

12/10/2022

**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**  
**Semester -End & ATKT Examination – September 2022**

**Program: SYBCOM**  
**Course: Foundation Course**  
**Semester: III**

**Marks: 75**  
**Duration: Time :- 2 1/2 hrs**

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

**Q.1. A) Explain the Following concepts : ( any 5 )** **15 marks**

- 1) Fundamental Rights
- 2) Technology
- 3) Political Rights
- 4) Verbal communication
- 5) Disaster
- 6) Constitutional Rights
- 7) Schedule Caste
- 8) Vulnerable Groups

**OR**

**B) Write a Comprehensive note on the foundation course Sem III Project submitted by you.** **15 marks**

**Q. 2. A) Explain various forms of human rights violation of Schedule Tribes in detail.** **15 marks**

**OR**

**B) Explain the term human rights and different forms of violation of human rights of children.** **15 marks**

**Q.3. A) What do you mean by the term disaster. Explain various forms of disaster in detail.** **15 marks**

**OR**

**B) What are the physical, psychological and economic impacts of disaster. Explain in detail.** **15 marks**

**Q.4 A) Explain the term Science and discuss the various principles and characteristics of science.** **15 marks**

**OR**

**B) Explain the difference between science and technology in detail.** **15 marks**

**Q.5 A) Discuss the different barriers of effective communication.** **15 marks**

**OR**

**B) What is Non-verbal Communication. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of non-verbal communication in detail.** **15 marks**

[Time: Three Hours]

Subject : Financial Accounting &amp; Auditing - Introduction to management accounting.

100 MARKS

- 1 All questions are compulsory.
- 2 Figures to right indicate full marks
- 3 Working should form part of the answers
- 4 Simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 (A) Match The Columns (ANY TEN)

Column A	Column B
Loss On Sale Of Plant & Machinery	Finance Charges
Cash Discount	Intangible asset
Management Accounting	Non Operating Income
Computer Software	Non Operating Expenses
Standard Debt Equity Ratio	Analysis Of Accounting Information
Gross Working Capital	Administrative Expenses
Capital Employed is total of fixed assets and	Always Positive
Directors Meeting Fees & Audit Fees	Processed Data
Information	Converted to cash quickly
Long Term Investments	Working Capital
Royalty Received	2:1
Quick Current assets	Fixed Assets

10 MARKS

Q. 1 (B) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE (ANY TEN)

- 1] Distribution of free samples is a selling expenditure.
- 2] A project is advisable when the Net Present Value is Positive.
- 3] Provision for taxation is a current liability.
- 4] Standard Quick ratio is 2:1
- 5] For Calculating working capital debtors are to be taken only at selling price.
- 6] Net sales - Cost of goods sold = Net profit after tax
- 7] Net present Value method does not consider time value of money
- 8] In Common Size Income statements Net sales is taken as equal to 100 %
- 9] Capital Budgetting decisions involve Long Term.
- 10] Quick ratio is a composite ratio
- 11] Working capital is needed to maintain liquidity
- 12] Share Transfer fees received is a non operating income.

10 MARKS

1

Q.2 Following is the financial information of a company for three years  
You are required to prepare TREND STATEMENT ( Vertical BS Format)

Particulars	Amount In Rupees		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000	15,00,000	18,00,000
Preference Share capital	6,00,000	6,50,000	7,50,000
Sundry Debtors	1,50,000	1,10,000	1,55,000
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000	75,000	1,25,000
Cash & Bank Balance	2,80,000	3,08,000	2,52,000
Bills Payable	90,000	81,000	99,000
Provision for IncomeTax	1,20,000	1,35,000	1,50,000
Stock	2,00,000	2,90,000	3,44,000
Other Current Assets	1,00,000	1,40,000	2,00,000
Long Term Investments	4,00,000	6,00,000	10,00,000
Reserve & Surplus	4,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
Debentures	3,50,000	2,80,000	2,10,000
Fixed Assets	17,30,000	14,73,000	14,83,000

20 marks

OR

Q.2 The following Cost Sheet is available from the records of Vong Ltd.

Cost Structure	Rate per unit [Rs]
Raw materials	225
Direct Labour	150
Overheads	300
Total Cost	675
Profit	75
Selling Price	750

The following further information is available

- Raw materials are in stock on an average of two & half months.
- Materials are in process for one month.
- Finish goods remain in stock on an average for one & half month.
- Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is one & half month.
- Credit allowed to debtors is two month and credit allowed by suppliers is one month.
- 20% of the output is sold against cash balance on credit.
- The company keeps a cash balance of Rs 350000
- Margin of safety required is 20%.
- Units manufactured 3,00,000 for the year.

Estimate debtors at selling price

Prepare a statement showing the working capital requirement of SSS Ltd. for the year end

Operations are evenly spread through out the year. Expenses accrue simillary.

Q.3 Following is the Revenue Statement of X & Co.Ltd., for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Particulars	(Rs)	Particulars	(Rs)
To Opening Stock	12,25,000	By Sales	96,50,000
To Purchases	46,50,000	By Cl.Stks	18,50,000
To Carriage Inward	1,20,000		
To Wages	9,00,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	46,05,000		
	<b>1,15,00,000</b>		<b>1,15,00,000</b>
Salaries	3,68,000	By G.P.b/f	46,05,000
Interest	2,78,000	By Royalty	1,51,000
General Expenses	1,86,000	<u>By Profit</u>	
Sales Promotion Expenses	1,21,000	On Sale Of old P&M	1,24,000
Rent	5,20,000		
Discount Allowed	28,000		
Depreciation - P & M	1,65,000		
Depreciation - Office Equipments	1,15,000		
Loss on Sale of Investments	30,000		
Provision for Income Tax	8,75,000		
Net Profit	21,94,000		
	<b>48,80,000</b>		<b>48,80,000</b>

From the above calculate

- i) Gross Profit Ratio
- ii) Office & Administration Expense Ratio
- iii) Selling & Distribution Expense Ratio
- iv) Operating Expense Ratio
- v) Operating Cost Ratio/Operating Ratio
- vi) Net Profit Before Tax Ratio

20 marks

OR

Q.3 TIPS Ltd. has an investment proposal of Rs 98,00,000. The expected cash inflows

Year	Cash Inflow	PV FACTOR @ 10 %
First	875000	0.909
Second	1275000	0.826
Third	1325000	0.751
Fourth	1580000	0.683
Fifth	1625000	0.621
Sixth	1275000	0.564
Seventh	1590000	0.513
Eighth	1620000	0.467
Ninth	1740000	0.424
Tenth	1450000	0.386

Scrap Value at the end of the project Rs.850000

Calculate Net Present Value at 10% Discount Factor

20 marks

3



Q.4 Prepare Commonsize Vertical Balance sheet from following Balance sheet On 31/03/2022

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
E.S.Capital	2100000	Fixed Assets	2450000
P.S.Capital	900000	Investments (LT)	480000
Profit & Loss A/C	850000	Stocks	570000
General Reserve	650000	Debtors	360000
12 % Debentures	925000	Cash	180000
Creditors	450000	Bills Receivable	175000
Bills Payable	125000	Goodwill	1500000
		Current Investments	285000
	6000000		6000000

20 marks

OR

Q.4 Prepare Vertical Balance Sheet From The Following Balance sheet as on 31/03/2022

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
E.S.Capital	2500000	Land & Bldg.	3000000
P.S.Capital	1500000	P & M	1200000
Securities Premium	500000	Furnitures	750000
General Reserve	400000	Goodwill	550000
Profit & Loss A/C.	1000000	Sundry Debtors	250000
12 % Debentures	300000	Bills Receivable	150000
Bank Term Loan	450000	Stocks	450000
Creditors	180000	Bank	650000
Bills Payable	170000		
	7000000		7000000

20 marks

Q. 5 (A) Characteristics of useful information

10 marks

(B) Limitations Of Financial Statements

10 marks

OR

Q.5 Write short notes on [Any four].

- i) Composite Ratios.
- ii) Current and Non Current liabilities
- iii) Commonsize statements
- iv) Payback Period
- v) Financial Statements
- vi) Types of information

20 marks

10/10/2022

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
Course: Business Law  
Semester: III

Marks: 100  
Duration: 3hrs

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

- Q. 1. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. Give the classification of contracts as per the Indian Contract Act – 1872
  - b. What does counter offer and standing offer mean? Distinguish between an offer and an invitation to an offer.
  - c. Discuss the terms minor, unsound mind, and disqualified persons
  - d. Define Consideration. Explain the rules regarding consideration.
- Q. 2. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. What is free consent? Explain the essentials regarding coercion.
  - b. State and explain the void agreements under the Indian Contract Act 1872.
  - c. Explain the concept and essentials of contingent contract
  - d. Explain the mode of discharge of contract on the basis of performance and mutual agreement.
- Q. 3. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. What is the law of indemnity? Explain the essential elements of the law of indemnity.
  - b. What is bailment? Explain the rights of a bailor
  - c. Explain the concept of lien. What is the difference between a pledge and a lien?
  - d. Define Agency. Explain the modes of creation of the agency.
- Q. 4. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. Write a note on goods.
  - b. Explain the implied conditions in a contract of sale.
  - c. What are the rules regarding the transfer of property?
  - d. What are the rights of an unpaid seller towards the goods and the buyer?
- Q. 5. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. Define negotiable instruments. What are the characteristics of negotiable instruments?
  - b. What are the essential features of promissory notes?
  - c. Explain the types and crossing of cheques.
  - d. Write a note on the holder in due course

