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(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : BCAF–05

(Advanced Cost and Management Accounting)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. *(a)* "Management accounting is nothing more than the use of financial information for management purpose." Explain this statement and clearly distinguish between financial accounting and management accounting. 14

Or

(b) The following figures are extracted from the financial accounts of Selwel Ltd. for the year ending 31.12.2018 :

	₹
Sales (20000 units)	50,00,000
Materials	20,00,000
Wages	10,00,000
Factory overheads	9,00,000
Administration overheads	5,20,000
Selling and distribution overheads	3,60,000
Finished goods (1230 units)	3,00,000

Work-in-progress :

Materials	60,000	
Labour	40,000	
Factory overheads	40,000	1,40,000
Interest paid on capital		40,000
Goodwill written off		4,00,000

In the costing records, factory overheads are charged at 100% of wages, administration overheads at 10% of factory cost, and selling and distribution overheads at the rate of ₹ 20 per unit sold.

Prepare a statement reconciling the profit as per financial records with the profit as per cost records. 14

(Continued)

2. *(a)* Describe the various methods of pricing issues of material. Which method would you recommend for adoption in case where prices of raw materials seldom change?   12+2=14

Or

(b) What is meant by classification of overheads? Discuss briefly the different classifications of overheads.   2+12=14

3. *(a)* Lindwal Ltd. uses job costing. The following are the cost figures relating to the year 2018 :

	₹
Direct materials	1,20,000
Direct wages	1,00,000
Factory overheads	60,000
Administration overheads	56,000
Selling and distribution overheads	42,000

(i) Prepare a job cost sheet for the year, showing therein the prime cost, works cost, cost of production, cost of sales and selling price, adding 20% to cost.

(ii) Work out the overhead recovery rates, assuming that the factory overhead is recovered as a percentage of direct wages and administration, selling and distribution overheads as a percentage of works cost.

(iii) Ascertain the selling price of a job to be executed in 2019 on the basis of the overhead recovery rates worked out as above in (ii) and also the same percentage of profit on cost as in 2018. The job, it is estimated, shall consume materials worth ₹ 60,000 and wages ₹ 40,000.

5+3+6=14

Or

(b) The product of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion. They are known as A, B and C. From pass experience it is ascertained that loss is incurred in each process as :

Process A—2%

Process B—5%

Process C—10%

In each case, the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering the process concerned.

The loss of each process possesses a scrap value. The loss of processes A and B is sold at ₹ 5 per 100 units and that of process C at ₹ 20 per 100 units.

(Continued)

The output of each process passes immediately to the next process and the finished units are passed from process C into stock :

| | Process | | |
	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹
Materials consumed	6,000	4,000	2,000
Direct labour	8,000	6,000	3,000
Manufacturing expenses	1,000	1,000	1,500

20000 units have been issued to process A at a cost of ₹ 10,000. The output of each process has been as under :

Process A—19500

Process B—18800

Process C—16000

There was no work-in-progress in any process.

Prepare Process A/cs. Calculation should be made to the nearest rupee. 14

4. (a) What is absorption costing? What are the advantages and disadvantages of absorption costing? 2+6+6=14

Or

(b) From the following data, calculate labour variances :

The budgeted labour force for producing product *A* is : 14

20 semi-skilled workers @ ₹ 0·75 per hour for 50 hours

10 skilled workers @ ₹ 1·25 per hour for 50 hours

The actual labour force employed for producing *A* is :

22 semi-skilled workers @ ₹ 0·80 per hour for 50 hours

8 skilled workers @ ₹ 1·20 per hour for 50 hours

5. (a) The following information relates to a flexible budget at 60% capacity. Find out the overhead costs at 50% and 70% capacity and also determine the overhead rates : 14

₹

Variable overheads :

Indirect labour   10,500

Indirect materials   8,400

Semi-variable overheads :

Repairs and maintenance
(70% fixed, 30% variable)   7,000

Electricity
(50% fixed, 50% variable)   25,200

(*Continued*)

₹

Fixed overheads :

Office expenses including salaries   70,000

Insurance   4,000

Depreciation   20,000

Estimated direct labour hours—120000 hours

Or

(b) Explain the concept of responsibility accounting. Discuss the essential features of responsibility accounting.

