

Sem-IV

S.Y.B.A.F.

15/3/2017
17

Regular
Sem IV March 2017 15/3/2017

S.Y.B.A.F (SEM IV)
MARKS: 75

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING
DURATION: 2 1/2 HOURS

- N.B.:
- (1) All questions are compulsory and carry 15 marks each.
 - (2) Working notes should form part of your answer.
 - (3) Proper presentation and neatness is essential
 - (4) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 (A) Select the appropriate option from the given sentences. (attempt any 8 out of 10) (08)

- (a) Dividends are usually paid on _____ capital. (authorised, issued, paid up, reserve)
- (b) _____ does not appear under the head Reserves and Surplus in the Balance sheet. (General reserve, sinking fund, proposed dividend, securities premium)
- (c) _____ is available for transfer to CRR. (Forfeited share A/c, Profit prior to incorporation, investment allowance reserve, Capital reserve)
- (d) Upon the sanction of an issue of bonus shares _____ account is credited. (Share Capital, Reserves, Bonus to shareholders, capital)
- (e) The balance of Debenture sinking fund is transferred to _____. (P & L A/c, Redemption fund investment A/c, General reserve A/c, Capital reserve A/c)
- (f) For redemption of debenture, sinking fund is created from _____. (Capital reserve, Share capital, Secured loan, Current year profit)
- (g) Profit prior to incorporation is available for _____. (payment of dividend, payment of interest on debentures, payment of cost of Fixed assets, write off goodwill)
- (h) In PPI, Fixed expenses are allocated _____. (into Time Ratio, into Sales ratio, into Pre-incorporation period, into Post-incorporation period)
- (i) To cancel a voucher entry in Tally, short-cut key is _____ (Alt + D, Alt + X, Ctrl + T, Ctrl + D)
- (j) Creditor ledger has details of your dues to _____. (customers, owner, bank, suppliers)

Q.1 (B) State the following statements are True or False (attempt any 7 out of 10) (07)

- (a) Capital profit realised in cash can be used for paying dividend.
- (b) Future bad debts are usually estimated as percentage of debtors.
- (c) A company can redeem only fully paid preference shares.
- (d) Partly paid preference shares cannot be redeemed.
- (e) A debenture holder is an owner of the company
- (f) A debenture holder receives interest only in the events of profits.
- (g) The profit made on acquisition of business is credited to General reserve A/c.
- (h) Interest of vendor is allocated in the ratio of time.
- (i) In Tally, in ratio analysis we press Alt + F6 function key for display of bills payable report.
- (j) In Tally, Ctrl + N is used to use calculator

Q.2 Following is the Trial Balance of EFG Ltd. As on 31st March 2012 (15)

Debit balance	Amt. ₹	Credit Balance	Amt. ₹
Stock (at cost)	10,00,000	Share capital (equity share of ₹100 each)	40,00,000
Fixed assets	24,70,000	General Reserve	1,40,000
Sundry Debtors (unsecured & Good)	8,00,000	Loan from Bank	6,00,000
Staff Advance	1,94,800	Provision for taxation	22,000
Cash on hand	1,20,000	Net profit for the year	5,40,000
Bank balance	9,88,000	Profit and loss A/c (op. bal.)	2,00,000
Share issue expenses	53,200	Short term loans	1,00,000
Bills Receivable	1,16,000	Sundry Creditors	2,80,000
Investment (at Cost)	75,000	Unclaimed dividend	10,000
	58,92,000		58,92,000

Additional Information:

1. Transfer to general reserve ₹1,00,000
 2. Directors recommended 6% dividend
 3. Sundry creditors included creditors for goods ₹2,10,000 while the remaining are for expenses.
 4. Loan from state financial corporation is secured against stock
 5. Market value of investment is ₹1,56,000 while its face value is ₹1,20,000
- Prepare Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2012 as per legal requirements, after considering the above adjustments.