08/10/22

**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
Semester -End & ATKT Examination – October 2022**

Program: SYBCOM Commerce III  
Course: Semester:III

Marks: 100  
Duration:3hrs

**Note:**

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

**Q1a. Fill in the blank (Any 10 out of 12)**

**(10marks)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ style of leadership aims at creating family atmosphere within the organisation  
(Autocratic, consultative, paternalistic, monastic)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of establishing goals & suitable course of action for achieving those goals(organising, planning,directing, controlling)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is when there is delegation of authority at all levels.(centralisation, decentralisation, candilization, optimisation)
4. The term MBO was popularized by \_\_\_\_\_(FW Taylor, Peter Drucker , Elton Mayo, Henry Fayol).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a bases of departmentation.(Time , Function , Area, Solution )
6. forming a grid or a rectangular array which is why it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation.(computer,matrix,systems,functional)
7. The lower level managers require more of \_\_\_\_\_skills(technical,conceptual,non-technical,directing)
8. Planning helps to \_\_\_\_\_risks.(minimize, eliminate,enhance,maximize).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a single use plan.(Budget, Commission,Mission,Rules).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a time table for activities(schedule,budget,procedure,process)
- 11.The objective of the organisation must be \_\_\_\_\_(general,specific,common,uncommon)
12. \_\_\_\_\_developed a theory of bureaucratic management(Max weber, Karl Marx, Peter Drucker, Simon)

**Q1.b True or False (Any 10 out of 12)**

**(10marks)**

1. A schedule is a single-use plan.
2. Under laissez faire, freedom is given to subordinates in decision making.
3. Levels of management refers to the different categories of managers.
4. Plans need to be flexible.
5. There must be balance between authority & responsibility
6. Standing Plans are meant for repeated use as and when the situation demands.
7. Conflict is the orderly synchronizing of efforts of the subordinates

1



4. Unity of command & unity of direction are the same.
5. Managers need to frame rigid plans.
6. A procedure is a standing plans.
7. Coordination is an important element of management.
8. Process of organization involves identifying & grouping of work.
9. Matrix organisation is suitable for multi project organisation.
10. In flat organisation, there are more levels of management.
11. Centralization is the tendency to disperse authority in the organization
12. Motivation is a one time activity

**Q2. Answer (Any 2) of the following (15marks)**

- a) Explain Management by exception & its advantages.
- b) Which are the various styles of leadership conduct?
- c) What are the types of management skill?

**Q3. Answer (Any 2) of the following (15marks)**

- a) Discuss the impact of technology on decision making
- b) What is the difference between centralization & decentralization?
- c) Which are the factors influencing span of management ?

**Q4. Answer (Any 2) of the following (15marks)**

- a) What are the essentials of a good decision making?
- b) Explain informal organisation.
- c) What are the various features of motivation?

**Q5. Answer (Any 2) of the following (15marks)**

- a) What is Management by Objective? Explain its process.
- b) What is the difference between formal & informal organisation?
- c) Explain the various basis of departments in an organisation

**Q6. Write short note on (Any 4) (20 marks)**

- a) Functions of management
- b) Single Use Plan
- c) Frederick Winslow Taylor
- d) Non-monetary form of motivation
- e) Management Audit
- f) Budgetary Control



SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
Semester- End & ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
Course: Advertising  
Semester: III

Marks: 100  
Duration: 3hrs

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q.1 A Rewrite using the correct option (Any 10)

10

1. Advertising targeted at \_\_\_\_\_ known as Professional advertising. (Traders, Retailers, Doctors, Consumer)
2. Advertisement of 'M M Mithaiwala' is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (International, local, internet, mural)
3. Free samples, free gifts, discounts are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ (exhibitions, Promotion, Personal selling, Sponsorships)
4. Presenting vulgar scenes and double meaning in advertisements are forms of \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (Social, ethical, famous, unethical)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ advertising is suitable for product to be demonstrated. (Radio, Magazine, Television, Outdoor)
6. Advertising is any paid form of promotion of goods, services, and \_\_\_\_\_. (commodities, books, ideas, buildings)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ media is more effective in rural areas. (Television, Radio, Magazines, Internet)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ advertising focuses on the achievements of the organisation. (Advocacy, Product, Institutional, Political)
9. Pioneer advertising, consumer advertising, and product advertising are \_\_\_\_\_ (Objective of advertising, Types of advertising, Evaluating advertising, Marketing decisions in advertising)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ agency provides all advertising services to the client. (Creative boutique, Full service, Specialist, In-house)
11. Advertising helps a brand in crisis by using \_\_\_\_\_. (Celebrity, Government, Competitor, Agents)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ promotes environmentally friendly products. (Political advertising, Institutional Advertising, Green advertising, Social advertising)

Q.1. B State whether the following statements are true or false (Any 10)

10

1. The modular agency offers services on a piecemeal basis
2. Pro Bono advertising deals with religious issues.
3. IMC includes sponsorships
4. Computer literacy is essential for a career in animations used in advertising

↑

5. An automobile company advertising green fuel for supporting environmental issues can be called an advocacy advertisement.
6. Government authorities do not use advertising
7. Reminder advertising is done during the growth stage of the product life cycle.
8. Advertisement aims at mass communication
9. Political advertising is also known as corporate advertising
10. Newspaper is an example of outdoor media.
11. 'D' in DAVP stands for Dictionary.
12. Print media is useful for illiterate consumers.

Q.2. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Define Advertising. What are its features?
- b) Who are the active participants in the process of advertising
- c) Briefly explain the types of advertising on the basis of geographical area and media

Q.3. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Define advertising agencies. Explain its features
- b) Briefly explain agency compensation
- c) What are the career opportunities in an advertising agency?

Q.4. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Explain the impact of advertising on production costs.
- b) Explain the various forms of unethical advertising
- c) Discuss the role of ASCI in self-regulations

Q.5. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Discuss the AIDA formula
- b) Explain political, advocacy, corporate image advertising and political advertising
- c) Explain briefly the execution styles of advertising

Q.6. Write short notes on any four 20

- a) Pro-bono advertising
- b) Influence of advertising on culture and values
- c) Social advertising by DAVP
- d) Communication Process in Advertising
- e) Rural advertising
- f) Benefits of advertising to consumers

advertising

\*\*\*\*\*

06/10/2022

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
Semester -End & ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM

Marks: 100

Course: ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - III

Duration: 3hrs

Semester: 3

- Note: 1.All questions are compulsory  
2.Figures to the right indicate full marks  
3 Use of simple calculator is allowed

Q.1.(A) Fill in the blanks and rewrite complete sentences (any ten) (10)

1. Purchase consideration = Asset less \_\_\_\_\_ liabilities both at market value. (internal/External)
2. In the absence of information, purchase consideration received on conversion should be distributed in the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio. (Equal/Capital)
3. On amalgamation of firm \_\_\_\_\_ Account is opened. (Profit and Loss/Realisation)
4. On amalgamation of firm, fictitious assets of the old firm are \_\_\_\_\_ to Capital A/c of the old partners. (Debited/Credited)
5. In excess Capital method the minimum capital is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ unit capital. (Highest/Lowest)
6. Income Tax payable by the firm as on the date of dissolution is treated as \_\_\_\_\_ Creditors. (Secured/Preferential)
7. Indian Partnership Act is in force since. (1956/1932)
8. Excess of income over expenditure is. (Net Profit/Net Loss)
9. There cannot be more than \_\_\_\_\_ partners in partnership firm. (10/20)
10. The executor is entitled to all the rights of a \_\_\_\_\_ (Retired Partner/Deceased Partner)
11. The balance in the capital A/c of a deceased partner is transfer to his \_\_\_\_\_ account. (Family /Executor's)
12. The credit balance of Revaluation Account shows \_\_\_\_\_ (Loss/Profit)

Q.1 (b): Match the pair (any Ten):

(10)

Column A	Column B
1. Intangible Assets	(a) Preferential Creditors
2. Loan against hypothecation of assets	(b) Debited to Goodwill
3. Partners may not be directors	(c) Gaining Ratio
4. Net Assets	(d) Debit all Partners Capital A/c
5. Death of Partner	(e) Joint Life Policy
6. Assets taken over	(f) Transfer to legal representative
7. Wages of workers	(g) Secured Creditors
8. Loss in Realisation on Amalgamation	(h) Software
9. Excess of Purchase Consideration than Net Assets	(i) Sale of Firm to company
10. Continuing Partner	(j) Assets Less External Liabilities
11. Unpaid Capital Balance of Dead partner	(k) Will be settled by old firm
12. Liabilities not taken over	(l) Included in purchase consideration
	(m) Unsecured creditors

1



Q.2.A. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1. They decided to dissolve the partnership as on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 when their Balance Sheet was as follows : [20]

Liabilities		Assets	
Capital A/c.		Cash in Hand	340
A	80,000	Investments	30,000
B	1,60,000	Stock	1,28,300
C	1,30,000	Debtors	45,400
Creditors	11,600	Machinery	32,600
General Reserve	18,900	Furniture	4,900
Bank Overdraft	32,500	Building	1,91,460
	4,33,000		4,33,000

All Creditors have to be paid off. `2,400 have to be provided for realisation expenses. Thereafter all cash received should be distributed among the partners. The amounts were realized as follows :

1st Instalment : `30,000.

2nd Instalment : `36,000.

3rd Instalment : `2,10,000.

4th Instalment : `92,000.

The actual realization expenses were `1,200.

Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.

OR

Q.2 B. Asha, Lata & Usha were partners. Their Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1998 was as under: [20]

Liabilities		Assets	
Capital :		Land & Building	1,00,000
Asha	54,000	Plant	50,000
Lata	46,000	Furniture	30,000
Usha	28,000	Stock	4,000
Reserves	12,000	Cash	23,000
Asha's Loan	10,000		
Usha's Loan	5,000		
Creditors	30,000		
Bills Payable	20,000		
Outstanding Wages	2,000		
	2,07,000		2,07,000

The firm was dissolved and the following details are available :

- 1) Profit sharing ratio 3 : 2 : 1.
- 2) Keep aside `1,000 for realization expenses.
- 3) Realisation of assets were :

First	47,000
Second	12,000
Third	36,000
Fourth	29,800

- 4) Actual expenses of realization amounted to `800.

Show distribution of cash by Surplus Capital Method.

