale of Furniture (written down value Rs. 8,000)	6,500	Gross Profit	7,90,000
Manager salary	30,000	Dividend (after deducting tax at source Rs. 8,000)	40,000
Bad Debt Reserve	28,000	Profit on sale of machinery	80,000
Investment Allowance Reserve	17,500	Profit on sale of investments	15,000
Staff salary and bonus	3,50,000	Subsidy from state Govt.	55,000
Provision for taxation	80,000	Unpaid dividend	20,000
Ex-gratia payment to an employee	9,500		
General expenses	1,87,500		
Donation to the charitable institutions	80,000		
Depreciation	1,20,000		
Commission to the manager (on Account)	1,500		
Net Profit	1,40,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

Additional information:

1. Bad-debts written off against Bed-Debts Reserve is amounted to Rs. 7,500 during the year.
2. Depreciation includes the Initial Depreciation of Rs. 24,000 and depreciation of Rs. 16,000 for extra shift.
3. Cost Price of the Machinery sold is RS. 2,80,00 while the Selling Price is Rs. 3,20,000
4. Staff salary and bonus includes the bonus of Rs. 50,000 paid to the staff for the service provided during previous year.
5. Bonus of Rs. 15,000 estimated for the current year has not been recorded in the A/c.

Calculate the commission payable to the manager. Also calculate the Managerial Remuneration according to section 198. Give comments wherever necessary.

OR

- Q 2.** Profit and Loss Statement for the year ending as 31-3-2016 of the Naresh Co.Ltd as given below: **(11)**

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Profit		20,00,000
Add: Others Incomes:		
Profit on sale of Building (Cost Price Rs. 6,00,000, accumulated depreciation Rs. 2,00,000 and sold for Rs. 7,20,000)	3,20,000	
Dividend Received (TDS Rs. 36,000)	1,20,000	
Share premium received	<u>1,60,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>
Total Incomes		26,00,000
Less: Other Expenses:		

Salaries and Bonus	8,00,000	
Administrative and Selling expenses	2,00,000	
Interest on Debentures	50,000	
Donation to recognized charitable institutions	20,000	
Loss on sale of investments	40,000	
Depreciation	2,40,000	
Directors fees	20,000	
Repairs and renewal expenses	1,15,000	
Loss on sale of Furniture (Depreciated value Rs. 60,000)	45,000	
Bad Debts Reserve	60,000	
Scientific Research expenses (purchase of equipment)	80,000	
Provision for income tax	4,00,000	
Debentures issue expenses written off	<u>30,000</u>	21,00,000
Net Profit		5,00,000

Additional information:

1. Bad debts written off against BDR was Rs. 20,000.
2. Sur-tax of Rs. 30,000 is included in the provision for income tax.
3. Salaries and Bonus includes Rs. 50,000 unpaid salary for the previous year and ex-gratia payment to an employee Rs. 30,000.
4. Depreciation allowable as per Section 350 of the India Cons. Act is Rs. 2,00,000.
5. Repairs and renewal expenses include Rs. 40,000 spent for construction of a Building.

Calculate Managerial Remuneration payable to Managing Director the company at 5% on net profit after deducting of such commission.

Q.3 Write Short Notes On (Any Three) :

(12)

1. NGO v/s NPO
2. Accounting as a Measurement Discipline
3. Advantages of Social Accounting
4. Scope of Social Accounting
5. Disadvantages of Holding Company



J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli – Surat

Internal Test – 2019

M. Com. Semester – I

Financial and Management Accounting - II

Date : 26 / 09 / 2019

Roll No. :

Time : 08:30 To 10:00

Total Marks : 35

Q 1. The of Chaitali Co. Ltd. show the following balance as on 31-3-2019. The following (12) additional information is available:

Debit	Amount	Credit	Amount
Bills Receivable	20,000	Gross Profit	4,39,456
Loose Tools	22,400	Profit and Loss A/C. (1-4-2018)	1,58,400
Stock of goods (31-3-18)	1,68,000	Security premium	28,000
Debtors	44,800	Debenture Redemption fund	96,000
Administration expenses	1,36,000	Interest received	25,600
Discount on Debenture	6,000	General Reserve	4,80,000
Audit Fees	35,680	12% Debenture (to be redeemed on 31-3-2023)	2,40,000
Interim Dividend Paid on Equity Share	44,800	Provision for Income Tax (31-03-2018)	84,000
Interim Dividend Paid on preference share	12,000	Equity Share of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	6,40,000
Advance Payment of Income Tax 2017-18	72,000	10% Redeemable Preference	
Advance Payment of Income Tax 2018-19	1,04,000	Share Fully Paid	2,40,000
Bad debts	2,800	Creditors	14,944
Preference shareholders A/C	2,52,000	Bank Loan	3,72,320
Debenture Interest	14,400		
Additional Income Tax paid for the 2017-18	9,600		
Insurance premium	3,520		
Buildings	2,80,000		
Share of Abha Co. Ltd. (each of Rs. 10, Rs. 8 paid up)	3,20,000		
Land	2,40,000		
Plant-Machinery	3,20,000		
Debenture Redemption fund			
Investment	96,000		
Cash and Bank	4,70,720		
Custom Deposit	1,44,000		
	28,18,720		28,18,720

Additional Information:

Amount of the interest received included Rs.3,680 received on Debenture Redemption Fund Investments.

