Assignment

M.com Semester-1

Sub: Accounting for Managers

Q-1 (A) Discuss the limitations of Financial statements.

(B) Discuss the IFRS and IND AS.

OR

Q-1 What are Indian Accounting Standards? Explain the scope, importance and limitations of Accounting Standards.

Q-2 The figures of super bazar Ltd. For the last two years are as follows:

Comparative figures for the year ending on

31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019

Particulars	**31/3/2018 ₹**	**31/8/2019 ₹**
Assets:		
Cash and Bank balance	1,29,000	1,12,300
Bills Receivable	12,000	200
Debtors	**7**,38,000	5,80,000
Stock of goods	21,49,000	20,53,000
Total Current Assets	**30,28,300**	**27,45,000**
Net fixed Assets	60,900	74,600
Investments	14,68,600	14,97,700
Advance	21,53,400	21,72,000
Total	**67,11,200**	**64,89,800**
Liabilities:		
Bank loan	13,00,000	11,78,000
Creditors	6,02,000	3,92,000
Total Current liabilities	**19,02,000**	**15,70,000**
Equity share Capital	5,00,000	5,00,000
Reserve and Surplus	43.09,200	44,19,800
Total	**67,11,200**	**64,89,800**
Net sales	1,27,22,400	1,67,30,800
Net profit	1,36,100	1,10,600
Dividend	Nil	Nil

Make the following calculations for two years and give your interpretation on each of the ratios:

(1) Current Assets and Current Liabilities

(2) Current Liabilities and Tangible Net Worth

(3) Net Sales Stock and Stock

(4) Average Collection Period

(5) Net Sales and Tangible Net Worth

(6) Net Sales and Net Working Capital.

OR

Q-2 The following Balance sheets of Apple Company as on 31/12/2018 and 31/12/2019.

Particulars	Note No.	2017 ₹	2018 ₹
(A) Equity and Liabilities:			
(1) Shareholder's Funds:			
(A) Share Capital: Equity shares Capital		39,400	46,000
(B) Reserves & Surplus:		29,600	62,400
(2) Non-Current Liabilities:			
Bank loan		17,400	---
(3) Current Liabilities:			
Provision for taxation		13,000	34,400
Creditors		50,290	59,600
Total		1,49,690	2,02,400
(B) Assets:			
(1) Non-Current Assets:			
(A)Fixed Assets:			
fixed Assets less Depreciation		72,000	1,20,000
(B)Non-Current Investments:			
Investments		2,250	2,000
(2) Current Assets:			
Stock		28,500	39,200
Debtors		18,140	28,000
Bank balance		26,000	9,000
Prepaid expenses		2,800	4,200
Total		1,49,690	2,02,400

The following further information is available from the records:

(1) The position in respect of reserve and surplus is as under:

Balance (01/01/2019)	29,600
Add: Net profit for the year	39,700
	69,300
Less: Dividend	6,900
	62,400

(2) On 31/12/2019 the accumulated depreciation of fixed assets was ₹ 40,000 and on 31/12/2018 ₹ 36,000. Machinery costing ₹ 4,000 which was one half depreciated was discarded and written off in 2019.

(3) Investments costing ₹ 1000 was sold during the year 2019 for ₹ 960 and government securities of face value of ₹ 800 were purchased during the year for ₹ 750.

Prepare a cash flow statement for the year 2019.

Q-3 A Ltd. had commenced its business on 1/1/2018 with a capital of ₹ 6,600. It purchased a machine costing ₹ 2,000. (Its estimated life is 5 years). It purchased materials 20 units at ₹ 200 per unit and remaining ₹ 600 kept as working capital.

There was no transaction upto 30/12/2018. The following transactions were made on 31/12/2018 in cash.

Purchases (10 units)	₹3,000
Sales (10 units)	₹4,400
Wages paid	₹ 1,000

(1) Closing stock is valued on FIFO base.

(2) No salvage value at the end of estimated life of machine.

(3) Depreciation is provided on straight line method.

(4) Replacement cost of machine on 31/12/2018 is ₹ 4,000. The machine was used only on 31st Dec. 2018.