4+10=14

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(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

(Honours)

Paper No. : BC–505

(Project Planning and Control)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. *(a)* Explain the tools required for identifying investment opportunity. 14

Or

   (b) Define a project. How does environmental scanning help management decide future course of action? 4+10=14

2. *(a)* Explain the various determinants of demand. 14

(*Turn Over*)

Or

(b) Explain the various methods of primary information collection. 14

3. (a) Define material management. Explain the functions of material management. 2+12=14

Or

(b) Explain the different types of production system. 14

4. (a) Explain the various cost concepts of a project. 14

Or

(b) Define capital structure. Explain the significance and needs of capital structure. 4+10=14

5. (a) Define marginal costing. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of marginal costing. 2+12=14

Or

(b) What is cash-flow statement? Explain the presentation of cash-flow statement as per AS–3 (Revised). 2+12=14

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2019

(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–502

(Business Environment)

Full Marks : 70   *Pass Marks* : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. *(a)* Discuss the components of Indian Business Environment.   9

Or

   (b) What is Business Environment? Explain the importance and nature of Indian Business Environment.   3+6=9

2. *(a)* Define pricing. Enumerate the various types of pricing.   3+6=9

Or

   (b) What do you mean by investment? Discuss the significance and determinants of investment.   2+7=9

(*Turn Over*)

3. (a) Elaborate the various methods to control inflation.

9

Or

(b) What do you mean by poverty? Discuss the policies and programmes undertaken by the Government towards poverty alleviation in India. 3+6=9

4. (a) Explain the features of New Industrial Policy, 1991. Also give the highlights of New Industrial Policy, 1991. 4+5=9

Or

(b) Define monetary policy. Explain the roles played by RBI in monetary operations. 3+6=9

5. (a) Give a brief history of the five-year plans in India. Enumerate the highlights of 12th Five-Year Plan. 3+6=9

Or

(b) Discuss the major policies of 12th Five-Year Plan. What are the various resource allocations of the 12th Five-Year Plan? 5+4=9

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2 0 1 9

(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–502

(Business Environment)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :
   1×10=10

   (a) The Environment Protection Act was passed in the year

   (i) 1984   (   )

   (ii) 1985   (   )

   (iii) 1986   (   )

   (iv) 1987   (   )

(b) Fixing an upper limit for the price of essential consumer goods is called

(i) price limit ( )

(ii) price control ( )

(iii) investment control ( )

(iv) money control ( )

(c) Industrial sickness contributes to

(i) high cost economy ( )

(ii) low cost economy ( )

(iii) average cost economy ( )

(iv) neutral cost economy ( )

(d) Which of the following is not the type of unemployment?

(i) Underemployment ( )

(ii) Cyclical unemployment ( )

(iii) Open unemployment ( )

(iv) Closed unemployment ( )

(e) India became a member of World Trade Organization on

   (i) 1st January, 1994   (   )

   (ii) 1st January, 1995   (   )

   (iii) 1st January, 1996   (   )

   (iv) 1st January, 1997   (   )

(f) If the general level of prices for goods and services rises and the purchasing power falls, then it is known as

   (i) inflation   (   )

   (ii) deflation   (   )

   (iii) devaluation   (   )

   (iv) overvaluation   (   )

(g) Liquidity decision is concerned with the management of

   (i) fixed liability   (   )

   (ii) current liability   (   )

   (iii) fixed assets   (   )

   (iv) current assets   (   )

(h) The claim placed to a legal individual, which can be implemented to buy goods and services is called

    (i)   commodity money   (   )

    (ii)   fiat money   (   )

    (iii) fiduciary money   (   )

    (iv) credit money   (   )

(i) Industrial Licensing Policy is regulated under the

    (i)   Industries Development Regulation Act, 1950   (   )

    (ii) Industries Development Regulation Act, 1951   (   )

    (iii) Industries Development Regulation Act, 1955   (   )

    (iv) Industries Development Regulation Act, 1956   (   )

(j) The Chairman of the NITI Aayog is

    (i)   President   (   )

    (ii) Vice President   (   )

    (iii) Prime Minister   (   )

    (iv) Deputy Prime Minister   (   )

2. State whether the following statements are *True* (*T*) or *False* (*F*) by putting a Tick (✓) mark :   1×5=5

(a) Maximization of profits should be on the total output and not on a single item.

