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

Internal Test - 2018

M.Com. Semester - III (EM)

Organized Markets - I

Date : 24/09/2018 Roll No. ....

Time : 11:00 To 01:00 Total Marks : 50

Q. 1. Answer in Brief. **(10)**

1. Define Standardisation
2. Define Self-regulation
3. Define Micro level Marketing System
4. Define Speculators
5. Define Future Contract

Q. 2. A Explain the impact of Information Technology on organised market. **(07)**

B Explain the functions of SEBI. **(07)**

OR

Q. 2. A Explain the advantages of OTCEI. **(07)**

B Explain the modern trends in regulated markets. **(07)**

Q. 3. A Explain the impact of liberalization on Indian Stock Exchange. **(07)**

B Explain the speculative transactions in detail. **(07)**

OR

Q. 3. A Explain the difference between Forward Market and Spot Market. **(07)**

B Explain factors affecting share price in detail. **(07)**

Q. 4. Write a Short Note. (Any Two)

1. Types of members of BSE **(14)**
2. Characteristics of Organized Market
3. Mutual fund
4. Advantages of Depository system.

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

Internal Test - 2018

M.Com. Semester - III (EM)

Financial Management - I

Date : 25/09/2018 Roll No. ....

Time : 11:00 To 01:00 Total Marks : 50

Q. 1. Answer in Short. **(10)**

1. Write any four functions of Indian Financial System
2. Define SWAPS
3. Define Risk Attitude.
4. List any four non banking financial intermediaries.
5. What is Shelf Prospectus?

Q. 2. A Explain in detail the Indian Financial System **(13)**

OR

Q. 2. A Discuss in detail – World Bank **(07)**

B Discuss the Scope of Risk Management **(06)**

Q. 3. A Functions of RBI **(07)**

B Explain Right Issue **(06)**

OR

Q. 3. A Explain Function affecting cash requirement **(07)**

B What is credit evaluation? Explain any two methods of Credit Evaluation **(06)**

Q. 4. A Collection Matrix Technique of control over receivables **(07)**

B ABC Analysis – Explain **(07)**

OR

Explain in Detail EOQ – as a Inventory Management Method **(14)**

J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli
Internal Test - 2018
M.Com. Semester - III (EM)
Strategic Management- I

Date : 26/09/2018 Roll No. ....
Time : 11:00 To 01:00 Total Marks : 50

Q. 1. Answer in Brief : **(10)**

1) Define strategic management
2) State the stages of business Environment analysis
3) What is meant by Organisational capability ?
4) State strategies of pricing
5) State basic types of strategy

Q. 2. A Define objective explain the process of setting objectives **(07)**

B Explain social and Technological factors of external environment **(06)**

OR

Q. 2. A Explain limitations of strategy **(07)**

B Explain Information management capability of organisational capability's affecting factors **(06)**

Q. 3. A Explain merger strategy **(07)**

B Explain SWOT analysis **(06)**

OR

Q. 3. A Explain diversification strategy **(07)**

B Explain marketing strategy in brief **(06)**

Q. 4. Write a short note (any two) **(14)**

1) Functional level strategy
2) Vision
3) Divestment Strategy
4) Leverage
5) E- engineering

NST

TBS

J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli
Internal Test - 2018
M.Com. Semester - III (EM)
Financial & Management Accounting - VII

Date : 27/09/2018 Roll No. ....
Time : 11:00 To 01:00 Total Marks : 50

Q.1

(1) There are three departments of a company. Their performances during the year 2017 were as follows: **(5)**

Particulars	**Dep – A**	**Dep – B**	**Dep - C**
Sales	60,000	80,000	40,000
Variable exp.	40,000	60,000	34,000
Fixed exp. (Alloted)	6,000	10,000	8,000

The management believes that department 'C' is making losses and should therefore be closed. Advise to the management.

(2) Prit Ltd wishes to invest in a project rs.7,60,000. Its cash flow are as follows: **(5)**

Year	1	2	3	4
Rs.	6,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000

The expected rate of return on the capital invested is 12% p.a.
Discount factor @12% of rs.1

Year	1	2	3	4
P.V.F.	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636

Calculate: 1) Payback Period 2) Discounted Payback Period.