The general price index increased from 100 to 120.

You are required to prepare the final accounts of A Ltd. under:

(A) Historical Accounting Method (HCA).

(B) Current Purchasing Power Method (CPP).

(C) Current Cost Accounting Method (CCA).

OR

Q-3 The Balance Sheet of Deval Ltd. as on 1/4/2018 and the income statement for the year ending on 31/3/2019 are given below:

Balance Sheet as on 1/4/2018

Particulars	**Note No.**	**₹**
[A] Equity and Liabilities:		
Share Capital		2,50,000
10% Debentures		50,000
Creditors		50,000
TOTAL		**3,50,000**
[B] Assets:		
Machinery		2,20,000
Stock		30,000
Debtors		50,000
Cash		50,000
TOTAL		**3,50,000**

Income statement for the year ending on 31/03/2019

Particulars	₹	₹
Sales		4,00,000
Less: Cost of goods sold (FIFO)		
Opening Stock	30,000	
+Purchases	1,20,000	
- Closing Stock	1,50,000	
	25,000	1,25,000
Gross Profit		2,75,000
Less: Expenses		
Operating Expenses	60,000	
Depreciation	22,000	
Interest on Debentures (paid on 31/3/2019)	6,000	88,000
Net Profit		1,87,000

Debtors and creditors balance remained constant throughout the year. :
General Price Index was as given below

Dt. 01/04/2018 280
Dt. 31/03/2019 420
Average Index No. 350

You are required to prepare the final accounts for the year 2018-'19 after adjusting for price level changes under Current Purchasing Power (CPP) method.

Q-4 What is management Accountancy? Define the difference between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting.

OR

Q-4 (A) Difference between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.

(B) Discuss the techniques and tools of cost and Management Accountancy.

Q-5 MCQ

(1) Which one of the following is considered non-monetary item with reference to Inflation Accounting?
(A) Debtors (B) Closing stock
(C) Cash and Bank Balance (D) None of the above

(2) Cash receipts from issue of Bonds is –
(A) a financing activity (B) an investing activity
(C) an operating activity (D) None of the above

(3) ₹ 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 8 paid up and 10% is the interim dividend then the amount of dividend will be –
(A) ₹ 3,20,000 (B) ₹ 1,60,000
(C) ₹ 4,00,000 (D) ₹ 3,60,000

(4) Fund flow statement and cash flow statement are presented to
(A) Board of directors (B) Foreman
(C) Production Manager (D) Sales Manager

(5) AS-16 deals with:
(A) Accounting of Foreign Exchange
(B) Accounting of Borrowing cost
(C) Accounting of Government grants
(D) None of the above

(6) Give Full form of IASB:
(A) International Accounting Standard Board
(B) International Accounting Security Board
(C) International Accounting Service Board
(D) None of the above

(7) Accounting for amalgamation is dealt with by
(A) AS-14 (B) AS-10
(C) AS-9 (D) AS-13

(8) From the following which item is relevant to operating costing?
(A) Book publication (B) Vehicle service
(C) Brick industry (D) Motor garage

(9) Which one of the following is not a costing technique?
(A) Standard Costing (B) Direct Costing
(C) Absorption Costing (D) Process Costing

(10) Current ratio shows ___.
(A) Short term financial position (B) Financial stability
(C) Collection efficiency (D) Higher profitability

M. Com – Semester 1(NEP)
Assignment
Subject: Business Management

Q.1 Discuss different Management Theories.in brief.

OR

What is Culture? Discuss nature of the Culture.

Q.2 Describe the steps/process in Decision Making.

OR

Explain the Role of Human Resource Manager.

Q.3 Discuss the Theory of Maslow's.

OR

S.N.: Types of Communication

Q.4 Discuss the Advantages & Disadvantages of Operational Management.