OR

Q.2 The following is the Balance Sheet of Zed Ltd. as on 31st March 2012: (15)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, as. 8 per share Called up and paid up	4,00,000	Fixed Assets	6,00,000
5,000 13% Redeemable Pref. Shares of ₹ 100 each	5,00,000	Investments	2,00,000
Securities Premium	98,000	Stock	2,00,000
General Reserve	90,000	Sundry Debtors	2,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	1,12,000	Cash at Bank	3,00,000
S. Creditors	3,00,000		
	15,00,000		15,00,000

The company resolved

1. The Convert the party paid-up Equity Shares into fully paid-up on 1st April, 2012 without requiring the shareholders to pay for the same.
2. To redeem the Preference Shares on 30th April, 2012 at a premium of 7.5% and for this purpose to issue 3,000 12% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10% payable in full on application.

3. The resolutions were carried into effect. For the purpose of the above redemption on 29th April, 2012 the Company sold its fixed assets costing ₹ 3,00,000 for ₹ 3,82,500 and all the investments for ₹ 2,60,000. On 31st May 2012 all payments were made on redemption except to holders of 200 shares who could not be traced.

4. On 30th June 2012 the Directors issued fully paid Bonus Shares to the then shareholders at the rate of 3 for 5 held at a premium of 5%.
You are required to give necessary Journal Entries in the books of the company to record the above transactions.

Q.3 Enron Ltd gave notice of its intention to redeem its outstanding ₹9,00,000 - 10% Debentures of ₹100 each at ₹103 per debenture and offered the holders the following options:

- 10% Preference shares of ₹20 each at ₹25
- 12% Debentures at ₹96 each
- To have their holdings redeemed in cash
 - The holders of ₹2,70,000 debentures accepted proposal (a)
 - The holders of ₹3,60,000 debentures accepted proposal (b)
 - The remaining debenture holders accepted proposal (c)

Pass necessary journal entries assuming the redemption was made fully out of profits. (15)

OR

Q.3 The following balances appeared in the books of Praful Ltd. on 1-4-2013

12% Debentures ₹4,00,000

Sinking fund ₹2,00,000

Sinking fund investment ₹2,00,000

Annual contribution to the Sinking fund was ₹80,000 and ₹64,000 for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. There was sufficient balance in Profit and Loss account and Bank account. The company sold the investment at 80% of the cost and debentures were paid off. You are required to prepare Debenture A/c, Sinking Fund A/c and Sinking Fund Investment A/c for the year ended 31st March 2014 and 2015. (15)

Q.4 Agni Postal Services was taken over by Vayu Telecom Ltd. on 1st June 2009. However the company was incorporated on 1st December 2009. The following was Profit and Loss Account for the period from 1st June 2009 to 31st March 2010.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Printing and Stationery	15,000	By Gross Profit bid	4,55,000
To Salaries	85,000	By Share Transfer Fees received	5,000
To Rent	60,000	By Commission received	40,000
To Delivery Van Expenses	42,000		
To General Expenses	22,000		
To Interest paid to Vendor	77,000		
To Advertisement Expenses	48,000		
To Bad Debts written off	22,000		

To Directors Meeting Fees	8,000		
To Preliminary Expenses	4,000		
To Net Profit c/d	1,17,000		5,00,000
	5,00,000		

You are further informed that:

- Salaries were paid @ ₹96,000 p.a. upto 31st October 2009 and thereafter @ ₹1,08,000 p.a.
- Gross Profit percentage is fixed, average monthly sales were 1/3rd in July, August and November 2009 and 1/2 in January and February 2010 as compared to remaining months.
- Purchase consideration was paid on 1st January 2010 along with interest due thereon.
- Printing and Stationery expenses includes ₹5,000 paid for printing of wedding cards of Miss Ladli, daughter of the proprietor of Agni Postal Services.
- The company discontinued practice of credit sales from 1st February 2010.
- Advertisement Expenses include ₹2,000 p.m. for a hoarding, remaining advertisement expenses are directly proportional to sales.