Q.2 Vipul Ltd. is planning to purchase a machine. Three Machine A,B and C are available each machine price is rs 4,00,000.The life of each machine is 5 years and there is no scrape value. Expected rate of return is 12%. Rate of tax is 50%. Profit before depreciation and tax is as under. **(14)**

Year	A	B	C
1	2,60,000	1,40,000	2,20,000
2	2,00,000	1,60,000	2,60,000
3	1,60,000	2,60,000	1,60,000
4	1,40,000	2,00,000	1,20,000
5	1,00,000	1,20,000	1,40,000

By using the given method which machine should be selected?

1) Pay Back Period.
2) Average Rate of Return
3) Net Present Value.

P.V. Factor as per 12% is as under.

Year	1	2	3	4	5
P.V. Factor	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567

OR

Q.2 Amar Ltd. is considering to launch a new product in the market, which requires an initial investment of rs.1,00,000. The product will have a life of 4 years with the scrape value of zero. **(14)**
Production of the fourth year : 1728 units
sales price per unit of the last year is rs 133.10
Variable cost per unit for each year is rs 70
Fixed cost (with depreciation) of the last year is rs.35,368
Other details:

1) Corporate tax is 35%
2) Production increases at 20% p.a.
3) Selling price per unit increase at 10% p.a.
4) Cash fixed cost increase at 20% p.a.
5) Discount rate is 10%

P.V. Factor as per 10% is as under.

Year	1	2	3	4
P.V. Factor	0.910	0.826	0.751	0.683

Give your decision on the basis of Net Present Value Method.

Q.3 Following information is about Vijay Ltd.for the month of march 2017 **(14)**

Production as per budget : 15,000 Units
Actual Production : 18,000 Units
Sales : 13,500 Units
Sales price per unit : Rs.200
Direct Material per unit Rs.60
Factory labour per unit Rs.10
Fixed Cost in …………Rs.
Factory :……………..3,00,000
Administration : …….1,50,000
Sales and Distribution: ..90,000
Sales man's commission 5% on Actual Sales.
Present statement of profitability according to:

1) Absorption Cost
2) Marginal Cost
3) Reconciliation Statement

OR

Q.3 X Ltd manufactures 4 types of product i.e. A, B, C, D. Percentage of 4 products in terms of price in total sales of the company is as follows: **(14)**

Product A- 33 1/3%
Product B – 41 2/3%
Product C – 16 2/3%
Product D- 8 1/3%
Estimated monthly sales of the company is Rs. 60,000.
Operative expenses :-

Variable Expenses :-
Product A = 60% of selling price
Product B = 68% of selling price
Product C = 80% of selling price
Product D = 40% of selling price
From the following information find out B.E.P. company's management wants to make changes in the sales mix of the company. Find out new B.E.P. when monthly sales is Rs. 60,000 and new sales mix is as under.
Product A – 25%
Product B – 40%
Product C – 30%
Product D - 5%

Q.4 **Write Short Note (Any Two)** **(12)**

1. Key Factor
2. Factors affecting capital budgeting
3. Significance of Productivity
4. Advantages and Limitations of Marginal Costing
5. Productivity Accounting

***

B. N. B.

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

Internal Test - 2018

M.Com. Semester - III (EM)

Financial & Management Accounting - VIII

Date : 28/09/2018 Roll No. ....

Time : 11:00 To 01:00 Total Marks : 50

Q.1 Do as Directed: **(10)**

(a) Yojana Ltd. manufactured an air conditioner in the company itself. It has spent Rs. 7,00,000 for material, Rs. 1,00,000 as other expenses. During the year the company has paid wages of Rs. 1,20,000. It is assumed that 1/12th wages was attributed for the air conditioner. The administration expenses incurred during the year was 8,00,000 and 5% of it was towards air conditioner, out of which 25% was outstanding. It is mandatory to allocate 12,000 as depreciation towards air conditioner. Compute the value of air conditioner as per Accounting Standard 10.

(b) Smt. Jayna purchased 1,000 shares of Get Well Soon Ltd. for Rs. 150 each in the year 2012. After four years the company announced right shares in the proportion of one new share for every two held on the date at a price of Rs. 75 each. If she renounces her right to Mr. Bluff at a price of Rs. 40 each then, compute the value of investment as per Accounting Standard 13.

(c) On 1/1/2012 Nelviz Company Ltd. purchased a machine for Rs. 14,70,000. The estimated life of machine is 10 years. Its scrap value is nil. The value of machine as on 1/1/2016 is Rs. 44,10,000 and as on 31/12/2016 is Rs. 58,80,000. Compute Backlog Depreciation at the end of the year 31/12/2016.