(T / F)

(b) Economic liberalization was introduced for the first time in India during the 6th Five-Year Plan.

(T / F)

(c) Output decreases when intended investment exceeds intended savings.

(T / F)

(d) Economic and political environment are micro-environmental factors.

(T / F)

(e) The problem of unemployment causes loss of human resources.

(T / F)

3. Write short notes on the following :   2×5=10

   (a) Environmental analysis

(b) Balance of payments

(c) Exchange depreciation

(d) Mahalanobis Model

(e) Privatization

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(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–503

(Business Mathematics and Computer Applications)

Full Marks : 70   Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. *(a)*   *(i)* Find the value of determinant by Sarrus method

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$ 3

   (ii) Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$ 6

(*Turn Over*)

Or

(b)   (i)   Find the value of x if the area of a triangle is 6 sq. units and vertices are $(x, 0)$, $(5, 0)$ and $(0, 4)$ using determinant.   4

(ii)   Solve the following system of linear equations :   5

$$x + y + z = 3$$
$$y - z = 0$$
$$x + y = 2$$

2.   (a)   (i)   Find the sum and product of the following two matrices A and B :

2+3=5

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 \\ -5 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 9 \\ -6 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii)   If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, prove that

$$A\,(\text{adj}\,A) = (\text{adj}\,A)\,A = |A|\,I_2$$ 4

Or

(b)   (i)   If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, find a matrix B such that $AB = I$.   4

(*Continued*)

(ii) Examine the consistency of the system of equations $x + y + z = 6$, $x + 2y + 3z = 14$ and $x + 4y + 7z = 30$. 5

3. (a) (i) Evaluate the limit of

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + 3x} - \sqrt{2 - 5x}}{4x}$$

3

(ii) Differentiate with respect to x for the following : 3+3=6

$$y = \frac{7x^5}{\log x} \text{ and } y = x^x$$

Or

(b) (i) A radio manufacturer produces x sets per week at a total cost of ₹$(x^2 + 78x + 2,500)$. He is a mono-polist and demand function for his product is $x = \frac{600 - P}{8}$, where the price is ₹P per set. Show that the maximum net revenue (i.e., profit) is obtained when 29 sets are produced per week. 6

(ii) Calculate the first-order partial derivatives of $U = 2x^4 + 5xy + 3y^4$. 3

4. (a) Discuss the components of computer system with block diagram. 9

Or

(b) State and discuss the various areas where the computer applications are used.

5. (a) Discuss the following : 9

    (i) Features of E-commerce

    (ii) Client/Server interactions

Or

(b) Discuss the various types of computer networking.

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(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–503

(Business Mathematics and Computer Applications)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

1. Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

    (a) Matrix has got no numerical value.

    (T / F)

    (b) Inverse of a matrix, if it exists, is unique.

    (T / F)

    (c) The derivate of a constant function is unity.

    (T / F)

(d) Intranet is basically described as 'mini Internet'.

(T / F)

(e) A byte can be either 0 or 1.

(T / F)

2. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) A computer which is linked to a computer network is referred to as

(i) host computer

(ii) channel

(iii) workstation

(iv) protocol

[   ]

(b) Hexadecimal number system is used with base

(i) 2

(ii) 8

(iii) 10

(iv) 16

[   ]

(c) The process of finding the derivative of a function is known as

    (i) chain rule

    (ii) Euler's theorem

    (iii) delta method

    (iv) differentiation   [   ]

(d) The binary equivalent of 13 is

    (i) 1011

    (ii) 1100

    (iii) 1010

    (iv) 1101   [   ]

(e) The statement '$x \to a$' means

    (i) $x = a$

    (ii) $x \neq a$

    (iii) $x > a$

    (iv) $x < a$ [   ]

(f) The value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 25 & 4 \\ -9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ is

    (i) 11

    (ii) 61

    (iii) −11

    (iv) 31   [   ]

(g) Transpose of a rectangular matrix is a

    (i) rectangular matrix

    (ii) diagonal matrix

    (iii) square matrix

    (iv) scalar matrix   [   ]

(h) log 10 is equal to

    (i) −1

    (ii) 0

    (iii) 1

    (iv) 2   [   ]

(i) In what respect human beings are superior to computers?