2



Q.3 A. AB and CD partnership firm were carrying on business of supply of hardware. Their balance sheets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 are given below: [20]

Liabilities	AB	CD	Assets	AB	CD
Bills Payable	50,000	40,000	Fixed Assets	40,000	50,000
Creditors	25,000	-	Stock	50,000	25,000
Capital A/c			Book Debts	60,000	55,000
A	50,000		Cash Balance	-	10,000
B	25,000				
C		50,000			
D		50,000			
	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>		<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>

Both the parties decided to amalgamate their business and form a new Partnership firm under name of M/s Jay on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2004. The terms of amalgamation were as follows:

- Fixed assets were to be reduced by 10%
- Stock of AB to be reduced by 20% and that of CD increased by 10%
- A reserve for 2% to be created against book debts.
- Both the parties to be credited with goodwill of Rs.25,000 each.

You are required to prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of AB and CD.

OR

Q.3 A. Nitin and Kiran carry on business in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:1 On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, they agreed to sell their business to Shiva Ltd. Their balance sheet as on that date was follows: [20]

Liabilities	Rs'	Assets	Rs'
Capital:			
Nitin	6,25,000	Land & Building	6,00,000
Kiran	5,00,000	Plant & Machinery	5,25,000
Reserves	75,000	Stock	2,87,500
Secured loan	2,00,000	Debtors	1,87,500
Sundry Creditors	2,25,000	Cash	25,000
	<u>16,25,000</u>		<u>16,25,000</u>

The company took the following assets at an agreed values.

Land & Building	Rs.7,62,500
Plant & Machinery	Rs.3,97,500
Stock	Rs.2,75,000
Debtors	Rs.1,75,000
Goodwill	Rs.1,25,000

The company agreed to pay the creditors Rs 2,20,000.

The company paid 10,15,000 in shares to be distributed equally and the balance in cash.

Expenses on realisation amounted to 4,000.

Prepare statement of Purchase consideration, Realisation A/c and Partners Capital A/c.

Q.4 A. From the following Trial Balance of Kamlesh and Mahajan and given adjustments, prepare a Trading Account, Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2007 and a Balance Sheet as on that date. [20]

Dr.		Cr.	
Trial Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007			
Particulars	Amt. Rs.	Particulars	Amt. Rs.
Opening Stock	45,000	Capital A/c	
Purchases	2,25,000	Kamlesh	25,000
Plant and Machinery	75,000	Mahajan	20,000
Carriage	16,800	Sales	4,50,000
Factory Rent	1,500	Discount Received	750
Insurance	1,050	Sundry Creditors	15,000
Sundry Debtors	60,000	Bad debts Reserve	200
Office Rent	3,000	Bills Payable	2,000
Printing & Stationery	600		
Advertisement	15,000		
Bills Receivable	3,000		
Drawings: Kamlesh	3,500		
Mahajan	2,500		
Salaries	18,000		
Wages	20,000		
Furniture	7,500		
Royalty	1,000		
Cash at Bank	14,500		
	5,12,950		5,12,950

The following adjustments are required:

- (1) Closing stock was valued at Cost price Rs. 35,000 and Market Price 40,000.
- (2) Plant- Machinery & Furniture are to be depreciated at 5 % & 10% p.a respectively.
- (3) Maintain Reserve for Doubtful debt at 10 % on Sundry Debtors.
- (4) Outstanding Expenses: Factory Rent Rs. 300; Office Rent Rs. 600.
- (5) Prepaid insurance was Rs. 100.

OR

Q.4 B. Ram and Kirti were in partnership in a retail business sharing profits in the proportion of 3:2. As from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2005 they admitted Vikram into partnership giving him one-fifth of the profits. Vikram brought in '20,000 in cash of which '6,000 were considered as being in payment for his share of goodwill and remainder as his capital. [20]

The following Trial Balance was extracted from the books as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2005:

Particulars	Dr. (')	Cr. (')
Purchases and Sales	1,71,625	2,62,650
Returns	5,250	4,125
Customers and Creditors	40,200	25,525
Bills Receivable and Bills payables	20,070	11,950
Carriage inward	15,000	-
Carriage outward	2,175	-
Stock (01-01-2005)	39,725	-
Reserve for doubtful debts	-	5,200
Outstanding Carriage Inward	-	1,200

4

Bad Debts	400	-
Salaries	9,795	-
Furniture	5,000	-
Shop	15,500	-
Postage and Insurance	3,240	-
Trade Expenses	2,690	-
Rent, Rates and Taxes	4,200	-
Loan to Vishnu	6,000	-
Prepaid Insurance	240	-
Rent accrued but not paid	-	900
Cash in hand	4,440	-
<b>Current Accounts:</b>		
Ram	5,000	-
Kirti	4,000	-
Vikram	2,000	-
<b>Capital Accounts:</b>		
Ram	-	15,000
Kirti	-	10,000
Vikram	-	20,000
Cash paid to Vikram	30,000	-
Computer	4,450	-
Professional Charges	-	34,450
Loan from I.C.I.C.I. Bank	-	-
	<b>3,91,000</b>	<b>3,91,000</b>

You are required to prepare the firms, Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2005 and Balance Sheet as on that date having regard to the following information.

- (1) Stock at the end was `20,000/-.
- (2) Depreciation on computer and furniture is to be charged at 10% per annum.
- (3) One fifth of the shop are to be written off.
- (4) Goods worth `800 have been destroyed fire.
- (5) Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be maintained at 5% on debtors.

- Q.5 A. What are the Adjustments in Final Accounts? [10]  
 B. Accounting Procedure for Amalgamation of firm? [10]

OR

- Q.5 Write short notes:- (any four) [20]
- (a) Purchase Consideration
  - (b) Fixed Capital Method
  - (c) Retirement of Partner
  - (d) Realisation Account
  - (e) Sale of Firm to Company
  - (f) Order of Payment of External Liabilities in Piecemeal Distribution









**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**

**Semester -III End and ATKT Examination – October 2022**

**Program: SYBCOM**

**Marks: 100**

**Course: BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

**Duration: 3hrs**

**Semester: III**

**Note:**

1. All questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks.
2. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

**Q1 A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Five) (10)**

1. Macroeconomics
2. Gross Domestic Product
3. Per capita Income
4. IS curve
5. Stagflation
6. Depression
7. Effective Demand
8. MEC

**Q1B) Choose the right answer from the given options and rewrite the statements. (10)**

1. Which of the following measurements indicate how national income is distributed?
 

a) GDP	b) GNP
c) Per capita income	d) NNP
2. According to which law the supply creates its own demand?
 

a) Keynes	b) Say's
c) Pigou's	d) Samuelson's
3. The point where the aggregate demand and the aggregate supply curves intersect is called \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) total demand	b) effective demand
c) equilibrium demand	d) non-equilibrium demand
4. Inflation targeting helps to control \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) economic growth	b) rate of inflation
c) economic development	d) public expenditure
5. Which of the following is the slope of IS curve?
 

a) Negative slope	b) Positive slope
c) Direct slope	d) Vertical slope





07/12/2022

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai

ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
Course: Business Law  
Semester: III

Marks: 100  
Duration: 3hrs

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

- Q. 1. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- Define Contract. Explain the essentials of a valid contract
  - What is the offer in a contract? Explain the rules of a valid offer.
  - Briefly explain the rules regarding the agreement with the minor.
  - What are the legal rules regarding consideration?
- Q. 2. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- What is free consent? Explain the essentials regarding coercion.
  - State and explain the void agreements under the Indian Contract Act 1872.
  - Explain the concept and essentials of contingent contract
  - Explain the modes of discharge of contract.
- Q. 3. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- What are the essentials of indemnity?
  - What is bailment? Explain the rights of a bailor
  - Explain the concept of lien. What is the difference between a pledge and a lien?
  - Define Agency. Explain the modes of creation of the agency.
- Q. 4. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- Enumerate the essential elements of a contract of sale.
  - Explain the implied conditions in a contract of sale.
  - What are the rules regarding the transfer of property?
  - Who is an unpaid seller? What are the rights of an unpaid seller to the goods?
- Q. 5. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- Define negotiable instruments. What are the characteristics of negotiable instruments?
  - What are the essential features of promissory notes?
  - Explain the types and crossing of cheques.
  - Write a note on the holder in due course



[Time: Three Hours]

100 Marks

Subject : Financial Accounting & Auditing - Introduction to management accounting.

- 1 All questions are compulsory.
- 2 Figures to right indicate full marks
- 3 Working should form part of the answers
- 4 Simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 (A) Match The Columns (ANY TEN)

Column A	Column B
Collection of data	Secured Loans
Strategic Information	Trend value
Debentures, Banl Loans and Bonds	Total of Current Assets
Patents & Copy rights	Share Capital Plus reserves & Surplus
Current Year Value / Base Year Value	Current Assets Less Current Liabilities
Gross Working capital	Equity capital Plus Reserves Less Misc.Exp
Quick Assets / Quick Liabilities	Long term planning
Net Working Capital	Leverage Ratio
Capital gearing ratio	Current Assets Less Current Liabilities
Proprietors Funds	Acid Test ratio
Equity Share Holders Funds	Intangible asset
Prepaid Expenses	Function of management accountant

10 MARKS

Q. 1 (B) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE (ANY TEN)

- 1] Securities Premium Is a Reserve.
- 2] Preliminary Expenses is a Ficticious asset.
- 3] Unclaimed dividend is a current liability.
- 4] Management Accounting Starts Where Financial Accounting Ends.
- 5] Profit & loss Account and Balance Sheet are financial statements.
- 6] In trend analysis the earliest year is taken as Base Year.
- 7] Net Present Value is = Future Cash Flow X PV Factor.
- 8] In Common Size Income statements Net sales is taken as equal to 100 %.
- 9] Capital Budgetting techniques are useful for longterm business decision.
- 10] Debts service ratio shows relationship between Gros profits & interest payable on loans.
- 11] Debentures is an Internal fund.
- 12] Gross working Capital is equal to Total Of Fixed Assets.