2. Juli Chemicals supply their products in returnable kerbas. The customers are charged out at Rs. 24 each and credited at Rs. 20 if returned within 3 months. The stock taking rate is Rs. 16 per kerba and new kerbas are valued at cost. The following information is supplied for the year ended Dt: 31/3/2018:

Particulars	**Numbers**
Kerbas with customers Dt. 1/4/2017	3,600
Opening stock in hand Dt. 1/4/2017	2,700
Kerbas sent to customers during the year	19,500
Returned by customers during the year	18,000
Closing stock with customers Dt. 31/3/2018	3,000
Closing stock in hand Dt. 31/3/2018	2,400
Destroyed by fire	300
Sold as scrap	180

Kerbas purchased during the year Rs. 30,240. All new purchased kerbas carrying same price. Kerbas sold as scrap is realized Rs. 1,800. Prepare Stock Account and Reserve Account of Kerbas. **(14)**

OR

2. Joshna Ltd supplies their products in returnable containers. If, it is returned within six weeks a credit of Rs. 15 is given to the customers. A container is charged out to the customers at Rs. 25. The following particulars are supplied to you: **(14)**

Particulars	**Qty**
1.Containers with customers 1/4/2012	60,000
2.Containers in hands 1/4/12	38,000
3.Containers sent to customers during the year	1,00,000
4.Containers returned by customers	70,000
5. Purchases during the year amounted to Rs. 7,00,000	**?**
6.Containers scraped were sold (scrap realized Rs. 5,000)	1,000
7.Containers destroyed in accident	2,000
8. Containers in hands as on 31/3/2013	55,000
9. Containers with customers as on 31/3/2013 (still returnable)	50,000
10. Containers customers balance on 1/4/2012	9,00,000
11. Cash received from debtors during the year	3,20,000

For stock taking purpose all the containers are valued at Rs. 12, while new containers are valued at cost price. From the above information prepare Containers Debtors A/c, Containers Trading A/c & Containers Provision A/c.

3. Trivedi Ltd. has started the business on 1-4-12 with capital of Rs. 2,07,700. They have purchased machine of value of 36% of capital. Life of machine is 12 years. In hand Rs. 6,928 cash was kept and goods were purchased of balance amount per unit price is Rs. 10.50. **(14)**

There has been no transaction upto 30-3-13. Following transactions on 31-3-2013 in cash:

Purchases (1,212 units) …………………………Rs. 21,816
Wages paid ……………………………………....Rs. 9,130
Closing stock 112 unit (according to FIFO method)
Sales has been made on cost of goods sold with profit of Rs. 54,199.

At the end of life of machine scrap value will remain zero. During the year price level rise from 99 to 136.

On day of consumption, replacement cost of machine was Rs. 1,49,544. Machine is used only on 31-3-13.

You are required to prepare final accounts under the following methods:

1) Under Historical Cost method (HC)
2) Under Current Purchasing Power method (CPP)

OR

3. A) Compute Gearing Adjustment as per Current Cost Accounting on the basis of following details given below of Jayshree Ltd. : **(7)**

Particulars	31/12/2016 (as per CCA in Rs.)	31/12/17 (As per CCA in Rs.)
Share capital (paid up)	4,00,000	4,00,000
Share premium	3,50,000	2,90,000
Bank Loan	8,50,000	7,70,000
Tax Provision	3,50,000	2,90,000
Cash & bank balance	6,50,000	1,00,000

If as per CCA method increase in fixed assets value as on 31/12/2016 Rs. 8,80,000 and as on 31/12/2017 Rs. 12,95,000 and increase in value of stocks in sequence Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,20,000.

Cost of sales adjustment…………………………2,20,000.
Depreciation adjustment……………………….....23,300.
Working capital adjustment……………………....75,700.
3,19,000

B.) From the following information compute cost of goods sold and value of closing stock as per Current purchasing power method at (1) FIFO (2) LIFO methods. Also find differential amount. **(7)**

Opening Stock ……………………………..…Rs. 40,000
Purchase during the year…………………...Rs. 2,40,000
Closing Stock………………………………Rs. 60,000
Price Index: Opening-100, Closing-150, Average-125.