    (i) Diligence

    (ii) Slavery

    (iii) Intelligence

    (iv) Reliability   [   ]

(j) To join the Internet, the computer has to be connected to

    (i) Internet architecture board

    (ii) Internet service provider

    (iii) Internet society

    (iv) None of the above   [   ]

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

3. Answer/Write on the following : 2×5=10

(a) Find the value of *x*, if

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9x & 5 \\ 5x & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

(b) Show that $A^2 - 2A$, if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) If

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y^3}{x + y}$$

find the homogeneous.

(d) Binary number system

(e) Star topology

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(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–504

(Company Law)

Full Marks : 70   Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. *(a)* Explain the different types of companies.   9

Or

(b) Explain the various steps in promotion of a company.   9

2. (a) Define Memorandum of Association. Explain the various clauses of Memorandum of Association. 2+7

Or

(b) Define share capital. What are the different kinds of shares which a company can issue under the Companies Act, 2013? 2+7

3. (a) What is a charge? Explain the effects of non-registration of charge. 2+7:

Or

(b) What is ultra vires borrowing? Explain the consequences of ultra vires borrowings. 2+7=

4. (a) Who is director? Distinguish between director and managing director.

Or

(b) What is meeting? Explain the various kinds of company meeting.

5. (a) What is winding-up of a company? Explain the various modes of winding-up. 9

Or

(b) Write a note on oppression and mismanagement. 9

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2 0 1 9

(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No. : BC–504

(Company Law)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

   (a) Both private company and public company have to obtain certificate of commencement of business.

   (T / F)

   (b) The notice of change of registered office address should be given to ROC within 15 days of such change.

   (T / F)

(c) Equity shareholders have certain preferential rights over the preference shareholders.

(T / F)

(d) Transfer of shares is complete when transfer is registered in the company's register.

(T / F)

(e) Directors appointed by the Central Government can hold office for a period exceeding three years on any occasion.

(T / F)

2. Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

(a) Minimum paid-up capital of a private company must be

(i) 5 lacks ( )

(ii) 1 lack ( )

(iii) 10 lacks ( )

(iv) No limit ( )

(b) Which of the following is/are the mode(s) of winding-up?

   (i) By tribunal ( )

   (ii) Voluntary winding-up ( )

   (iii) Both (i) and (ii) ( )

   (iv) Both (i), (ii) and winding-up under supervision of court ( )

(c) Doctrine of ultra vires means

   (i) acts done outside the prospectus of the company ( )

   (ii) acts done outside the contract of the company ( )

   (iii) acts done outside the resolutions of the company ( )

   (iv) acts done outside the memorandum of the company ( )

(d) Buyback of shares means

   (i) to buy shares of other companies ( )

   (ii) to sell shares of other companies ( )

   (iii) when a company buys its own shares ( )

   (iv) None of the above ( )

(4)

(e) Who can be a director?

    (i) Anybody corporate ( )

    (ii) Any association ( )

    (iii) Any firm ( )

    (iv) Only individual ( )

(f) A company limited by shares is known as

    (i) limited company ( )

    (ii) unlimited company ( )

    (iii) one-man company ( )

    (iv) None of the above ( )

(g) The validity period of self-prospectus is

    (i) one year ( )

    (ii) two years ( )

    (iii) five years ( )

    (iv) valid for life ( )

(h) By ultra vires, the company means

   (i) outside the object set out in MoA   ( )

   (ii) within the object set out in MoA   ( )

   (iii) outside the content of AoA   ( )

   (iv) within the content of AoA   ( )

(i) An alternate director is appointed to act in place of a director

   (i) whose office falls vacant due to death   ( )

   (ii) who is absent for a period of more than three months from India   ( )

   (iii) who was appointed to fill up a casual vacancy   ( )

   (iv) who fails to obtain his qualification shares   ( )

(j) In case of voluntary winding-up, the liquidator for conducting the winding-up proceedings is appointed by

   (i) Central Government   ( )

   (ii) Company in its General Meeting   ( )

   (iii) Company Law Board   ( )

   (iv) Registrar   ( )

3. Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

(a) Corporate personality

(b) Transmission of shares

(c) Capital management

(d) Ordinary resolutions

(e) Oppression

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