You are required to prepare Profit and Loss A/c in columnar form for the period from 1st June 2009 to 31st March 2010, apportioning various incomes and expenses on suitable basis in the Pre and Post Incorporation period. (15)

OR

Q.4 M/s Everfresh Ltd. was formed to take over a running business with effect from 1st April, 2013. The company was incorporated on 1st October, 2013. The following Profit & Loss Account has been prepared for the year ended 31st March, 2014 (15)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries	2,40,000	By Gross Profit b/d	16,00,000
To Printing & Stationery	24,000		
To Travelling Expenses	84,000		
To Advertisement	80,000		
To Misc. Trade Expenses	1,89,000		
To Rent (office building)	1,32,000		
To Electricity Charges	21,000		
To Preliminary Expenses	56,000		
To Bad Debts	16,000		
To Commission to selling agents	80,000		
To Audit Fees	30,000		
To Debenture Interest	15,000		
To Interest paid to vendors	21,000		
To Selling Expenses	1,26,000		
To Depreciation	48,000		
To Net Profit c/d	4,38,000		
	16,00,000		16,00,000

Relevant Information :

- (a) Total sales during the year, which amounted to ₹96,00,000 arose evenly upto the date of the Certificate of Incorporation, whereafter they spurted to record increase of two-thirds during the rest of the year
- (b) Rent of the office building was paid @ ₹1,20,000 per annum upto September, 2013 and thereafter it was increased by ₹24,000 per annum.
- (c) Travelling expenses include ₹24,000 towards sales promotion
- (d) Depreciation includes ₹3,000 for assets acquired in the post incorporation period.
- (e) Purchase consideration was discharged by the company on 31st October, 2013 by issuing Equity shares of ₹10 each.
- (f) Salaries include ₹ 40,000 paid to the Director. There were 3 employees upto 30-9-2013 after which the number was increased by six employees. The rate of salary was the same in all cases.

Prepare the Profit & Loss Account in columnar form, showing distinctly the allocation of profits between pre incorporation & post incorporation periods, indicating the basis of allocation

Q.5 (A) List any 8 special function key combinations and their functionality. (08)

(B) Explain in brief- Disclosure requirement of revised Schedule III in respect of Share Capital. (07)

OR

Q.5 Short Notes: Any Three (15)

- (a) Main headings of a company Balance Sheet
- (b) Divisible Profits
- (c) Sinking fund method of Redemption of debentures
- (d) Pre-acquisition profits
- (e) Steps to create purchase order

END OF THE PAPER

16/3/17

16/3/2017

SyBAF
Sem IV

INDIRECT TAX Regulation
March 2017

Marks : 75

Duration : 2 1/2 Hr

All questions are compulsory carrying 15 marks each

(8)

Q1) (A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

- a) In central Excise Tariff under coding of dashes, triple dash (- - -) indicates _____.
- b) Goods as per excise are classified in _____ sections.
- c) CETA means _____.
- d) Captive consumption is assessed at _____ cost of production.
- e) Application for Registration under Service Tax is to be made in Form _____.
- f) The law of excise is governed by Central Excise Act _____.
- g) In Form _____ return in Central Excise be submitted to excise authorities ten days of following month.
- h) If there is delay between 16 to 30 days from due date in filing service tax return , penalty is _____.
- i) Application for refund under service tax had to filed in Form _____.
- j) Services provided by Reserve Bank of India are _____.

Q1) B) True or False

(7)

- a) Ad-Valorem duty is levied on value of product.
- b) There is excise on resale of goods.
- c) Sales Tax is to be included for purpose of arriving at Assessable Value.
- d) Transaction Value is ad-valorem Value.
- e) Declared services are taxable under service tax.
- f) Service tax return are to be filed on quarterly basis in form ST-3.
- g) Service provider can make payment of service tax on provisional basis.

Q2) Explain/Define Input, Manufacture & India as per Central Excise ?

(15)

OR

Q2) From the details given prepare CENVAT register of ABC LTD and determine the balance as on 31st July , 2016 from the details given below & date on which excise duty needs to be paid:

Date	Particulars
01/07/2016	Opening Balance Rs 44000.
06/07/2016	Input Received on Raw Material involving Excise Duty paid Rs 60000.
10/07/2016	Material Imported on which Custom Duty (CVD) paid Rs 40000
15/07/2016	Capital Goods Purchased on which total CENVAT available as per invoice is Rs 40000
25/02/2016	2000 pieces of final product were dispatched under Invoice No 4, Assessable Value per piece was Rs 300. Rate Of Excise Duty is 12%. Excise duty of final product is paid thru CENVAT Credit.

