2 0 2 1

(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)* Define Management Accounting. How does management accounting differ from financial accounting? 4+10=14

Or

(b) The following figures have been extracted from the financial accounts of a manufacturing firm for the first year of its operations :

	₹
Direct Material consumed	50,00,000
Direct Wages	30,00,000

	₹
Factory Overheads	16,00,000
Administrative Overheads	7,00,000
Selling and Distribution Overheads	9,60,000
Bad Debts	80,000
Preliminary Expenses written off	40,000
Legal Charges	10,000
Dividends received	1,00,000
Interest received on deposits	20,000
Sales (120000 units)	1,20,00,000
Closing Stock :	
Finished Goods (4000 units)	3,20,000
Work-in-Progress	2,40,000

The cost accounts for the same period reveal that the direct material consumption was ₹ 56,00,000. Factory overheads are recovered at 20% on prime cost. Administrative overheads are recovered at ₹ 6 per unit of production. Selling and distribution overheads are recovered at ₹ 8 per unit sold.

Prepare the Profit and Loss Accounts both as per financial records and as per cost records. Reconcile the profits as per the two records. 4+4+6=14

(Continued)

2. *(a)* Explain with examples *(i)* FIFO and *(ii)* LIFO methods of pricing the issue of materials. 7+7=14

Or

(b) The following particulars are related to a manufacturing company which has three production departments—P, Q and R and two service departments—X and Y :

Production Departments :

   P : ₹ 2,000

   Q : ₹ 1,500

   R : ₹ 1,000

Service Departments :

   X : ₹ 500

   Y : ₹ 400

The service department expenses are charged on a percentage basis as follows :

Service Depts.	Production Departments			Service Departments	
	P	Q	R	X	Y
X	20%	30%	40%	—	10%
Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	—

Prepare a statement showing the distribution of the two service departments expenses to three

(Turn Over)

production departments under

(i) simultaneous equation method and

(ii) repeated distribution method.   7+7=14

3. (a) From the following information, prepare Contract A/c, Contractee A/c and Work-in-Progress A/c :   10+2+2=14

	₹
Work certified by architects	1,43,000
Cash received from the contractee	1,30,000
Materials sent to site	64,500
Labour engaged on site	54,800
Plant installed at site	11,300
Value of plant at 30th June (Closing)	8,200
Cost of work not yet certified	3,400
Establishment charges	3,250
Direct expenditure	2,400
Wages accrued due	1,800
Materials, closing balances	1,400
Materials returned to store	400
Direct expenses accrued due	200
Contract price	2,00,000

(Continued)

Or

(b) Product *A* is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. You are required to prepare Process Accounts from the following information : 14

	Total	Process		
		X	Y	Z
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Material	15,084	5,200	3,960	5,924
Direct Wages	18,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Production Overheads	18,000			

1000 units @ ₹ 6 per unit were introduced in Process *X*. Production Overheads to be distributed as 100% on Direct Wages.

	Actual Output	Normal Loss	Value of Scrap per unit
	Unit	%	₹
Process *X*	950	5%	4
Process *Y*	840	10%	8
Process *Z*	750	15%	10

4. (a) What do you mean by Standard Costing? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing.

4+5+5=14

Or

(b) From the following data, calculate—

   (i) P/V ratio;

   (ii) profit when sales are ₹ 20,000;

   (iii) new break-even point if selling price is reduced by 20% :

       Fixed expenses—₹ 4,000
       Break-even point—₹ 10,000

                      4+5+5=14

5. (a) What is meant by zero-base budgeting? How does it differ from traditional budgeting? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.   2+6+6=14

Or

(b) Prepare a flexible budget from the following information at 50%, 60% and 70% capacity :   14

	At 60% capacity ₹
Variable Overheads :	
Indirect material	3,000
Indirect labour	9,000
Semi-variable Overheads :	
Electricity (40% fixed 60% variable)	15,000
Repairs (80% fixed 20% variable)	1,500

         (Continued

	₹
Fixed Overheads :	
Depreciation	8,250
Insurance	2,250
Salaries	7,500
Total overheads	46,500

★ ★ ★

2 0 2 1

(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) What is meant by Foreign Direct Investment? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Foreign Direct Investment. 14

Or

(b) Explain tools for identifying investment opportunities. Explain in detail environmental scanning. 5+9=14

22L/150 (Turn Over)

2. (a) What is demand? Explain the determinants of demand. 14

Or

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

3. (a) Discuss the various types of production system. 14

Or

(b) What is meant by material management? Explain the various functions of material management. 7+7=14

4. (a) What is cost of project? Discuss the various major cost elements. 14

Or

(b) Explain the various means of finance.

5. (a) Prepare a specimen of Balance Sheet. 14

Or

(b) What is marginal cost? Give the advantages and disadvantages of marginal cost.