10 MARKS

**Q.2** Following is the financial information of a company for three years  
You are required to prepare TREND STATEMENT in vertical balance sheet format

Particulars	Amount In Rupees		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Equity Share Capital	800000	1275000	1700000
21 %Preference Share capital	450000	540000	585000
Sundry Debtors	60000	65000	70000
Sundry Creditors For Goods	40000	45000	50000
Cash & Bank Balance	20,000	18,000	16,000
Bills Payable	50,000	60,000	55,000
Provision for IncomeTax	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stock	40,000	60,000	80,000
Cash & Bank Balance , Debtors	1,44,000	1,80,000	1,48,000
Long Term Investments	100000	100000	100000
Reserve & Surplus	60,000	75,000	85,000
Bank Loans	240000	264000	312000
Tangible Fixed Assets	12,96,000	18,56,000	23,93,000

**20 marks**

**OR**

**Q.2** The following information is available from the records of Karlson Ltd.

Cost Structure	Rate per unit [Rs]
Raw materials	135
Direct Labour	90
Overheads	180
Total Cost	360
Profit	40
Selling Price	450

The following further information is available

- Raw materials are in stock on an average of three months.
- Materials are in process for two month.
- Finish goods remain in stock on an average for one month.
- Time lag in payment of wages and credit allowed by suppliers is one month.
- Credit allowed two debtors is two months and credit allowed by suppliers is three month.
- 20% of the output is sold against cash balance on credit.
- The company keeps a cash balance of Rs 3,75,000.
- Margin of safety required is 25%.
- Units manufactured 1,92,000 for the year.

Estimate debtors at selling price

Prepare a statement showing the working capital requirement of SSS Ltd.for the year end

Operations are evenly spread through out the year.Expenses accure similiary.

Q.3 Following the Revenue Statement of X & Co.Ltd., for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Particulars	[Rs]	Particulars	[Rs]
To Opening Stock	1100000	By Sales	7600000
To Purchases	4100000	By Cl.Stks	1800000
To Carriage Inward	820000		
To Wages	1100000		
To Gross Profit c/d	2280000		
	<b>9400000</b>		<b>9400000</b>
Salaries	200000	By G.P.b/f	2280000
Interest	80,000	By Commission	105000
General Expenses	75,000	By Dividend	1,75,000
Sales Promotion Expenses	112500		
Rent	15,000		
Discount Allowed	37,500		
Depreciation - P & M	90,000		
Depreciation - F & F	60000		
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	30,000		
Provision for Income Tax	270000		
Net Profit	1590000		
	<b>2560000</b>		<b>2560000</b>

From the above calculate

- Gross Profit Ratio
- Office & Administration Expense Ratio
- Selling & Distribution Expense Ratio
- Operating Expense Ratio
- Operating Cost Ratio
- Net Profit Before Tax Ratio

20 marks

OR

Q.3 PQR Industries Ltd.has an investment proposal of Rs 88,00,000. The expected cash inflows

Year	Cash Inflow	PV FACTOR @ 10 %
2022-23	300000	0.909
2023-24	950000	0.826
2024-25	1150000	0.751
2024-26	1200000	0.683
2024-27	1250000	0.621
2024-28	1300000	0.564
2024-29	1350000	0.513
2024-30	1400000	0.467
2024-31	1450000	0.424
2024-32	1500000	0.386

Scrap Value at the end of the project Rs.200000

Calculate Net Present Value at 10% Discount Factor

20 marks



**Q.4 Prepare Commonsize Balance sheet from the following Balance sheet as on 31/03/2022**

**In Vertical format**

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
E.S.Capital	900000	Land & Bldg.	2200000
P.S.Capital	480000	Plant & Machinery	300000
Profit & Loss A/C	300000	Stocks	300000
Capital Reserve	440000	Debtors	200000
12 % Debentures	300000	Cash	120000
Creditors	160000	Bills Receivable	74000
Bills Payable	40000	Preliminary Exp.	26000
Provision For taxation	600000		
	3220000		3220000

**20 marks**

**OR**

**Q.4 Prepare Vertical Balance Sheet From The Following Balance sheet as on 31/03/2022**

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
E.S.Capital	1400000	Land & Bldg.	1800000
P.S.Capital	1000000	P & M	600000
Capital Reserve	350000	Furnitures	350000
General Reserve	450000	Goodwill	250000
Profit & Loss A/C.	500000	Sundry Debtors	100000
12 % Debentures	300000	Bills Receivable	100000
Bank Term Loan	376000	Stocks	300000
Creditors	100000	Bank	500000
Bills Payable	24000	Patents	500000
	4500000		4500000

**20 marks**

**Q. 5 (A) Distinguish management accounting from financial accounting ?**

**10 marks**

**(B) Advantages & disadvantages of Trend Value statements**

**10 marks**

**OR**

**Q.5 Write short notes on [Any four].**

- i) Operating Expenses
- ii) Quick And Non Quick Assets
- iii) Limitations of trend statements
- iv) Quick & Non Quick Liabilities
- v) Financial Statements
- vi) Working Capital

**20 marks**

## SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai

## Semester- End &amp; ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
 Course: Advertising  
 Semester: III

Marks: 100  
 Duration: 3hrs

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
 2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q.1 A Rewrite using the correct option (Any 10) 10

1. Presenting vulgar scenes and double meaning in advertisements are forms of \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (Social, ethical, famous, unethical)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ advertising is suitable for product to be demonstrated. (Radio, Magazine, Television, Outdoor)
3. Advertisement aims at \_\_\_\_\_ (Product selling, Marketing, Customer Relations, Mass communication)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sender of the message. (Advertising agency, Customer, Advertiser, Media)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ agency provides all advertising services to the client. (Creative boutique, Full service, Specialist, In-house)
6. Advertising helps a brand in crisis by using \_\_\_\_\_. (Celebrity, Government, Competitor, Agents)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a self-regulatory voluntary organisation of the advertising industry. (Securities and Exchange Board of India, Reserve Bank of India, Medical Council of India, Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI))
8. Advertising done to counter negative opinion is called \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (Political, Industrial, Advocacy, Rural)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of outdoor media. (Newspaper, Radio, Posters, Internet)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as corporate image advertising. (Political advertising, Advocacy advertising, social advertising, Institutional advertising)
11. Advertising for \_\_\_\_\_ is not allowed. (Cigarettes, Washing powder, Soap, Books)
12. The basic purpose of any advertisement is to secure the attention of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Mediators, Target Audience, Manufacturer, Market)

Q.1. B State whether the following statements are true or false (Any 10) 10

1. Pricing is a function of advertising.
2. Pro Bono advertising deals with social issues.
3. Advertisement aims at mass communication
4. Advertising expenses are a part of production costs.
5. Creative brief is the foundation of any advertising or marketing campaign.

6. Advertising campaign using brand ambassador Mr. Amitabh Bachchan helped Cadbury's brand crisis during the worm controversy.
7. Every ad has an identical sponsor.
8. An Advertising agency is an independent organisation composed of creative people.
9. Advertising increases the price of the product in the long run.
10. Promotion of bio-degradable packaging can be done through green advertising.
11. Advertising is a form of person-to-person communication
12. Brand loyalty is a consumer's commitment to repurchase or continue the use of a particular brand.

Q.2. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) What is IMC? Explain briefly the elements of IMC
- b) Who are the active participants in the process of advertising
- c) Classify advertising on the basis of media and target audience.

Q.3. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Define advertising agencies. Explain its features
- b) Briefly explain the creative pitch
- c) What are the skills required for a career in advertising

Q.4. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Explain the impact of advertising on production costs.
- b) Explain the various forms of unethical advertising
- c) Discuss the role of ASCI in self-regulations

Q.5. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Explain the process of communication in advertising with the help of a diagram.
- b) Explain political, advocacy, corporate image advertising, and rural advertising
- c) Explain briefly the execution styles of advertising

Q.6. Write short notes on any four 20

- a) Pro-bono advertising
- b) Green advertising
- c) Political advertising
- d) Advertising on the basis of functions
- e) Benefits of advertising to consumers
- f) Discuss the AIDA formula

\*\*\*\*\*



SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
Semester -End & ATKT Examination – September 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
Course: Foundation Course  
Semester: III

Marks: 75  
Duration: Time :- 2 1/2 hrs

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

Q.1. A) Explain the Following concepts : ( any 5 ) 15 marks

- 1) Soft skills
- 2) Science
- 3) Non - verbal communication
- 4) Disaster
- 5) Civil Rights
- 6) Human rights
- 7) Legal Rights
- 8) Schedule Tribes

OR

B) Write a Comprehensive note on the foundation course Sem III Project submitted by you. 15 marks

Q. 2. A) Explain the term schedule cast and discuss the different forms of violation of human rights of schedule cast. 15 marks

OR

B) Discuss the different types of human rights violation of women in detail. 15 marks

Q.3. A) Discuss the term disaster in detail and different characteristics of disaster, 15 marks

OR

B) What are the physical, psychological and economic impacts of disaster. Explain in detail. 15 marks

Q.4 A) Explain the term technology and role of technology in development. 15 marks

OR

B) Discuss the positive as well as negative impacts of technology on human life. 15 marks

Q.5 A) What are the different barriers of effective communication. Explain in detail. 15 marks

OR

B) What is verbal Communication. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of one of the verbal communication in detail. 15 ma

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
Semester -End & ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
Course: Duration: 3hrs

Marks: 100  
Semester:III

Note:

Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
All questions are compulsory .

1a. Fill in the blank (Any 10 out of 12) (10marks)

Henry Fayol stated \_\_\_ principles of management(one, five, twelve,fourteen)

\_\_\_ principle states that one subordinate should receive order from only one senior.  
(unity of direction, unity of command, unity of superior, unity of subordinate).

\_\_\_ refers to power to decide(authority, assemble, assortment, asset)

The top level managers require more of \_\_\_ skills(conceptual, tactical,emotional,technical)

\_\_\_ is a single use plan(Budget, Commission, Mission, Rules)

\_\_\_ style of leadership aims at creating family atmosphere within the organisation  
(autocratic, consultative, paternalistic, monastic)

\_\_\_ is a process of establishing goals & suitable course of action for achieving those  
goals(organising, planning,directing, controlling)

\_\_\_ is when there is delegation of authority at all levels.(centralisation, decentralisation,  
decentralization, optimisation)

The term MBO was popularized by \_\_\_\_\_.(FW Taylor, Peter Drucker , Elton Mayo,  
Henry Fayol).