PTO.....

Q3) Who are the PERSON liable to file Service Tax Return, Applicable Form in which return to be filed, Due Date of filing return, Provision related to Revised Return? (15)

OR

Q3) From the details given below determine the following for Mr Alfa & Co (Firm) who provides Taxable & Exempted services :

Particulars	Amount(Rs.)
Contract for services was agreed & entered into on 31/7/2016	
Advance received in November ^{July} 2016 towards all services	1,20,000
Total Value of Services Billed In August 2016	4,20,000
Above includes non taxable services	1,40,000
Balance amount was received in September 2016	

- When does the Liability to pay service Tax Arise and what is amount ?
- Due date for filing Service Tax Return?
- What if S1 return is delayed by 30 days ?
- What if service provider was Alfa Ltd. In case a,b,& c above.

Q4) (a) Mr Jolly render a taxable service to client. A Bill for Rs 80000 was raised on 20/04/2016. (15)
The amount received from the client on 1/5/2016 was Rs 30000 and the balance on 25th July 2016. The invoice do not show service tax component separately in Invoice. Kindly respond on following :

- Is Mr Jolly liable to Service Tax even if the same had not been charged by him ?
- In case if liable calculate the amount of Value of taxable Service and service tax payable.
- How would you answer differ if it was M/S Jolly LTD. in case of a & b above.

OR

Q4) (a) M/s A & Co gives following information

Cum- Duty Selling price inclusive of Sales Tax @ 12.50%	Rs 1,58,000
Rate of Excise Duty	10%
Trade Discount Allowed	Rs 9,500

Compute Assessable Value for Levy of Excise Duty.

- (b) M/s B & Co purchases Input of Rs 20,00,000 Excise Duty on input is 12.50% . Excise duty payable on final product manufactured (Finished Goods) on Rs 30,00,000 @12.50 % .
A capital goods on which carry forward Cenvat Credit unutilised pertaining to previous year is Rs 25000
Find out excise duty payable .

Q5) Short Notes (Any 3 Out of 5)

(15)

- Service Tax Registration.
- Refund of Service Tax.
- Interest on delayed payment of service Tax.
- Contents of Invoice under Central Excise.
- Tariff Value under Central Excise.

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SYBAF

17/3/2017

Semester.: IV
Subject: COMPANY LAW

Regulars - III sem
March 2017

Duration: 2.5 hrs
Max. Marks: 75

(Business law)

Note:

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q1(A) Fill in the blanks. (ANY 8) (8 mks)

1. Minimum _____ persons are required to form a public company
2. Memorandum and Articles shall be filed with the Registrar within whose _____ the registered office of a company is situated.
3. The prospectus must be signed by at least _____ directors of the company.
4. Promoter is defined under section _____
5. The Accounting Standards are defined under section _____
6. When one company has significant influence over another company it is _____ Company
7. The companies created under Royal British Charter are called _____ companies
8. _____ prospectus can be issued by Issue Houses
9. The doctrine of Indoor Management comes to the aid of the _____
10. A public company should issue a prospectus within _____ days of registration

Q1(B) Answer the following TRUE or FALSE (ANY 7) (7 mks)

1. Called up capital means such part of capital which has been uncalled for payment.
2. A company may issue partly paid up bonus shares to its members.
3. Sweat equity shares is authorized by an ordinary resolution passed by the company.
4. Prospectus shall be the evidence of allotment of securities.
5. In case of conflict between MOA and AOA, MOA prevails
6. Whenever a company having share capital makes the allotment of securities, it shall file with the Central Government a return of allotment.
7. A company making an offer shall allot its securities within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application money.
8. Company registered under Companies Act, 2013 will attain illegal personality
9. One person company is defined under section 2(62).
10. Books of accounts are defined under section 2(13)

P.T.O.