4. Write short notes on: **(Any Three)** **(12)**

(1) Financing Multinational Organizations
(2) Advantages of Letter of Credit
(3) Basic problems in International Financial Management
(4) Necessary explanation for valuation of Investment as per Accounting Standard 13
(5) MWCA & COSA

ALL THE BEST

TBS/DG

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

Internal Test - 2018

M.Com. Semester - III (EM)

Financial & Management Accounting - IX

Date : 29/09/2018 Roll No. ....

Time : 11:00 To 01:00 Total Marks : 50

Q.1

(A) From the following Information pass the journal entries for normal loss and abnormal loss: **(5)**

Input of raw material 950 units @Rs.20 per unit
Direct material Rs. 3960
Direct Wages Rs.6,000
Production Overheads 100% of Direct Wages
Actual Output 840 Units
Normal Loss 10%
Value of Scrap per unit Rs.8

(B) The balance on 31/03/2018 in Swara ltd. Balance of cost ledger control account was Rs. 8,76,230. **(5)**

You are required to prepare Work-In-Progress Ledger Control Account.

Direct Wages…………..Rs. 30,960

Direct Material Issued………………..Rs. 1,21,140

Completed Work (Cost Price)…………Rs. 5,28,680

Factory Overhead Incurred……… Rs. 58,360

Material Price Rebate……..Rs. 1,210 (On Job)

Special Purchase for Job…….Rs. 7,640

Sub-Contractor's Charges……Rs. 8230

Direct Expenses Incurred…….Rs. 11,370

Material Returned to Stores……Rs. 4,060

Supplier's Credit note of Special Purchase… Rs. 2,390

Contractor's Credit….. Rs. 4870

Q.2 From the following information you are required to prepare necessary control ledger accounts. **(14)**

Additional Information is as follows:

Material Issued to Production:

Direct Issue Rs. 1,65,000

Indirect Issue Rs. 15,300

Overhead Recover:

Factory OH- 150% of Direct Wages.

Administration OH Rs. 22,000

Selling & Distribution Expenses Rs. 12,000

Particulars	**Amount(Rs)**	**Particulars**	**Amount(Rs.)**
Total Sales	3,53,000	**Opening Balance:** Material WIP F.Goods	 30,300 35,200 24,500
Closing Balance: Material WIP F.Goods	 49,000 20,200 15,000	Material Purchased	2,00,000
		Factory Overhead	30,000
		Admin Overhead	10,000
		S & D Overhead	3,000
		Salary & Wages: Direct 48,000 Indirect 25,000 Unproductive 1200 Admin 11,800 S & D 10,000	 96,000
		Profit	8,200
	4,37,200		**4,37,200**

Q.3 A company's Production passes through two processes. The out put of process 1 is transfer to process 2 as 20% on cost, while output from process 2 is transferred to finished stock at 33.33% profit on transfer price. Following details are given. **(14)**

Particulars	Process-1	process -2
Opening stock	3,000	8,800
Direct material	12,000	15,000
Direct Labour	9,000	8,000
Factory Overheads	6,800	2,500
Closing Stock	4,800	10,500

Stock of process is valued at prime cost. Opening and closing balance of finished goods were rs.18,500 and rs. 15,150 respectively. Sales during the month amounted to rs.95,000. Reserve for unrealized profit on opening stock for process 2 and finished goods were rs.3,800 and 4,500 respectively.

Prepare process accounts and profit and loss account.

OR

Q.3 A product pass through three process and then it is transfer to finished stock. Production of **(14)**

process A is transferred to process B at 25% profit on transfer price and output of both process B and C are transferred at 20% on transfer price. Following information is collected 0n 31st December:

Particulars	Process A (Rs.)	Process B (Rs.)	Process C (Rs.)	Finished Goods stock(Rs.)
Opening Stock	10,000	12,000	8,000	30,000
Direct Material	20,000	21,000	30,000	-
Direct Labour	15,000	15,000	16,000	-
Factory Overheads	14,000	6,000	40,000	-
Closing Stock	5,000	6,000	4,000	15,000
Inter Process Profit on opening stock	-	2,000	2,000	11,000

Process stock is valued at prime cost. Finished stock is valued at the price at which it is received from process C. Sales amounted to rs. 4,00,000.

You are required to prepare : (a) Process accounts and finished goods stock account (b) Profit and loss Account.

Q.4 Write Short Note (Any Two) (12)

1. Define Integrated accounting system and Non Integrated Accounting System.
2. Essential for success of cost control
3. Computation of equivalent production units
4. Inter Process Profit

***