\_\_\_ is not a bases of departmentation.(Time , Function , Area, Solution )

Forming a grid or a rectangular array which is why it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation.  
(computer,matrix,systems,functional)

A process by which a manager assigns tasks & authority to subordinates who accept  
responsibility for those jobs.(coordination, delegation,planning, decision).

Q1.b True or False (Any 10 out of 12)

(10marks)

1. Bonus is a non-monetary form of motivation.
2. Management is application to business & non-business organisation.
3. Lower level requires more conceptual skills.
4. Policies guide in decision making.
5. A budget is a statement of expected results expressed in numerical terms.
6. A schedule is a single-use plan.
7. Under laissez faire, freedom is given to subordinates in decision making.
8. Levels of management refers to the different categories of managers.
9. Plans need to be flexible.
10. There must be balance between authority & responsibility
11. Standing Plans are meant for repeated use as and when the situation demands.
12. Conflict is the orderly synchronizing of efforts of the subordinates

Q2. Answer any two of the following

(15marks)

- a) Explain the characteristics of management.
- b) What is matrix organization?
- c) Explain formal organization.

Q3. Answer any two of the following

(15marks)

- a) What is MBO? Explain its advantages.
- b) Explain decentralized organization structure.
- c) What is planning? Explain its process.

Q4. Answer any two of the following

(15marks)

- a) Which are the various types of management skill?
- b) Explain the importance of motivation
- c) Which are the various functions under leadership?

Q5. Answer any two of the following

(15marks)

- a) Explain Henri Fayol's principles of management.
- b) Which are the various leadership styles?
- c) Describe centralised organisation

Q6. Write short note on (Any 4)

(20 marks)

- a. Management by exception
- b. Decision making
- c. Standard Plan
- d. Monetary technique of motivation
- e. Delegation difficulties faced by subordinate
- f. Budgetary control



SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai  
Semester -End & ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM

Marks: 100

Course: ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - III Duration: 3hrs

Semester: 3

- Note:
- 1.All questions are compulsory
  - 2.Figures to the right indicate full marks
  - 3 Use of simple calculator is allowed

**Q.1.(A) Fill in the blanks and rewrite complete sentences (any ten) (10)**

- 1 The partners must conduct lawful business.
- 2 Drawing appears on debit side of capital account
- 3 General reserve is credited to partners' capital account
4. Unpaid Salaries of employees are preferential liabilities
- 5 Goodwill requires special treatment on amalgamation
- 6 On amalgamation fictitious assets are transferred to capital account
- 7 Partners capital accounts are closed on settlement of purchase consideration among the partners.
8. Profit or loss on realisation is transferred to partners' capital account in capital ratio.
9. Provision for discount on debtors shown debit balance.
- 10 Outstanding wages is a nominal account
- 11 Closing stock is valued at market price only.
12. Assets taken over by partner is credited to his capital account.

**Q.1 (b): Match the pair. (any Ten): (10)**

Column A	Column B
1. Intangible Assets	(a) Preferential Creditors
2. Loan against hypothecation of assets	(b) Debited to Goodwill
3. Partners may not be directors	(c) Gaining Ratio
4. Net Assets	(d) Debit all Partners Capital A/c
5. Death of Partner	(e) Joint Life Policy
6. Assets taken over	(f) Transfer to legal representative
7. Wages of workers	(g) Secured Creditors
8. Loss in Realisation on Amalgamation	(h) Software
9. Excess of Purchase Consideration than Net Assets	(i) Sale of Firm to company
10. Continuing Partner	(j) Assets Less External Liabilities
11. Unpaid Capital Balance of Dead partner	(l) Included in purchase consideration
12. Liabilities not taken over	(m) Unsecured creditors

Q.2.A. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1. They decided to dissolve the partnership as on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 when their Balance Sheet was as follows : [20]

Liabilities		Assets	
Capital A/c.		Cash in Hand	30,000
A	80,000	Investments	1,28,300
B	1,60,000	Stock	45,400
C	1,30,000	Debtors	32,600
Creditors	11,600	Machinery	4,900
General Reserve	18,900	Furniture	1,91,460
Bank Overdraft	32,500	Building	4,33,000
	4,33,000		

All Creditors have to be paid off. `2,400 have to be provided for realisation expenses. Thereafter all cash received should be distributed among the partners. The amounts were realized as follows :  
 1st Instalment : `30,000.  
 2nd Instalment : `36,000.  
 3rd Instalment : `2,10,000.  
 4th Instalment : `92,000.

The actual realization expenses were `1,200.

Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.

OR

Q.2 B. A, B and C carrying business in the partnership decided to dissolve it on and from 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1997. The following was their balance sheet on that date. [20]

Liabilities		Assets	
Creditors	20,000	Fixed Assets	50,000
Capital A/c.		Current Assets	42,000
A	40,000	Bank	10,000
B	10,000		
C	<u>20,000</u>		
General Reserve	12,000		
	1,02,000		1,02,000

It was decided that after keeping aside an amount of `2,000 for estimated realization expenses the available cash should be distributed between the partners immediately.

The following were the realizations:

	Fixed Assets	Current Assets
31 <sup>st</sup> October, 1997	10,000	19,000
25 <sup>th</sup> November, 1997	26,000	20,000
20 <sup>th</sup> December, (final) 1997	10,000	9,000

Actual realization expenses amounted to `1,100 only.

Prepare a statement showing the distribution of cash between the partners, under excess capital.



Q.3 A. AB and CD partnership firm were carrying on business of supply of hardware. Their balance sheets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 are given below: [20]

Liabilities	AB	CD	Assets	AB	CD
Bills Payable	50,000	40,000	Fixed Assets	40,000	50,000
Creditors	25,000	-	Stock	50,000	25,000
Capital A/c			Book Debts	60,000	55,000
A	50,000		Cash Balance	-	10,000
B	25,000				
C		50,000			
D		50,000			
	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>		<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>

Both the parties decided to amalgamate their business and form a new Partnership firm under name of M/s Jay on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2004. The terms of amalgamation were as follows:

- Fixed assets were to be reduced by 10%
- Stock of AB to be reduced by 20% and that of CD increased by 10%
- A reserve for 2% to be created against book debts.
- Both the parties to be credited with goodwill of Rs.25,000 each.

You are required to prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of AB and CD.

OR

Q.3 A. A, B and C were partners sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 3:2: 1 Their Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2010 was as follows : Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2010 [20]

Liabilities	Rs'	Assets	Rs'
Capital:		Land & Building	42,000
A	50,000	Plant & Machinery	30,000
B	20,000	Debtors	44,000
C	30,000	Stock	26,000
General Reserves	24,000	Furniture	10,000
Dundry Creditors	20,000	Cash	6,000
Bills Payable	12,000		
Outstanding Expenses	2,000		
	<u>1,58,000</u>		<u>1,58,000</u>

The partners agreed to sell their business to a limited company. The company to take over the assets at the valuation shown below

Land & Building	Rs.45,000
Plant & Machinery	Rs.25,000
Debtors	Rs.40,000
Stock	Rs.20,000
Furniture	Rs.12,000
Goodwill	Rs.20,000

The company also agreed to pay the Bills Payable which were agreed at 10,000.

The Limited Company paid 46,000 in cash and the balance in Equity shares @ 1 each.

The Creditors were paid by the firm at a discount of 2.5% and outstanding expenses were paid in full.

The Realisation expenses amounted to 3,500



Prepare Realisation A/c, Partner's Capital A/c, Cash A/c, Limited Company A/c. Shares in Limited Company A/c and show calculation of Purchase Consideration.

Q.4 A. From the following Trial Balance of Kamlesh and Mahajan and given adjustments, prepare a Trading Account, Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2007 and a Balance Sheet as on that date. [20]

Dr.		Trial Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007		Cr.	
Particulars	Amt. Rs.	Particulars	Amt. Rs.		
Opening Stock	45,000	Capital A/c			
Purchases	2,25,000	Kamlesh	25,000		
Plant and Machinery	75,000	Mahajan	20,000		
Carriage	16,800	Sales	4,50,000		
Factory Rent	1,500	Discount Received	750		
Insurance	1,050	Sundry Creditors	15,000		
Sundry Debtors	60,000	Bad debts Reserve	200		
Office Rent	3,000	Bills Payable	2,000		
Printing & Stationery	600				
Advertisement	15,000				
Bills Receivable	3,000				
Drawings: Kamlesh	3,500				
Mahajan	2,500				
Salaries	18,000				
Wages	20,000				
Furniture	7,500				
Royalty	1,000				
Cash at Bank	14,500				
	5,12,950				5,12,950

The following adjustments are required:

- (1) Closing stock was valued at Cost price Rs. 35,000 and Market Price 40,000.
- (2) Plant- Machinery & Furniture are to be depreciated at 5 % & 10% p.a respectively.
- (3) Maintain Reserve for Doubtful debt at 10 % on Sundry Debtors.
- (4) Outstanding Expenses: Factory Rent Rs. 300; Office Rent Rs. 600.
- (5) Prepaid insurance was Rs. 100.