- Q2. Answer the following. (15 mks)
- (a) Define company and what are the essential characteristics of a company? 8 mks
- (b) What are the rights, liabilities and duties of a promoter? 7 mks

OR

- (c) What are the key highlights of the Companies Act, 2013? 8 mks
- (d) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of private company and public company. 7 mks

- Q3. Answer the following. (15 mks)
- (a) Explain the meaning and contents of Memorandum of Association. 8 mks
- (b) Write a detailed note on Articles of Association. 7 mks

OR

- (c) Describe the liabilities for mis-statements in prospectus. 8 mks
- (d) What are the rules for private placement? 7 mks

- Q4. Answer the following. (15 mks)
- (a) Explain the provisions regarding Issue of shares. 8 mks
- (b) Write a detailed note on Share Certificate. 7 mks

OR

- (c) What are the different kinds of prospectus? 8 mks
- (d) Explain the various types of companies 7 mks

- Q5. Write Short Notes on. (ANY 3) (15 mks)
1. Debentures
 2. Preference shares
 3. Doctrine of Ultra-vires
 4. Doctrine of Indoor Management
 5. Voting Rights

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Semester IV External Exam

Subject: Management Account
Marks: 75

Class: SYBAF
Time: 2 1/2 Hour

Sem IV Regular March 2017

Note: All questions are compulsory
Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q.1 (a) Fill in the blanks (any 7 out of 10)

(07)

1. In common size income statement _____ taken as 100 %.
2. Quick liabilities = Current liabilities - _____.
3. Stock Velocity Ratio = $\frac{2}{?}$ / Stock Turnover Ratio
4. Debtors Turnover Ratio = ? / Debtors + Bills Receivable
5. Accounting Standard _____ deals with Cash Flow Statement.
6. Interest paid to equity shareholder comes under _____ activity in cash flow statement.
7. Sale of investment at profit comes under _____ activity in cash flow statement.
8. While estimating working capital on cash cost basis _____ is deducted from selling price of debtors.
9. _____ capital means total of current assets without deducting current liabilities.
10. Working capital which is required during peak hours only is _____.

Q.1 (b) State whether the following statements are true or false (Any 8 out of 10)

(08)

1. For a oil company stock of oil is liquid asset.
2. Advanced to supplier of goods are classified as Quick Asset.
3. The standard propretory Ratio is 90%.
4. Capital Gearing Ration, Preference Share Capital forms part of denominator.
5. Closing stock = Quick Assets – Current Assets.
6. Low Propretory Ratio indicates low risk for the creditors.
7. Increase in current assets will always result in inflow of cash.
8. Loan given to others is Financing Activity.
9. Net working capital can never be negative.
10. Gross Working Capital is sum of total Current Assets.

Q.2 (a) Following is the Balance sheet of Abhijit Ltd. As on 31st March'2016

(15)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity share capital	3,90,000	Cash in Hand	15,000
10 % Pref-Share Capital	2,00,000	Cash at Bank	90,000
9 % Debenture	2,50,000	Preliminary Expenses	20,000
General reserve	60,000	Goodwill	1,00,000
Capital reserve	50,000	Building	3,00,000
11 % Bank loan	1,00,000	Investment(Long Term)	2,00,000
Creditors	1,25,000	Furniture	2,50,000
Bank overdraft	1,35,000	Plant & Machinery	3,00,000
Provision for tax	1,40,000	Debtors	1,50,000
Proposed Dividend	30,000	Prepaid expenses	50,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,40,000	Stock	2,00,000
Depreciation provision	80,000	Calls in areres (Equity)	10,000
		Commission on Issue shares	15,000
Total	17,00,000	Total	17,00,000

Present the above Balance sheet in vertical form and show Net worth, Borrowed Fund, Net Block, Working Capital and Capital employed.

OR

Q.2 (b) The summarized final accounts of X Ltd and Y Ltd are as follows:

(15)

Balance sheet

Liabilities	X Ltd	Y Ltd	Assets	X Ltd	Y Ltd
Share Capital	88,000	88,000	Fixed Assets	1,21,000	96,800
Reserves	42,900	35,200	Current Assets	1,25,400	1,03,400
8 % Debenture	22,000	22,000	Less: Current Liabilities	93,500	55,000
Total	1,52,900	1,45,200	Total	1,52,900	1,45,200

Revenue Statement

Particulars	X Ltd	Y Ltd
Sales	3,30,000	2,64,000
Cost of Sales	2,37,600	1,98,000
Operating Expenses	63,800	44,000
Taxes	12,100	9,240
Dividend	8,800	6,600

You are required to compute the following ratios:

1. Gross Profit Ratio
2. Operating Ratio
3. Net Profit Ratio
4. Proprietary Ratio
5. Capital Gearing Ratio
6. Return on Capital Employed
7. Return on Proprietors Equity Fund

Q.3(a) Following is summarised Balance sheet of PQR Ltd as on 31st December' 2015 and 2016.