OR

S.N.: Types of Information System

Q.5 — Objectives

(1) How many types of Managers?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

(2) How many types of Organisational and Natural Environment?
(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2

(3) Which is the last step of Decision Making based on Peter Drucker's Analysis?
(A) Collection of Data
(B) Analysis Data
(C) Developing
(D) Alternative Solution

4. How many functions of Human Resource Management?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

5. According to Maslow's theory, which is the last need?
(A) Physiological Need
(B) Safety Need

(C) Social Need
(D) Esteem Need

6. How many fources of Leadership?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

7. How many types of Operational Plan?
(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 7

8. Which is the last stage of Development of Information System?
(A) Project Definition
(B) System Analysis
(C) System Design
(D) Implementation

M. Com. Sem.-I (NEP)
Assignment
Cost Accounting-I

1. Foram Ltd. keeps account under Integrated Accounting System. The following are the balances on 31-03-2025:

Particular	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
Stores Control A/c	18,000	-
Finished Goods Control A/c	13,000	-
Work-in-Progress Control A/c	17,000	-
Creditors A/c	-	8,000
Bank balance	10,000	-
Debtors A/c	12,000	-
Fixed Assets A/c	55,000	-
Profit & Loss A/c	32,000	-
Depreciation Provision A/c	-	5,000
Share Capital A/c	-	80,000
Total	**1,25,000**	**1,25,000**

Transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2026 were as follows:

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Wages-Indirect	5,000	Selling & Distribution overheads paid by cheque	14,000
Wages-Direct	87,000	Depreciation on factory assets	1,300
Purchase of materials (credit)	1,00,000	Payment to creditors by Cheque	1,01,000
Materials issued for production	1,10,000	Received from debtors by Cheque	2,90,000
Materials issued for repairs	2,000	Taxes prepaid (included in factory overhead incurred)	300
Goods finished during the year (at cost)	2,15,000	Purchase of fixed assets by cheque	2,000
Sales (Credit)	3,00,000	Donation	1,000
Cost of sales	2,20,000	Penalty paid	500
Factory overheads absorbed	48,000	Income-tax paid	20,000
Factory overheads paid by cheque	40,000	Interest on bank loan	100
Administration overheads paid by cheque	12,000		

Prepare necessary accounts in the Integrated Ledger of the company and also prepare a Trial Balance. Administration overheads are charged to Profit and Loss Account.

OR

1. The following information of Brinda Ltd. is obtained for the month of April 2024:

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Opening balance of work-in-progress	5,000	Administration overhead recovered	900
Direct materials issued to production	7,500	Closing balance of work-in-progress	1,550
Indirect materials issued to production	750	Sales	40,000
Direct wages	7,000	Selling and distribution expenses	2,500
Indirect wages	500	Opening stock of finished goods	13,250
Administration overhead	1,600	Closing stock of finished goods	7,350

From the above information prepare following Accounts:

(A) Work-in-Progress Control Account

(B) Finished Stock Control Account

(C) Cost of Sales Account

(D) Costing Profit and Loss Account

2. The annual inventory requirement of a firm is 45,000 units. The ordering cost is ₹ 150 per order. Its carrying cost per unit is ₹ 1.20 per unit. Suppose the ordering quantity is as follows:

(1) 45,000 units (2) 22,500 units (3) 9,000 units (4) 4,500 units (5) 2,250 units (6) 1,125 units.

Determine the following on the basis of above information: (1) Ordering cost (2) Carrying cost (3) Average inventory (4) Economic Ordering Quantity.

OR

(A) Give the difference of Cost reduction and Cost control.

(B) Explain Under absorption and Over absorption of Overheads.

3. A Co. Ltd. manufactures two products: J and H. Both products are produced with the help of same machinery and similar processes. The production data for the production during the one year were shown below:

Particular	J	H
Units produced	15,000	21,000
Direct labour hours per unit	3	6
Machine hours per unit	9	3
Set-ups during the year	30	120
Orders handled during the year	45	180

Following all the Overheads:

- Relating to machine activity: ₹ 6,60,000
- Relating to production set-ups: ₹ 60,000
- Relating to handling of order: ₹ 1,35,000
- **Total:** ₹ 8,55,000

Calculate the production overhead rate for absorption per unit under:

(A) Traditional approach, using direct labour hour rate to absorb overhead.

(B) Activity based costing approach.