OR

Q.4 Ramesh and Mahesh are partners sharing Profits and losses 2:1

Trial Balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Land & Building	55,000	
Machinery	40,000	
Salary and Wages	21,000	
Cash at Bank	40,000	
Cash in Hand	1,100	
Motor Vans	20,000	
Office Expenses	1,000	
Ramesh's Capital		1,16,000
Mahesh's Capital		62,000

Carriage	5,000	
Purchases	2,20,000	
Return Outwards		5,500
Sales		2,80,000
Return Inwards	2,000	
Bad Debts	1,000	
Debtors	32,800	
Creditors		20,000
Rent	1,100	
Bills Payable		35,000
Printing & Stationery	1,500	
Travelling Expenses	5,500	
Stock (1-4-2019)	30,000	
Insurance	1,500	
Discount	8,000	
Advertisements	12,000	
Furniture	20,000	
	<b>5,18,500</b>	<b>5,18,500</b>

**Adjustments:**

- 1) On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 the cost price of closing stock was Rs. 41,000 and its market price was Rs. 42,000.
- 2) Goods worth Rs. 5,000 taken over by Ramesh for personal use were not entered in the books of accounts.
- 3) Outstanding expenses : Rent Rs. 100 and Salary Rs. 500.
- 4) Provide Depreciation 10% on machinery and 5% on furniture.
- 5) Interest on capital at 10 % and Interest on drawing to be ignored

You are required to prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31-3-2020 and the Balance Sheet as on that date after considering the above adjustments. [20]

- Q.5 A. What are the Adjustments in Final Accounts? [10]  
 B. Accounting Procedure for Amalgamation of firm? [10]

OR

Q.5 Write short notes:- (any four) [20]

- a) Net Assets Method of purchase consideration
- b) Fixed Capital Method
- c) Partnership Deed
- d) Realisation Account
- e) Sale of Firm to Company
- f) Order of Payment of External Liabilities in Piecemeal Distribution

06/03/23

SKM's J.M.PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE ,GOREGAON,MUMBAI - 90  
ATKT EXAMINATIONS - MARCH 2023

TIME - 3 HRS

MARKS

100

PROGRAMME - S.Y.B.BOM SEM - III

COURSE - INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

1 All questions are compulsory.

2 Figures to right indicate full marks

Q.1 (A) Match The Columns (ANY TEN)

Column A	Column B
Debts Service Coverage ratio	Administrative Expenses
Prepayments	Non Quick Asset
Office general Expenses	Non Operating Expenses
Cash discount	Quick liability
Loss On Sale Of Investments	Cost Of Investment / Cash Inflow P.A
Provision For Taxation	Non Quick Liability
Pay Back Period	Liquid ratio
Cash Credit/Bank Overdraft	Horizontal Analysis
Test of short term solvency	Earliest Year as Base year
Comparative Statements	Fixed rate Of Interest
Debentures	Finance Charges
Trend Analysis	Composite Ratio

10 MARKS

Q. 1 (B) State whether the following are TRUE or FALSE (ANY TEN)

- 1] Management Accounting is not Statutory & Compulsory
- 2] Gross profit Ratio is not a measure of solvency.
- 3] Unclaimed dividend is not a current asset.
- 4] Management Accounting Department analyses financial statements
- 5] For Calculating working capital debtors are to be taken at sale price or cost.
- 6] standar Current ratio is 2:1.
- 7] Net present Value method considers time value of money
- 8] Capital Reserves are available for dividend.
- 9] Liquid ratio shows short term solvency of the company.



- 10] Capital Gearing Ratio is a profitability ratio.
- 11] Debentures is an internal fund.
- 12] DE ratio is a Composite ratio.

10 MARKS

Q.2 Following is the financial information of a company for three years  
 You are required to prepare TREND STATEMENT

Particulars	Amount In Rupees		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Equity Share Capital	1100000	1200000	1300000
Preference Share capital	200000	250000	325000
Sundry Debtors	60000	65000	70000
Sundry Creditors	40000	45000	50000
Cash & Bank Balance	50,000	65,000	80,000
Bills Payable	40,000	60,000	80,000
Provision for IncomeTax	20,000	20,000	20,000
Stock	40,000	60,000	80,000
Other Current Assets	50,000	40,000	40,000
Long Term Investments	100000	100000	100000
Reserve & Surplus	60,000	75,000	85,000
Debentures	180000	240000	300000
Fixed Assets	13,40,000	15,60,000	17,90,000

20 marks

OR

Q.2 The following information is available from the records of RTI Ltd.

Cost Structure	Rate per unit [Rs]
Raw materials	180
Direct Labour	120
Overheads	240
Total Cost	540
Profit	60
Selling Price	600

The following further information is available

- Raw materials are in stock on an average of two months.
- Materials are in process for one month.
- Finish goods remain in stock on an average for one month.
- Time lag in payment of wages and credit allowed by suppliers is one month.
- Credit allowed two debtors is two months and by suppliers is one month.
- 20% of the output is sold against cash balance on credit.
- The company keeps a cash balance of Rs 2,00,000.
- Margin of safety required is 10%.
- Units manufactured 2,40,000 for the year.

Estimate debtors at selling price

Prepare a statement showing the working capital requirement of RSS Ltd.

Operations are evenly spread through out the year. Expenses accrue similiary.

20 MARKS

Q.3 Following the Revenue Statement of POR & Co.Ltd., on 31st March 2021.

Particulars	[Rs]	Particulars	[Rs]
To Opening Stock	1100000	By Sales	6500000
To Purchases	3500000	By Cl.Stks	1400000
To Carriage Inward	700000		
To Wages	800000		
To Gross Profit c/d	1800000		
	7900000		7900000
Salaries	160000	By G.P.b/f	1800000
Interest	72,000	By Commission	135000
General Expenses	80,000	By Profit on	
Sales Promotion Expenses	112500	Sale Of Invst.	60000
Rent	15,000		
Discount Allowed	37,500		
Depreciation - P & M	1,00,000		
Depreciation - F & F	88000		
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	30,000		
Provision for Income Tax	300000		
Net Profit	1000000		
	1995000		1995000

From the above calculate

- Gross Profit Ratio
- Office & Administration Expense Ratio
- Selling & Distribution Expense Ratio

(4)

- iii) Selling & Distribution Expense Ratio
- iv) Operating Expense Ratio
- v) Operating Cost Ratio
- vi) Net Profit Before Tax Ratio

20 marks

OR

Q.3 SMART Industries Ltd. has an investment proposal of Rs 58,00,000.

The expected cashflows are as under

Year	Cash Inflow	PV FACTOR @ 10 %
First	500000	0.909
Second	800000	0.826
Third	900000	0.751
Fourth	1400000	0.683
Fifth	1500000	0.621
Sixth	1600000	0.564
Seventh	1800000	0.513
Eighth	1400000	0.467
Ninth	1250000	0.424
Tenth	950000	0.386

Scrap Value at the end of the project Rs.480000

Calculate Net Present Value at 10% Discount Factor

20 marks

Q.4 Prepare Commonsize Vertical Balance sheet from the following Balance Sheet as on 31/03/2022

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
E.S.Capital	1550000	Fixed Assets	1350000
P.S.Capital	550000	Investments	650000
Profit & Loss A/C	300000	Stocks	450000
General Reserve	150000	Debtors	350000
12 % Debentures	250000	Cash	100000
Creditors	150000	Bills Receivable	70000
Bills Payable	50000	Preliminary Exp.	30000
	3000000		3000000

20 marks



OR

Q.4 Prepare Vertical Balance Sheet From The Following Balance sheet as on 31/03/2022

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
E.S.Capital	2400000	Land & Bldg.	1200000
P.S.Capital	500000	P & M	1600000
Capital Reserve	100000	Furnitures	220000
General Reserve	300000	Goodwill	200000
Profit & Loss A/C.	500000	Sundry Debtors	325000
12 % Debentures	250000	Bills Receivable	175000
Bank Term Loan	250000	Stocks	340000
Creditors	260000	Bank	540000
Bills Payable	40000		
	4600000		4600000

20 marks

Q. 5 (A) Capital Budgeting Process

10 marks

(B) Classification of ratios based on financial statements

10 marks

OR

Q.5 Write short notes on [Any four].

- i) Trend value Statements
- ii) Functions of Management Accounting.
- iii) Stock turnover Ratio.
- iv) Reserves & Surplus
- v) Comparative Statements
- vi) Ratios based On Users

20 marks

**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**

**ATKT Examination – March 2023**

Program: SYBCOM  
Course: Business Law  
Semester: III

Marks: 100  
Duration: 3hrs

**Note:** 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

- Q. 1. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. Define Contract. Explain the essentials of a valid contract
  - b. What is the offer in a contract? Distinguish between Offer and Invitation to offer
  - c. Briefly explain the concept of capacity to contract.
  - d. What are the legal rules regarding consideration?
- Q. 2. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. What is free consent? Explain the essentials regarding coercion.
  - b. State and explain the void agreements under the Indian Contract Act 1872.
  - c. Explain the concept and essentials of contingent contract
  - d. Explain the modes of discharge of contract.
- Q. 3. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. What are the essentials of indemnity?
  - b. What is bailment? Explain the rights of a bailor
  - c. What is the difference between a pledge and a lien?
  - d. Define Agency. Explain the modes of termination of the agency.
- Q. 4. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. Enumerate the essential elements of a contract of sale.
  - b. Explain the implied conditions in a contract of sale.
  - c. What are the rules regarding the transfer of property?
  - d. Who is an unpaid seller? What are the rights of an unpaid seller to the goods?
- Q. 5. Attempt any two of the following questions (10 marks each) 20
- a. Define negotiable instruments. What are the characteristics of negotiable instruments?
  - b. What are the essential features of promissory notes?
  - c. Explain the types and crossing of cheques.
  - d. Write a note on the holder in due course

09/03/23

**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**  
**ATKT Examination March 2023**

**Program: SYBCOM**  
**Course: Foundation Course**  
**Semester: III**

**Marks: 75**  
**Duration: Time :- 2 1/2 hrs**

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

**Q.1. A) Explain the Following concepts : ( any 5 )**

**15 marks**

- 1) Fundamental Rights
- 2) Technology
- 3) Amendments
- 4) Verbal communication
- 5) Soft Skills
- 6) Constitutional Rights
- 7) Schedule Caste
- 8) Vulnerable Groups