(15)

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Bank	35,000	16,000
12 % Debenture	1,00,000	80,000	Stock	40,000	75,000
10% Pref. Share Capital	50,000	80,000	Debtors	90,000	1,50,000
Bank Loan	70,000	1,10,000	Machinery	75,000	60,000
Reserves	20,000	25,000	Furniture	10,000	8,000
Profit & Loss Account	50,000	60,000	Land	1,70,000	2,80,000
Creditors	60,000	75,000	Building	1,40,000	99,000
Bills payables	40,000	33,000	Goodwill	30,000	25,000
Total	5,90,000	7,13,000	Total	5,90,000	7,13,000

Additional information:

1. Depreciation charged during the year was Rs. 4,000, Rs. 12,000 on Machinery and 20% on building.
2. Part of the plant was sold for Rs. 15,000 at a loss of Rs. 4,000.
3. During the year 2016 interim dividend paid was Rs. 10,000.
4. During the year part of the building was sold at book value.

You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement. (Indirect Method)

OR

(b) Following is summarised Balance sheet of Rudra Ltd as on 31st December' 2015 and 2016.

	2015	2016		2015	2016
Liabilities			Assets		
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000	16,00,000	Land and Building	4,04,000	4,32,000
12 % Pref-Share Capital	8,00,000	6,00,000	Machinery	8,40,000	10,20,000
12 % Debenture	1,00,000	50,000	Goodwill	50,000	40,000
Profit & Loss Account	3,70,000	3,04,000	Patents	60,000	48,000
Other reserves	1,04,000	1,90,000	Investments	8,02,000	8,02,000
Share premium	20,000	60,000	Inventory	5,70,000	6,74,000
Creditors	1,80,000	2,00,000	Debtors	2,60,000	2,92,000
Bills payables	24,000	70,000	Prepaid Expenses	8,000	10,000
Bank Overdraft	—	18,000	Cash Balance	20,000	4,000
Provision for taxation	76,000	80,000	Cash Balance	60,000	70,000
Proposed Dividend			Advance Tax		
Equity Share	1,20,000	1,60,000			
12 % Share Capital	80,000	60,000			
Total	30,74,000	33,92,000	Total	30,74,000	33,92,000

Other information:

Liability for taxation for the year 2015 amounted to Rs. 65,000.

Machinery having WDV of Rs.22,000 sold at profit of Rs. 3,000 and new machine purchased at Rs.2,30,000.

Equity Shares are issued at 15% premium.

Preference Shares and Debentures were redeemed at 10% premium.

You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement.(Indirect Method) for the year ended 31st December'2016.

4 (a) Power Link Ltd. Furnishes you the following information and requests you to prepare statement of working capital for the year 2016.

Production capacity for the year 20000 Units, Actual Production 90 %

(15)

Cost structure:

Prime material Rs. 30 per unit

Other Direct Material Rs. 20 per unit

Wages Rs. 25 per unit

Overhead Fixed per month Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 15 per unit is variable

Profit 20 % on sales.

Other information:

Prime material remains in stock for 2 months.

Other direct material remains in stock for 1 month.

Finished goods remains in stock for 2 months (to be valued at direct cost).

Production process takes 1 month.

Valuation to be made as follow

Prime material plus other direct material at cost, 50 % of wages and variable overheads.

Time lag in payment of wages is 1 month and variable overheads half month.

Fixed overheads payable quarterly in advance.

Prime material purchased from suppliers against advance payment of two months and other direct material suppliers allow credit of 1 month.

Credit allowed to customers: (Valued at selling price)

10 % of invoice price against acceptance of bills for 4 months.

10 % of invoice price time lag two months and Bank balance to be maintained at Rs. 50,000.

Production and sales takes places evenly throughout the year.