OR

(A) Explain the importance (merits) of Activity Based Costing Method.

(B) Explain the difference between Conventional Method and Activity Based Costing Method.

4. A toy manufacturer produces 70,000 units at 70% capacity. Selling price per piece is ₹ 20. His present costing structure is as follows:

- Direct materials: ₹ 6
- Direct labour: ₹ 3
- Factory overhead: ₹ 5 (40% fixed)
- Selling overhead: ₹ 2 (30% variable)

During the current year, they intend to produce the same number but anticipates that –

(a) The fixed costs will go up by 15% (b) The Direct Material will increase by 10% (c) The Direct Labour will increase by 5%

Under these circumstances they obtain an order for a further 15% of their capacity. What minimum Price per piece should be quoted to the order that it earns an overall profit of ₹ 2,20,000 ?

OR

(A) Write note on factors affecting pricing policies.

(B) Explain the limitations of Full Cost pricing.

5. Select the correct option for each of the following question: (Any Ten)

(1) In non-integrated accounting under recovery of factory overhead is ______

(a) Debited to Costing Profit & Loss A/c

(b) Credited to Costing Profit and Loss A/c

(c) Debited to Work-in-Progress Control A/c

(d) None of these

(2) In integrated accounting system depreciation on factory assets is debited to ______

(a) Factory Overhead A/c

(b) Office Overhead A/c

(c) Machinery A/c

(d) None of these

(3) In non-integrated accounting credit sales is debited to ______

(a) General Ledger Adjustment A/c

(b) Debtor A/c

(c) Bank A/c

(d) None of these

(4) In integrated accounting system prepaid rent included in factory overheads is ______

(a) Debited to Prepaid Rent A/c

(b) Debited to Factory Overheads A/c

(c) Debited to Costing Profit & Loss A/c

(d) None of these

(5) If the overheads absorbed are higher than actual overheads incurred, the situation is called ______ of overhead.

(a) Under absorption

(b) Over absorption

(c) Allocation

(d) None of these

(6) In ABC analysis of inventory 'A' class items require ______

(a) Moderate control

(b) Tight strict control

(c) Loose control

(d) None of these

(7) In the formula EOQ=C2AO, "A" denotes for ______

(a) Average consumption

(b) Annual sales

(c) Annual consumption

(d) Average sales

(8) Which of the following causes of labour turnover rate is avoidable cause?

(a) Personal progress

(b) Marriage

(c) Retirement

(d) Dissatisfaction with job

(9) It is possible to ascertain most accurate and realistic product cost by adopting ______

(a) Activity based costing

(b) Standard costing

(c) Activity based information

(d) None of these

(10) Which of the following activities is connected with the cost driver of no. of workers?

(a) Analysis of proposal

(b) Setting-up of machines

(c) Recruitment

(d) None of these

(11) Which of the following activities is connected with the cost driver of no. of purchase order?

(a) Analysis of proposal

(b) Issue of purchase order

(c) Negotiation with suppliers

(d) All of the above

(12) The appropriate cost driver for repairs and maintenance overhead expenses is ______

(a) No. of set-ups

(b) No. of customers

(c) No. of workers

(d) None of these

(13) Variable cost pricing is also known as ______

(a) Full cost pricing

(b) Direct cost pricing

(c) Marginal cost pricing

(d) None of these

(14) Which of the following is external factor, affecting pricing policies?

(a) Quality of the product

(b) Cost of product

(c) Competitor's price

(d) None of these

(15) Conversion cost includes ______

(a) Selling overhead

(b) Administrative overhead

(c) Direct wages and factory overheads

(d) None of these

(16) Contribution = ______

(a) Sales - Variable expenses

(b) Sales × Profit volume ratio

(c) (a) and (b) both

(d) None of these

Assignment

Business Research Method

M.com sem-1 (NEP)

Q-1 (A)State the meaning of Basic Research and Applied Research. Explain its characteristics and limitations.

(B)What is Research design? Explain its types in detail.

OR

Q-1 (A) Research is a systematic scientific process. " Explain with respect to steps of research process.