★ ★ ★

2 0 2 1

(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)* Explain various components of Indian business environment.   9

Or

(b) Define the term Business Environment. Discuss the various features of business environment.   2+7=9

2. *(a)* What do you mean by price? Explain various types of pricing.   2+7=9

Or

(b) Discuss the various classifications of industries. 9

3. (a) What is poverty? Discuss the causes of poverty. 2+7=9

Or

(b) What are the causes of sickness of small-scale industries? Discuss the remedial measures for industrial sickness. 5+4=9

4. (a) Distinguish between Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy. 9

Or

(b) Explain advantages and disadvantages of Foreign Direct Investment. 9

5. (a) Explain major policies of 12th Five-Year Plan. 9

Or

(b) Discuss the history of planning in India. What were the objectives of 1st Five-Year Plan? 4+5=9

★★★

2 0 2 1

(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, which refers to the factors that affect the consumers, is

   (i) economic   (   )

   (ii) political   (   )

   (iii) cultural   (   )

   (iv) legal   (   )

(b) By which Act does the government check restrictive trade?

    (i) MRTP Act ( )

    (ii) FEMA Act ( )

    (iii) Industrial Act, 1991 ( )

    (iv) None of the above ( )

(c) Which among the following is not opened for private sector?

    (i) Railways ( )

    (ii) Telecom ( )

    (iii) Education sector ( )

    (iv) Power sector ( )

(d) Globalization is the term used to describe process of removal of restriction on

    (i) investment ( )

    (ii) foreign trade ( )

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

    (iv) None of the above ( )

(e) Which one is not the main objective of Fiscal Policy in India?

    (i) To promote employment opportunities ( )

    (ii) To minimize the inequalities of income and wealth ( )

    (iii) To promote price stability ( )

    (iv) To increase liquidity in economy ( )

(f) Currency notes and coins are called as

    (i) flat money ( )

    (ii) legal tenders ( )

    (iii) fiat money ( )

    (iv) Both *(ii)* and *(iii)* ( )

(g) Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the

    (i) producers ( )

    (ii) intermediaries ( )

    (iii) finances ( )

    (iv) consumers ( )

(h) The Father of Indian Planning is

    (i) Jawaharlal Nehru   ( )

    (ii) Mahatma Gandhi   ( )

    (iii) B. R. Ambedkar   ( )

    (iv) M. Vishweswaraih   ( )

(i) The Sick Industrial Companies Act was passed by

    (i) Legislature   ( )

    (ii) Parliament   ( )

    (iii) Judiciary   ( )

    (iv) Public   ( )

(j) Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Planning?

    (i) Development Planning   ( )

    (ii) Indicative Planning   ( )

    (iii) Democratic Planning   ( )

    (iv) Centralised Planning   ( )

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

    (a) The Department of Environment was established in 1986.

                                           (T / F)

    (b) Investment is the property acquired for future income.

                                           (T / F)

    (c) Cyclical unemployment is the main problem in India.

                                           (T / F)

    (d) First Five-Year Plan was an agriculture plan.

                                           (T / F)

    (e) Creeping is when prices are falling continuously.

                                           (T / F)

3. Write notes on any *five* on the following : 2×5=10

(a) Socio-cultural environment

(b) Seasonal unemployment

(c) Privatization

(d) Mahalanobis model

(e) Savings

(f)   Cash reserve ratio

★ ★ ★

(g) Small-scale industries

★★★

2 0 2 1

(5th Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper : 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)* Evaluate (without expanding) :   4

$$\begin{vmatrix} 12 & 16 & 20 \\ 5 & -6 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

(ii) Solve with the help of Cramer's rule :   5

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

Or

(b) The total sales S in thousand of rupees of a firm selling two products x and y is given by the relationship

$$S = a + bx + cy$$

Data for the first three months are given by the following :

Months	Total Sales	x	y
1	12	2	3
2	13	6	2
3	15	5	3

Using determinant method, determine the sales in the next month when it sells 4 units of x and 5 units of y.

2. (a) (i) If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

show that

$$(aA + bB)(aA - bB) = (a^2 + b^2)A$$

(ii) Find the inverse of a matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Continued

Or

(b) If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

show that $A^3 - 3A^2 - A + 9I = 0$. 9

3. (a) (i) Evaluate : 4

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

(ii) Find the first-order partial derivatives of $x^2 + 6xy + y^2$. 5

Or

(b) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function

$$\frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6x + 8$$ 9

4. (a) Explain various components of computer system with diagram. 9

Or

(b) Discuss various areas of computer application. 9

5. (a) Discuss various types of computer networking.

Or

(b) Define network topologies. Explain various types of network topologies with diagram.

2+7=

★★★

2 0 2 1

(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) Matrices are now-a-days applied in all disciplines.

    (T / F)

    (b) The concept of limit is the base of calculus.

    (T / F)

(c) Binary number system uses 10 as base.

(T / F)

(d) The derivative of a constraint function is zero.

(T / F)

(e) The fifth generation of computers is working on the concept of Artificial Intelligence.