OR

Q.4 (b) A Factory produces 84,000 units during the per year and sells them @ Rs.50 per unit. Cost structure of a product is as follows:

Raw Materials	55 %
Labour	18 %
Overheads	<u>17 %</u>
	90 %
Profit	<u>10 %</u>
Selling Price	100 %

The following additional information is available:

1. The activities of purchasing, producing and selling occur evenly throughout the year.
2. Raw Material equivalent to 1 ½ month's supply is stored in godown.
3. The production process takes 15 days.
4. Finished goods equal to one month's production are carried in stock.
5. Debtor get one month's credit and creditors allow two month's credit.
6. Time leg in payment of wages and overhead is one month.
7. Cash and Bank Balance is to be maintained at 20 % of the net working capital.
8. 25 % purchases are in cash.

Draw a forecast of working capital requirement of the factory

(15)

Q. 5. Answer following (Any 3 out of 5)

(15)

1. What are the limitations of Financial Accounting?
2. Who are the users of Management Accounting?
3. Explain the meaning and classification of Ratios.
4. Explain Cash Flow from Investing Activity.
5. Explain Permanent and Temporary Working Capital.

Subject: Financial Market Operations

Marks: 75

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

March 2017

Regulation

S.Y.BAF - Sem IV

20/3/2017

[8]

Q.1A) Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

1. ADR refers to _____.
2. _____ is the regulatory body commodities market.
3. Treasury bills are issued at _____ and are redeemed at par.
4. _____ market deals with issue of new securities.
5. _____ are the players who try to reduce or eliminate their risk by taking an opposite position in futures market.
6. _____ rate bonds are securities which do not have fixed coupon rate.
7. OTCEI refers to _____.
8. If the option is exercised only at the time of maturity, it is called _____ option.
9. _____ close their positions before the end of each trading day.
10. _____ is the India's first listed commodity futures exchange.

B) Match the Column: (Any 7)

[7]

- | A | B |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. T-Bills | a) Japan |
| 2. Samurai bonds | b) 91,182,364 days |
| 3. Commercial paper | c) unsecured money market instrument |
| 4. ESOS | d) 1875 |
| 5. BSC | e) Employee stock option scheme |
| 6. MCX | f) 2003 |
| 7. Exercise price | g) earn riskless profits |
| 8. Arbitrageurs | h) strike price |
| 9. SEBI | i) primary document for issue of IPO |
| 10. RHP | j) regulator of stock market in India |

Q.2 A) Explain the Money Market and its functions

[8]

B) What do you understand by Depository Receipts?

[7]

OR

Q.2 C) What are the different types of Bond?

[8]

D) Write down Merits and De-merits of Globalisation.

[7]

Q.3A) Explain the features of Equity shares.

[8]

B) What is Primary market and explain the methods of raising funds in primary market.

[7]

OR

Q.3 C) State the main players in commodity future market.

[8]

D) Give difference between Primary market and Secondary market.

[7]

Q.4A) Explain the different types of financial derivatives.

[8]

B) Give advantages and criticisms of derivatives.

[7]

OR

Q.4C) Difference between Futures and Forwards

[8]

D) Explain the concept of derivatives with examples.

[7]

Q.5 Write short note on the following: (Any 3)

[15]

- a) ESOP
- b) BSE
- c) Options
- d) ADR
- e) Unorganized money market.

Sub: Foundation Course-II
Sem: IV

Class: SYBAF

Duration: 2 ½ hours
Marks: 75

Regular March 2017

21/3/2017

Note:

- 1) All questions are compulsory with internal choices.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate marks.