(B) Write the characteristics of good research.

Q-2 (A) What is primary data? Explain method of collection of primary data.

(B)What is Tabulation? Explain types and uses in detail.

OR

Q-2 (A) State the differences between sampling errors and non-sampling errors,

(B) Write the meaning of non-probability sampling and explain its types.

Q-3 (A) The mean of the following frequency distribution is 23.5. Find out the missing frequencies and also find its 50th percentile and mode:

x	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Total
f	?	12	17	?	8	60

(B) The minimum value of the variable of the following

frequency distribution is zero. Calculate the co-efficient of variation:

Mid-value	50	200	450	700	900
Frequency	05	17	28	12	8

OR

Q-3 (A)The information about advertising expenses and sales of a company are given below:

	Advertising Expenses (Rs, in lakhs)	Sales (Rs, in lakhs)
Mean S.D	20 05	100 12

If its co-relation of co-efficient is 0.8, then.

(1) Calculate two regression lines.

(2) Find the likely sales when Adv. exp. is Rs. 25 lakhs.

(3) What should be advertisement exp. if the company wants to: attain sales target of Rs. 130 lakhs.

(B) From the following data, find Bowley's co-efficient of skewmness and co-efficient of Quartile deviation

Less then	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Cf	15	50	110	194	290	417	615	865

Q-4 (A) 100 Tickets are taken randomly from a box numbered from O to 9. Obtained information is given below: (Take square X^2= 16.92 for d.f = 9)

Digit Observed	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency	11	10	9	10	8	11	11	11	8

Can we say that the number of digits are equal in box?

(B) The information about obtained scores of intelligence test on two groups of boys and girls is given below:

	Mean	S,d	No of students
Boys	70	12	80
Girls	75	14	120

Is there a significant different in the mean scores obtained by boys and girls?[$Z_{0.05} = 1.96$]

OR

Q-4 (A) soldiers was visited 'Rifle-Range' up to two weeks continuously. The recorded scores of them for both week is given below

score-1	32	24	23	3	12	15	3	16	3	17	19
score-2	30	15	25	20	20	29	13	32	13	23	20

Test the hypothesis that there is any significant difference between scores of both weak.

[$t_{0.05} =$ 2.23]

(B) The following samples are drawn from two normal population. Test the hypothesis that the population variances are equal.

Sample 1	18	15	19	15	13	-	-
Sample 2	21	19	19	21	16	20	17

For (4, 6) d.f.$F_{0.05} =$ 4.53 or for:(5,7). df $F_{0.05} =$ 3.97

Q-5 Answer the following question;

1. What is operational research'?

2.Define frequency and frequency distribution

3 State the meaning of Data entry and Data processing.

4 What is unbiased? Estimator

5 Define Null Hypothesis.

6 What is type-1 error?

Assignment

M. COM. Semester-1 (NEP)

Sub: - Business Economics (Minor) (PG-C-AAT-415)

Q1. Describe the scope of Business Economics.

OR

Q1. Describe the working of price mechanism in the economy.

Q2. What is indifference curve? Explain different characteristics of indifference curve.

OR

Q2. What is price elasticity of demand? Describe the factors affecting price elasticity of demand.

Q3. Explain the concepts of average and marginal revenue in perfect competition, monopoly and monopolistic competition market.

OR

Q3. Explain price determination in monopoly market.

Q4. Explain different factors involved in the pricing policy.

OR

Q4. Discuss the policy of pricing of a new product.

Q5. M.C.Q.: (Write any Seven)

(1) Business Economics is_____

(a) Micro in nature (b) Macro in nature

(c) Positive in nature (d) None of the above

(2) Economic problems arise because of ______

(a) Unlimited wants of the people (b) Alternative uses of resources

(c) Scarcity of resources (d) All of the above

(3) Which sector's share is reduced in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with economic development?

(a) Industry (b) Agriculture (c) Service (d) All of the above

(4) Who explained the concept of consumer surplus?