**OR**

**B) Write a Comprehensive note on the foundation course Sem III Project submitted by you.**  
**15 marks**

**Q. 2. A) What are the different forms of violation of rights of elderly population in India?**  
**15 marks**

**OR**

**B) Discuss the forms of violation of rights of children in India.**  
**15 marks**

**Q.3. A) Discuss the economic and social impacts after the disaster.**  
**15 marks**

**OR**

**B) Write a note on prevention an mitigation measures after the disaster.**  
**15 marks**

**Q.4. A) Differentiate between science and technology.**  
**15 marks**

**OR**

**B) Discuss the positive as well as negative impacts of technology.**  
**15 marks**

**Q.5 A) What are the different obstacles in listening.**  
**15 marks**

**OR**

**B) Discuss the advantage an disadvantage of non-verbal communication.**  
**15 marks**



10/03/23

**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**  
**Semester -III ATKT Examination – MARCH 2023**

**Program: SYBCOM** **Marks: 100**  
**Course: BUSINESS ECONOMICS** **Duration: 3hrs**  
**Semester: III**

**Note:**

1. All questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks.
2. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

**Q1 A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Five) (10)**

1. LM curve
2. Development Economics
3. Philip's Curve
4. Saving Function
5. Depression
6. Say's Law in a barter economy
7. Transaction Velocity
8. Precautionary Motive

**Q1B) Choose the right answer from the given options and rewrite the statements. (10)**

1. Which of the following measurements indicates how national income is distributed?  
(GDP, GNP, Per capita income, NNP)
2. According to which law the supply creates its own demand?  
(Keynes, Say's, Pigou's, Samuelson's)
3. The point where the aggregate demand and the aggregate supply curves intersect is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(total demand, effective demand, equilibrium demand, non-equilibrium demand)
4. Inflation targeting helps to control \_\_\_\_\_.  
(economic growth, rate of inflation, economic development, public expenditure)
5. Which of the following is the slope of IS curve?  
(Negative slope, Positive slope, Direct slope, Vertical slope)
6. According to Keynes, as income increases both MPC and APC \_\_\_\_\_.  
(rise, fall, remain constant, is zero)
7. At the point where IS curve and LM curve intersects, which of the following markets are in equilibrium?  
(Goods and Capital market, Money and Goods market, Money and Foreign market, Capital and Foreign market)

8. Stagflation results in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(increase in price and unemployment, increase in the supply of goods, increase in employment, increase in demand)
9. Traditional measures of money supply include \_\_\_\_\_.  
(demand and time deposits, currency and time deposits, currency and demand deposits, liabilities by NBFIs)
10. Which of the following measures the real growth of the economy?  
(GDP at constant prices, GDP at current price, NDP at current prices, GNI)

**2. Answer any two of the following questions.** (20)

1. State Pigou's version of Say's Law with the help of diagram.
2. What is Macroeconomics? Write down the scope of Macroeconomics
3. Explain the circular flow in a closed economy with assumptions- a two-sector model with savings.

**3. Answer any two of the following questions.** (20)

1. Explain the consumption function in a linear form
2. Explain the savings function
3. Examine the working of the multiplier.

**4. Answer any two of the following questions.** (20)

1. Derive the LM curve.
2. How is equilibrium attained IS curve and LM curve?
3. What is stagflation? Explain the causes of stagflation.

**5. Answer any two of the following questions.** (20)

1. What is inflation. State some measures to resolve the inflationary situation.
2. Explain the velocity of circulation of money
3. Explain the constituents of the money supply.

8. Stagflation results in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(increase in price and unemployment, increase in the supply of goods, increase in employment, increase in demand)
9. Traditional measures of money supply include \_\_\_\_\_.  
(demand and time deposits, currency and time deposits, currency and demand deposits, liabilities by NBFIs)
10. Which of the following measures the real growth of the economy?  
(GDP at constant prices, GDP at current price, NDP at current prices, GNI)

2. Answer any two of the following questions. (20)

1. State Pigou's version of Say's Law with the help of diagram.
2. What is Macroeconomics? Write down the scope of Macroeconomics
3. Explain the circular flow in a closed economy with assumptions- a two-sector model with savings.

3. Answer any two of the following questions. (20)

1. Explain the consumption function in a linear form
2. Explain the savings function
3. Examine the working of the multiplier.

4. Answer any two of the following questions. (20)

1. Derive the LM curve.
2. How is equilibrium attained IS curve and LM curve?
3. What is stagflation? Explain the causes of stagflation.

5. Answer any two of the following questions. (20)



## SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai

## Semester- End &amp; ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBCOM  
 Course: Advertising  
 Semester: III

Marks: 100  
 Duration: 3hrs

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
 2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

## Q.1 A Rewrite using the correct option (Any 10)

10

1. Free samples, free gifts, discounts are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ (exhibitions, Promotion, Personal selling, Sponsorships)
2. Hoardings are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (Print, Broadcasting, Outdoor, Internet)
3. Advertising is any paid form of promotion of goods, \_\_\_\_\_ and ideas (Services, books, groceries, buildings)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest growing media for advertising. (Television, Press, Outdoor, Internet)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ media is more effective in rural areas. (Television, Radio, Magazines, Internet)
6. Process of purchasing space in media is \_\_\_\_\_. (Media buying, Media Spacing, Media scheduling, Media Purchasing)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ agency provides all advertising services to the client. (Creative boutique, Full service, Specialist, In-house)
8. Advertising helps a brand in crisis by using \_\_\_\_\_. (Celebrity, Government, Competitor, Agents)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the primary objectives of advertising. (To make profits, To inform, To force consumers, To mislead consumers)
10. Advertising done to counter negative opinion is called \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (Political, Industrial, Advocacy, Rural)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as corporate image advertising. (Political advertising, Advocacy advertising, social advertising, Institutional advertising)
12. Advertising for \_\_\_\_\_ is not allowed. (Cigarettes, Washing powder, Soap, Books)

## Q.1. B State whether the following statements are true or false (Any 10)

10

1. Newspaper is an example of broadcasting media.
2. Pricing is a function of advertising.
3. Pro Bono advertising deals with religious issues.
4. IMC does not include sponsorships
5. An automobile company advertising green fuel for supporting environmental issues can be called a green advertisement.

6. Advertising aims at mass communication
7. Institutional advertising is also known as corporate advertising
8. 'P' in DAVP stands for Publicity.
9. Advertising expenses are a part of production costs.
10. Creative brief is the foundation of any advertising or marketing campaign.
11. Every ad has an identical sponsor.
12. Unethical advertising is a good business.

Q.2. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Discuss the concept of advertising
- b) Who are the active participants in the process of advertising
- c) Classify advertising on the basis of media and target audience.

Q.3. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Define advertising agencies. Explain its features
- b) Briefly explain agency compensation
- c) What are the skills required for a career in advertising

Q.4. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Explain the effect of advertising on consumer price.
- b) Explain the various forms of unethical advertising
- c) Explain the social advertising undertaken by DAVP

Q.5. Answer any two of the following questions 15

- a) Discuss the AIDA formula
- b) Explain political, green advertising, corporate image advertising, and rural advertising
- c) What are the various execution styles of advertising

Q.6. Write short notes on any four 20

- a) Pro-bono advertising
- b) Political advertising
- c) Advertising on the basis of functions
- d) Process of communication in advertising
- e) Advertising and Production cost
- f) Role of ASCI in self-regulations

\*\*\*\*\*



**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**  
**Semester -End & ATKT Examination – March 2023**

Program: SYBCOM Commerce III  
Course: Duration: 3hrs

Marks: 100  
Semester:III

**Note:**

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

**Q1a. Fill in the blank (Any 10 out of 12)**

(10marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a single use plan(Budget, Commission, Mission, Rules)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ reflect the purpose & philosophy of the organisation (Mission, Vision, Objective, Strategy)
3. The term MBO was popularized by \_\_\_\_\_ (FW Taylor, Peter Drucker , Elton Mayo, Henry Fayol).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ developed a theory of bureaucratic management (Max weber, Karl Marx, Peter Drucker, Simon).
5. The objective of the organisation must be \_\_\_\_\_ (general, specific, common, uncommon).
6. Forming a grid or a rectangular array which is why it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation. (computer, matrix, systems, functional).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a time table for activities(schedule, budget, procedure, process).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a bases of departmentation. (Time , Function , Area, Solution ).
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ organisation there are many levels of management (tall, flat, small, medium)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process by which a manager assigns tasks & authority to subordinates who accept responsibility for those jobs. (coordination, delegation, planning, decision)
11. The top level managers require more of \_\_\_\_\_ skills (conceptual, tactical, emotional, technical)
12. The principle of equity refers to \_\_\_\_\_ (social justice, equality ,disparity, similarity).

**Q1.b True or False (Any 10 out of 12)**

(10marks)

1. There must be balance between authority & responsibility
2. Coordination is an important element of management.
3. Levels of management refers to the different categories of managers.
4. A procedure is a standing plans.
5. Policies guide in decision making.
6. Centralization is the tendency to disperse authority in the organization
7. Management is application to business & non-business organisation.
8. Conflict is the orderly synchronizing of efforts of the subordinates
9. Under laissez faire, freedom is given to subordinates in decision making.
10. The principle of equity implies equality towards employees.
11. Plans need to be flexible.
12. In flat organisation, there are more levels of management.



**Q2. Answer any two of the following (15marks)**

- a) What are the types of management skill?
- b) Explain informal organisation.
- c) Describe centralised organisation

**Q3. Answer any two of the following (15marks)**

- a. Discuss the impact of technology on decision making
- b. What is planning? Explain it's process.
- c. Explain the various basis of departments in an organisation

**Q4. Answer any two of the following (15marks)**

- a) Which are the various types of leadership styles?
- b) What is Management by Objective? Explain its process
- c) Explain the importance of motivation

**Q5. Answer any two of the following (15marks)**

- a. Which are the various functions under leadership?
- b. What is the difference between formal & informal organisation?
- c. Explain Henri Fayol's principles of management.