(1) Provide for depreciation at 10% on Building and 5% on Plant Machinery.

(2) Assessment of Income tax for Year 2017-18 is completed and a liability of Rs.

81,600 has been fixed. Provision for the year 2018-19 is to be made at 50% of net profit of the year.

- (3) Redeemable preference share redeemed on 1-10-2018 at a premium of 5%. The dividend on preference share was paid up to 1-10-2018. The amount paid to the preference share was debited to their account. Except this no other entry showing the effect of these transactions has been passed.
- (4) Transfer for Rs. 20,000 to General Reserve Account and Rs. 16,000 to Debenture Redemption Fund Account.
- (5) Administrative expenses include Rs. 9,600 remuneration paid to Managing Director. Remuneration Rs. 10,976 is to be paid to Managing Directors.
- (6) The directors have distributed interim dividend at 8% and have a proposed a final dividend of 10%.

Prepare final account of Chaitali Co. Ltd. as required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Q 2. Following are the trial balance of Ahmedabad H.O. and London branch as on 31-3-2017. (11)

Particulars	H.O.		London Branch	
	Dr Rs	Cr Rs	Dr Pound	Cr Pound
Capital	-	1,50,000	-	-
H.O. a/c	-	-	-	3,420
Branch account	2,46,700	-	-	-
Land building	30,000	-	-	-
Plant-machinery	2,40,000	-	3,600	-
Goodwill	15,000	-	-	-
Furniture- fitting	9,000	-	240	-
Stock (1-4-2016)	1,02,000	-	1,680	-
Purchase	6,33,600	-	7,200	-
Goods from H.O.	-	-	2,400	-
Goods to London branch	-	2,35,600	-	-
Sales	-	6,96,500	-	12,480
Salary- wages	28,800	-	240	-
Rent – taxes	3,600	-	60	-
Insurance	2,100	-	30	-
Trade expenses	5,400	-	60	-
Debtors – creditors	66,000	3,33,700	540	510
Cash on hand	33,600	-	180	-
	14,15,800	14,15,800	16,410	16,410

Additional information:

1. Stock on 31-3-2017 was valued at H.O. Rs. 87,600 and London branch 1,560 Pound.
2. Depreciation on plant -machinery and furniture to be provided at 10% p.a.
3. The fixed assets were purchased on 1-4-2015.
4. Rate of exchange as under:
 - On 1-4-2015 1 Pound = Rs 80
 - On 1-4-2016 1 Pound = Rs 89
 - On 31-3-2017 1 Pound = Rs 85
 - Average rate for the year 1 Pound = Rs 87

You are required to prepare a combined columnar P& L a/c and balance sheet of H.O. and

branch.

OR

Q 2. An American company has a branch at London. Its trial balance as on 31-3-2017 is as follows: (11)

Particulars	Dr Pound	Cr Pound
Stock (1-4-2016)	3000	-
Plant-machinery	5000	-
Furniture	2000	-
Debtors- creditors	4000	2500
Purchase-sale	8000	21600
Wages	2000	-
Carriage inwards	100	-
Salary	820	-
Rent and taxes	380	-
Insurance	120	-
Trade expenses	80	-
Goods received from H.O.	2500	-
Cash on hand	130	-
Bank balance	70	-
H.O. a/c	-	4100
TOTAL	28200	28200

Additional information:

1. Stock on 31-3-2017 is 4,000 Pound.
2. Calculate depreciation on plant-machinery at 10% and on furniture at 5%.
3. Salary outstanding is 75 Pound.
4. The H.O. has sent goods to the branch worth are 2,250 Dollar.
5. The H.O. shows an account of 9555 Dollar due from branch.
6. The fixed assets were purchased on 1-4-2011 that time exchange rate was 1 Pound = 2\$
7. Exchange rate on 1-4-2016 was 1 Pound = 1.5\$

Exchange rate on 31-3-2017 was 1 Pound = 1.6 \$

Convert the above trial balance into dollar and prepare branch final account in the books of H.O.