(a) Prof. Keynes (b) Prof. Hicks (c) Prof. Marshall (d) Prof. Robins

(5) Production function shows the relationship between ____________

(a) Production and factors of production (b) Production and purchase

(c) Production and sale (d) Production and demand

(6) The law of diminishing returns applies to __________

(a) Agriculture sector (b) Mining sector

(c) Industry sector (d) All Sectors of Production

(7) Which of the following is not a characteristic of monopolistic competition?

(a) Large number of buyers (b) Homogenous product

(c) Large number of sellers (d) Ease of entry

(8) Efficient allocation of resources is possible under

(a) Monopoly (b) Monopolistic competition

(c) Perfect competition (d) All of the above

(9) Which is the important feature of monopolistic competition?

(a) Product differentiation (b) Abnormal profit

(c) Single producer (d) Homogenous product

(10) Skimming pricing is known as charging _______ price in initial stage.

(a) Fixed (b) Average (c) Low (d) High

(11) When a new product is introduced in the market, firm to fix price _______ marginal cost.

(a) Above (b) Below (c) Equal (d) None of the above

(12) Peak pricing is implemented when demand for that product is _______

(a) Zero (b) Low (c) High (d) None of the above

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M. Com. Semester-1, NEP 2020
Assignment
Subject: Financial Statement Analysis (PG-SEC-AAT-416)
Credit Value: 2 Credits

Q1. Describe the key structural components of the Profit & Loss Statement, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement. Explain how **Horizontal Analysis** (trend analysis) and **Vertical Analysis** (common-size statements) are applied to evaluate multi-year performance and corporate performance.

OR

Q1. Define **Ratio Analysis** and explain the **DuPont Analysis framework** in detail. How does DuPont analysis decompose Return on Equity (ROE) into profitability, asset efficiency, and financial leverage ratios to diagnose corporate health?

Q2. Describe the step-by-step procedure for evaluating the **Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC)** using inventory, receivables, and payables turnover days. Explain how stress testing on liquidity and solvency helps assess corporate financial health.

OR

Q2. Explain the process of performing **Peer Group Comparison** and **Industry Benchmarking** using financial statement data, annual reports, notes to accounts, and directors' reports of listed companies.

Q3. Multiple Choice Questions (Any Five):

(1) In vertical analysis of a Profit & Loss Statement, each financial line item is expressed as a percentage of:

(a) Total Assets
(b) Net Sales / Revenue from Operations
(c) Gross Profit
(d) Operating Income

(2) In the classic three-step DuPont Analysis model, Return on Equity (ROE) is decomposed into:

(a) Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * Equity Multiplier
(b) Gross Profit Margin * Inventory Turnover * Debt Ratio
(c) Operating Margin * Working Capital Turnover * Leverage Ratio
(d) Return on Assets * Current Ratio * Interest Coverage

(3) The Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) is correctly calculated as:

(a) Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO) + Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) + Days Payables Outstanding (DPO)

(b) Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO) + Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) - Days Payables Outstanding (DPO)

(c) Days Payables Outstanding (DPO) + Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) - Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO)

(d) Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) - Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO) - Days Payables Outstanding (DPO)

(4) Examining Notes to Accounts, Auditor's Reports, and Directors' Reports is essential during annual report analysis because they help identify:

(a) Off-balance sheet liabilities and accounting policy changes

(b) Daily stock market price fluctuations

(c) Exact future sales figures for the next 5 years

(d) Internal employee performance ratings

(5) Horizontal analysis is primarily used to evaluate:

(a) Proportional composition of assets within a single period

(b) Trend percentage changes in financial statement items over multiple consecutive periods

(c) Tax liability differences across different tax regimes

(d) Stock market capitalization rankings across industries

(6) Which of the following ratios measures short-term liquidity stress and immediate ability to meet current liabilities without selling inventory?

(a) Debt to Equity Ratio

(b) Quick (Acid-Test) Ratio

(c) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

(d) Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

(7) Peer group benchmarking enables financial analysts to:

(a) Eliminate tax liabilities of the company

(b) Compare a firm's financial ratios and efficiency metrics against industry standards and competitors

(c) Prepare audit reports under the Companies Act automatically

(d) Convert historical cost financial statements directly into inflation-adjusted statements

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