- Q.1 a **Fill in the blanks (Any 8 out of 10)** 08
- i. Empathy is different from _____.
 - ii. _____ is a person whose behavior, example or success is or can be emulated by others.
 - iii. _____ means translation of idea into a perceivable form that can be communicated
 - iv. _____ are a set of standards adopted by professional community.
 - v. _____ is the process of transmitting values to others.
 - vi. _____ is the primary social institution from which all other institutions are developed
 - vii. Appearance of a speaker is a form of _____ communication.
 - viii. Sympathy is about _____.
 - ix. _____ by definition means the government by the people.
 - x. Socialism is a _____ system.
- Q.1 b **State True or False (Any 7 out of 10)** 07
- i. Education plays an important role in cultivating value.
 - ii. Likeness and differences are a part of society.
 - iii. Communication skills are judged in a group discussion.
 - iv. Human rights are revocable.
 - v. Socialism does not consider religion in politics.
 - vi. Values are not rules.
 - vii. Self-initiative is a professional value.
 - viii. Encoding precedes decoding.
 - ix. Eye contact is not a form of non-verbal communication.
 - x. Leadership is an inter-personal and group process.
- Q.2 a. Briefly discuss the classification of values. 08
- b. Define value education and discuss its need. 07
- OR
- c. What is gender justice and state the causes of gender discrimination? 08
- d. Distinguish between secularism and socialism. 07
- Q.3 a. What are human rights and state its features? 08
- b. Write a note on team spirit. 07
- OR
- c. Describe all the components of professional values. 08
- d. What are the objectives of social integration? 07
- Q.4 a. Discuss the role of role models in value formation. 08

	b.	What are the advantages of non-verbal communication?	07
		OR	
	c.	What are the barriers to effective listening?	08
	d.	State the advantages and disadvantages of an interview.	07
Q.5	a.	Briefly explain the principles of public speaking.	08
	b.	What are the traits of an effective leader?	07
		OR	
	c.	Short notes (Any 3 out of 5)	15
	i.	Self-initiative	
	ii.	Written communication	
	iii.	Democracy	
	iv.	Peer group	
	v.	Willingness to learn	

Class: - SYBAF- SEM IV (2016-2017)
Subject: - Information Technology- II (Application in Business)

22/3/2017

Time: - 2:30

Note: - 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figure to the right of the question indicates full marks.

Regular March 2017

Max. Marks - 75

Question 1.

(A). Fill in the blanks with most appropriate answers.

1. The military was a leader in the use of computer technology during (8/10)
2. name is the unique name that identifies an internet site.
3. A is an exclusive right granted by law to make use and sell an invention.
4. cannot perform the audit but can facilitate selection and processing the information as per the client's requirement.
5. In evaluating the and, the auditor considers the continuing use of CAAT application.
6. Section 66 F provide information and punishment of
7. Failure to comply with central government direction comes in Section
8. For PAN card we need to fill form no.
9. An applicant will fill Form no. for Registration of "The Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002".

(B). Write the statement whether it is True or False.

1. Cloud computing is eco-friendly. (7/10)
2. Bluetooth is low-power, short range radio signal and is very secure.
3. ISP stands for International Service Provider.
4. The process of doing business electronically is known as Internet Commerce.
5. CAAT is a significant tool for auditors to gather evidences independently.
6. Electronic signature is used to authenticate electronic records.
7. Written information has become the main object of cybercrime.
8. An applicant will fill Form 59D online and submit the form for TAN numbers.
9. E-GAZETTE is the official gazette published in electronic form.
10. The latest property tax assessment order as proof of address accepts for the PAN card.

Question 2.

- A. What are the features of Internet and use of Internet in business? (8)
 - B. Explain the benefits of e-commerce applications. (7)
- OR
- C. EDI is beneficial for today's environment. So explain advantages of EDI. (8)
 - D. Explain Electronic Payment System and modes of e-payment in detail. (7)

Question 3.

- A. Explain Impact of Information Technology on auditing. (8)
 - B. Write the advantages and disadvantages of black box approach. (7)
- OR
- C. What is CAAT? Why CAAT is required? (8)
 - D. Explain advantages of GAS in term of auditing. (7)

Question 4.

- A. What is cyber law? Explain the objective of Information technology act, 2000. (8)
 - B. Write the short notes on Digital Signature and Electronic Signature. (7)
- OR
- C. Explain different part of section 66 of Indian cyber law. (8)
 - D. Write the short notes on E-governance. (7)

Question 5.

- A. Write the steps to apply for a new PAN card in India. (8)
 - B. Write the procedure for E-application for registration of MVAT. (7)
- OR
- C. What is Service Tax? Write the procedure for online service tax registration. (8)
 - D. What documents are to be furnished before registration of MVAT? (7)