Q 3. (A) Explain “Lev and Schwartz model” to evaluate the human resource. (06)
(B) Explain the utility of environmental accounting. (06)

OR

(A) Write a short note on advantages of human resource accounting. (06)
(B) Environmental accounting in various countries. (06)



J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli – Surat

Internal Test – 2019

M. Com. Semester – I

Financial and Management Accounting - III

Date : 27 / 09 / 2019

Roll No. :

Time : 08:30 To 10:00

Total Marks : 35

Q-1 Shree 'Harry' has prepared the following profit and Loss Account for the year (12) ended on 31-3-2019.

Particular	Rs.	Particular	Rs
Salaries & Allowances	1,20,000	By Gross Profit	4,50,000
Local Taxes(Of Rented House)	6,000	Agricultural Income	40,000
Postage-Telegram	6,000	Rent of house	50,000
Building repairs Exp.	12,000	Profit on sales of machine	42,000
Sales tax	50,000	Sundry income	2,000
Bad debts	16,000	Bad debts recovered	16,000
Bed debts reserve	16,000	Net Loss	1,52,000
Depreciation on machine	35,000		
Advertisement exp.	12,000		
Depreciation on car	45,000		
Shop expense	44,000		
Provision for income –tax	50,000		
Daughter's Marriage Expenses	2,00,000		
House –hold expenses	1,40,000		
	7,52,000		7,52,000

Additional Information.

1. Salary & Allowances includes Rs. 10,000 paid to son as salary, who is staying in hostel.
2. Of sales tax debited Rs. 12,000 is still unpaid. Sales tax pertaining to earlier year Rs. 24,000 paid during the year has not been debited to profit & Loss account.
3. Out of bed debts Recovery 30% of the amount is in respect of bed debts not allowed as deduction in earlier year.
4. The opening written Down Value of the "block Of Machine" Was Rs. 2,00,000. The permissible Rate of Depreciation (for financial year 2018-19) as per Income –tax provisions is 15%.The machine which was sold during the year out of the said block was purchased at Rs. 1,60,000 in 2016-17.In books of accounts the depreciation is calculated at the rate of 20% on reducing balance method on the entire opening balance.
5. 60% use of car is for personal purpose; shop expenses Rs.20, 000 of car expenses. Admissible rate of depreciation on car is 15%, which has been fully charged to P&L A/c.

Compute the taxable income from business and profession for A.Y.2019-20.

Q-2 A) From the following information of FM Company Limited, you are required to find out the Basic EPS and diluted EPS as per AS : -20 (06)

- Financial Year: - 1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019
- Divisible Accounting Net Profit = 10,00,000
- No. of Equity Shares Outstanding = 2,00,000
- 12%, 5000 Convertible Debenture (each Debentures is converted into 10 Equity shares) each of Rs.100 = 5,00,000
- 15% Bank Loan = 10,00,000
- 10 % Mortgage Loan = 15,00,000
- Public Deposit = 8,00,000
- The company issued One Bonus Share for Every 2 Equity Share.
- Rate of tax = 30%

B)The M.S Company Ltd. Provide the following information for the Year 2018-19. Find out Weighted Average of Shares as per AS: - 20 (05)

Particular	No of Shares
Balance as on 1-4-2018 (Rs. 10 each)	1800
Issue of Shares on 31-10-2018 (Rs. 5 Paid up)	600
Buy Back of Shares on 1-11-2018	100
Issues of Shares on 31-12-2018 (Fullypaid)	500
Issues of Shares on 1-2-2019 (Rs. 8 Paid up)	300
Buy back of Shares on 1-3-2019	110

OR

Q-2 Femina Company Limited provide the following information for the Year 2018-19 (11)

- Net Earnings for Equity Shareholders = 10,00,000
- No. of Equity Shares Outstanding = 2,00,000
- Average Fair Value of one Equity Shares = Rs. 75

Potential Equity Shares :-

- I) Options: - 10,000 with Exercise Price of Rs. 60
- II) Convertible Preference Shares : - 80,000 Shares entitled to cumulative dividend of Rs. 8 Per Shares. Each Pref. shares is Convertible onto 2 Equity shares.
- III) 12% Convertible Debentures of Rs 100 each – Nominal Amount of Rs. 100,00,000. Each Debentures is Convertible into 4 Equity shares.

Corporate Tax = 30%

From the above information find out the Basic, Dilutive and Anti- dilutive EPS as per As:-20...

Q-3 Write a Short notes (Any Two) (12)

1. Advantages of GST
2. Provision relating to Set off and Carry forward of losses
3. Tax Credit
4. E-TDS and TCS (Tax Collect at sources)
5. International Accounting Standard Board(IASB)
6. Concept of Dual GST
7. Accounting Standard-12 Governments Grants