**Q6. Write short note on (Any 4) (20 marks)**

- a. Monetary technique of motivation
- b. Delegation difficulties faced by subordinate
- c. Budgetary control
- d. Single Use Plan
- e. Matrix Organisation
- f. Decentralisation

14/02/23,

**SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai**

**Semester - ATKT Examination – March 2023**

**Program: SYBCOM**

**Marks: 100**

**Course: ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - III**      **Duration: 3hrs**

**Semester: 3**

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks  
3 Use of simple calculator is allowed

**Q.1.(A) State whether the following statement is True or False (any ten)**

**(10)**

- 1 The partners must conduct lawful business.
- 2 Drawing appears on debit side of capital account
- 3 General reserve is credited to partners' capital account
4. Unpaid Salaries of employees are preferential liabilities
- 5 Goodwill requires special treatment on amalgamation
- 6 On amalgamation fictitious assets are transferred to capital account
- 7 Partners capital accounts are closed on settlement of purchase consideration among the partners.
8. Profit or loss on realisation is transferred to partners' capital account in capital ratio.
9. Provision for discount on debtors shown debit balance.
- 10 Outstanding wages is a nominal account
- 11 Closing stock is valued at market price only.
12. Assets taken over by partner is credited to his capital account.

**Q.1 (B) Fill in the blanks (any ten)**

**(10)**

1. Fictitious assets are distributed among the partners in their \_\_\_\_\_ ratio. (Profit Sharing/Capital Sharing)
- 2 Assets and Liabilities are transferred to realisation account at \_\_\_\_\_ (Book Value/Market Value)
3. Unproductive wages are debited to \_\_\_\_\_ (Trading Account/Profit and Loss Account)
4. Expenses payable are shown on \_\_\_\_\_ side in the balance sheet (Assets/Liabilities)
5. Current account showing debit balance is shown in the balance sheet on \_\_\_\_\_ side. (Liabilities/Assets)
6. Excess capital method is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (Highest Relative method/Maximum Loss method)
7. Profit on realisation is \_\_\_\_\_ a to partners' capital account (Credited/Debited)
8. A partnership firm has \_\_\_\_\_ liability (Limited/Unlimited)
9. Government dues are \_\_\_\_\_ liabilities. (Preferential/Unsecured)
10. Amount agreed to be paid by the new firm to old firm is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Purchase consideration/Agreed liability)
11. Bad debts is a \_\_\_\_\_ (Loss/Profit)
- 12 Employee's dues are \_\_\_\_\_ liabilities. (Preferential/Secured)

Q.2.A. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1. They decided to dissolve the partnership as on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 when their Balance Sheet was as follows : [20]

Liabilities		Assets	
Capital A/c.		Cash in Hand	340
A	80,000	Investments	30,000
B	1,60,000	Stock	1,28,300
C	1,30,000	Debtors	45,400
Creditors	11,600	Machinery	32,600
General Reserve	18,900	Furniture	4,900
Bank Overdraft	32,500	Building	1,91,460
	4,33,000		4,33,000

All Creditors have to be paid off. ₹2,400 have to be provided for realisation expenses. Thereafter all cash received should be distributed among the partners.

The amounts were realized as follows :

1st Instalment : ₹30,000.

2nd Instalment : ₹36,000.

3rd Instalment : ₹2,10,000.

4th Instalment : ₹92,000.

The actual realization expenses were ₹1,200.

Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.

OR

Q.2 B. A, B and C carrying business in the partnership decided to dissolve it on and from 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1997. The following was their balance sheet on that date. [20]

Liabilities		Assets	
Creditors		Fixed Assets	50,000
Capital A/c.	20,000	Current Assets	42,000
A	40,000	Bank	10,000
B	10,000		
C	<u>20,000</u>		
General Reserve	70,000		
	12,000		
	1,02,000		1,02,000

It was decided that after keeping aside an amount of ₹2,000 for estimated realization expenses the available cash should be distributed between the partners immediately.

The following were the realizations:

	Fixed Assets	Current Assets
31 <sup>st</sup> October, 1997	10,000	19,000
25 <sup>th</sup> November, 1997	26,000	20,000
20 <sup>th</sup> December, (final) 1997	10,000	9,000

Actual realization expenses amounted to ₹1,100 only.

Prepare a statement showing the distribution of cash between the partners, under excess capital.

Q.3 A. AB and CD partnership firm were carrying on business of supply of hardware. Their balance sheets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 are given below: [20]



Liabilities	AB	CD	Assets	AB	CD
Bills Payable	50,000	40,000	Fixed Assets	40,000	50,000
Creditors	25,000	-	Stock	50,000	25,000
Capital A/c			Book Debts	60,000	55,000
A	50,000		Cash Balance	-	10,000
B	25,000				
C		50,000			
D		50,000			
	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>		<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>

Both the parties decided to amalgamate their business and form a new Partnership firm under name of M/s Jay on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2004. The terms of amalgamation were as follows:

- i) Fixed assets were to be reduced by 10%
- ii) Stock of AB to be reduced by 20% and that of CD increased by 10%
- iii) A reserve for 2% to be created against book debts.
- iv) Both the parties to be credited with goodwill of Rs.25,000 each.

You are required to prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of AB and CD.

OR

Q.3 A. A, B and C were partners sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 3:2: 1 Their Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2010 was as follows : Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2010

[20]

Liabilities	Rs`	Assets	Rs`
Capital:			
A	50,000	Land & Building	42,000
B	20,000	Plant & Machinery	30,000
C	30,000	Debtors	44,000
General Reserves	24,000	Stock	26,000
Sundry Creditors	20,000	Furniture	10,000
Bills Payable	12,000	Cash	6,000
Outstanding Expenses	2,000		
	<u>1,58,000</u>		<u>1,58,000</u>

The partners agreed to sell their business to a limited company. The company to take over the assets at the valuation shown below

Land & Building	Rs.45,000
Plant & Machinery	Rs.25,000
Debtors	Rs.40,000
Stock	Rs.20,000
Furniture	Rs.12,000
Goodwill	Rs.20,000

The company also agreed to pay the Bills Payable which were agreed at 10,000.

The Limited Company paid 46,000 in cash and the balance in Equity shares @ 1 each.

The Creditors were paid by the firm at a discount of 2.5% and outstanding expenses were paid in full.

The Realisation expenses amounted to 3,500

Prepare Realisation A/c, Partner's Capital A/c, Cash A/c, Limited Company A/c. Shares in Limited Company A/c and show calculation of Purchase Consideration.

**Q.4 A** Ramesh and Maheshare partners sharing Profits and losses 2:1 [20]

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
<b>Trial Balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>		
Land & Building	55,000	
Machinery	40,000	
Salary and Wages	21,000	
Cash at Bank	40,000	
Cash in Hand	1,100	
Motor Vans	20,000	
Office Expenses	1,000	
Ramesh's Capital		1,16,000
Mahesh's Capital		62,000
Carriage		
Purchases	5,000	
Return Outwards	2,20,000	
Sales		5,500
Return Inwards		2,80,000
Bad Debts	2,000	
Debtors	1,000	
Creditors	32,800	
Rent		20,000
Bills Payable	1,100	
Printing & Stationery		35,000
Travelling Expenses	1,500	
Stock (1-4-2019)	5,500	
Insurance	30,000	
Discount	1,500	
Advertisements	8,000	
Furniture	12,000	
	20,000	
	<b>5,18,500</b>	<b>5,18,500</b>

**Adjustments:**

- 1) On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 the cost price of closing stock was Rs. 41,000 and its market price was Rs. 42,000.
- 2) Goods worth Rs. 5,000 taken over by Ramesh for personal use were not entered in the books of accounts.
- 3) Outstanding expenses : Rent Rs. 100 and Salary Rs. 500.
- 4) Provide Depreciation 10% on machinery and 5% on furniture.
- 5) Interest on capital at 10 % and Interest on drawing to be ignored

**You are required to prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31-3-2020 and the Balance Sheet as on that date after considering the above adjustments.**

OR

**Q.4 B.** Ram and Kirti were in partnership in a retail business sharing profits in the proportion of 3:2. As from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2005 they admitted Vikram into partnership giving him one-fifth of the profits. Vikram brought in `20,000 in cash of which `6,000 were considered as being in payment for his share of goodwill and remainder as his capital. [20]

The following Trial Balance was extracted from the books as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2005:

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Purchases and Sales	1,71,625	2,62,650
Returns	5,250	4,125
Customers and Creditors	40,200	25,525
Bills Receivable and Bills payables	20,070	11,950
Carriage inward	15,000	-
Carriage outward	2,175	-
Stock (01-01-2005)	39,725	-
Reserve for doubtful debts	-	5,200
Outstanding Carriage Inward	-	1,200
Bad Debts	400	-
Salaries	9,795	-
Furniture	5,000	-
Shop	15,500	-
Postage and Insurance	3,240	-
Trade Expenses	2,690	-
Rent, Rates and Taxes	4,200	-
Loan to Vishnu	6,000	-
Prepaid Insurance	240	-
Rent accrued but not paid	-	900
Cash in hand	4,440	-
<b>Current Accounts:</b>		
Ram	5,000	-
Kirti	4,000	-
Vikram	2,000	-
<b>Capital Accounts:</b>		
Ram	-	15,000
Kirti	-	10,000
Cash paid to Vikram	-	20,000
Computer	30,000	-
Professional Charges	4,450	-
Loan from I.C.I.C.I. Bank	-	34,450
	<b>3,91,000</b>	<b>3,91,000</b>

You are required to prepare the firms, Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2005 and Balance Sheet as on that date having regard to the following information.

- (1) Stock at the end was `20,000/-.
- (2) Depreciation on computer and furniture is to be charged at 10% per annum.
- (3) One fifth of the shop are to be written off.
- (4) Goods worth `800 have been destroyed fire.
- (5) Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be maintained at 5% on debtors.

**Q.5** A. What are the Adjustments in Final Accounts?  
B. Accounting Procedure for Amalgamation of firm?

[10]  
[10]

OR



extra

6

**Q.5 Write short notes:- (any four)**

**[20]**

- (a) Purchase Consideration
- (b) Fixed Capital Method
- (c) Retirement of Partner
- (d) Realisation Account
- (e) Sale of Firm to Company
- (f) Order of Payment of External Liabilities in Piecemeal Distribution

Scanned by Easy Scanner