(T / F)

2. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

(a) The value of $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ is

    (i) 8

    (ii) −8

    (iii) −2

    (iv) 2

[   ]

(**3**)

(b) A square matrix in said to be singular, if $|A|$ is equal to •

    (i) zero

    (ii) 1

    (iii) −1

    (iv) None of the above   [   ]

(c) The co-factor of a_{12} in $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$ is

    (i) +6

    (ii) −6

    (iii) +7

    (iv) −7   [   ]

(d) The derivative of x^n is

    (i) x^{n-1}

    (ii) nx^{n-1}

    (iii) $\dfrac{1}{x^n}$

    (iv) zero   [   ]

(4)

(e) A BYTE is a group of

    (i) 4 bits

    (ii) 6 bits

    (iii) 8 bits

    (iv) 10 bits   [   ]

(f) A personal computer is categorized in

    (i) mini computer

    (ii) microcomputer

    (iii) mainframe computer

    (iv) supercomputer   [   ]

(g) Which of the following is machine-independent program?

    (i) High Level Language

    (ii) Low Level Language

    (iii) Assembly Language

    (iv) Machine Language   [   ]

(h) Which of the following types of computer is the fastest?

   (i) Mini computer

   (ii) Microcomputer

   (iii) Mainframe computer

   (iv) Supercomputer   [   ]

(i) The translator program used in assembly language is called

   (i) compiler

   (ii) interpreter

   (iii) assembler

   (iv) translator   [   ]

(j) OS stands for

   (i) Open Software

   (ii) Optical Sensor

   (iii) Operating System

   (iv) Ordered Software   [   ]

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

3. Answer/Write on the following (any *five*) :　　　2×5=10

(a) Distinguish between LAN and WAN.

(b) Shortcomings of online shopping

(c) Evaluate the limit of

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x - 3}$$

(d) State any two properties of determinants.

(e) Identity matrix

(f) Operating system

(g) Euler's theorem

★ ★ ★

2 0 2 1

(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)* Who is a promoter? Explain the various stages involved in promotion of a company.   2+7=9

Or

(b) What is dormant company? Distinguish between the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies Act, 2013.   9

2. (a) Define prospectus. Explain its objects and contents.   2+4+3=9

Or

(b) What is transfer of shares? Distinguish between MOA and AOA.   9

3. (a) What is debenture? Explain the features and types of debentures.   1+4+4=9

Or

(b) What do you mean by mortgage? Explain the types of mortgage.   2+7=9

4. (a) What is a meeting? Explain the various kinds of company meeting.   2+7=9

Or

(b) Who is a director? Explain the roles and appointment of a company director.   2+3+4=9

5. *(a)* Explain the various modes of winding-up of a company. 9

Or

(b) What is mismanagement? Explain the Acts held as mismanagement. 2+7=9

★ ★ ★

2021

(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) A company comes into existence only when it is registered under the Act.

   (T / F)

   (b) The 1st annual general meeting must be held in 9 months from the closing of the financial year.

   (T / F)

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

(T / F)

(d) Quorum of a general meeting is maximum 5 members personally present for a public company.

(T / F)

(e) Statement in lieu of prospectus is meant for filing with the registrar.

(T / F)

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

1×10=10

(a) If a company to be formed is to be a one-person company, it means it is a

(i) public company   ( )

(ii) private company   ( )

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

(iv) None of the above   ( )

(b) The memorandum of a company is dealt under

    (i)   Section 12   (   )

    (ii) Section 14   (   )

    (iii) Section 4   (   )

    (iv) Section 6   (   )

(c) When did the Companies Act, 2013 come into force?

    (i)   1st April, 2013   (   )

    (ii) 1st March, 2013   (   )

    (iii) 1st May, 2013   (   )

    (iv) 30th August, 2013   (   )

(d) The minimum number of members in case of private company is

    (i)   1   (   )

    (ii) 2   (   )

    (iii) 3   (   )

    (iv) 4   (   )

(e) Converting a public company into a private company requires a special resolution

    (i) passed by the members and with sanction of the Central Government   (   )

    (ii) passed by the members and approved by the registrar of companies   (   )

    (iii) passed by the members and approved by the company law tribunal   (   )

    (iv) passed by the members and approved by the auditors   (   )

(f) Who appoint(s) the first directors of a company?

    (i) The shareholders in general meeting   (   )

    (ii) The registrar of companies   (   )

    (iii) The articles of association   (   )

    (iv) The promoters   (   )

(g) Perpetual debentures are also known as

    (i) secured debentures   (   )

    (ii) irredeemable debentures   (   )

    (iii) bearer debentures   (   )

    (iv) registered debentures   (   )

(h) Buy-back of shares means

    (i) to buy shares of other companies   ( )

    (ii) to sell shares of other companies   ( )

    (iii) a company buys its own shares   ( )

    (iv) All of the above   ( )

(i) The proceedings in case of winding-up of a company are conducted by

    (i) director   ( )

    (ii) registrar   ( )

    (iii) promoter   ( )

    (iv) liquidator   ( )

(j) Protection of minority shareholders from oppression has been provided under

    (i) Section 397   ( )

    (ii) Section 398   ( )

    (iii) Section 389   ( )

    (iv) Section 390   ( )

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

(a) Perpetual succession

(b) Borrowing powers of a company

(c)   Government Company

(d) Creditors' voluntary winding-up

(e) Annual general meeting

★★★