

Name of the Student: Deepthi D. Kirloskar

Subject: Financial Accounting

University Seat No.: _____ Roll No. 19

I.A. No.	Date	Examiner's Signature	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Signature of Examiner
1			20	20	
2	08/03/21		20	20	
Total				40	
Marks reduced to 20				10	

I

2

Royalty Payable Chart

Year	no. of units sold	Royalty 10/-	minimum rent	short working	surplus	shortworking recovered	shortworking increased	Payment
2012	4000	40000	50000	10000	-	-	-	50000
2013	4600	46000	50000	4000	-	-	-	50000
2014	5800	58000	50000	-	8000	8000	2000	50000
2015 (strick)	7500	45000	37500	-	7500	4000	3500	41000
2016	5400	54000	50000	-	4000	-	-	54000

Note: calculation of minimum rent in the event of strick

$$= 50000 \times \frac{9}{12}$$

= 37500 = min. rent of 2015

Dr		Royalty a/c		Cr	
Date	particulars	Dr	Cr	Date	particulars
2012	To landlord a/c	40000		2012	By P&L a/c
					40000
		<u>40000</u>			<u>40000</u>
2013	To landlord a/c	46000		2013	By P&L a/c
					46000
		<u>46000</u>			<u>46000</u>

2014	To landlord a/c	58000	2014	By P&L a/c	58000
		<u>58000</u>			<u>58000</u>
2015	To landlord a/c	45000	2015	By P&L a/c	45000
		<u>45000</u>			<u>45000</u>
2016	To landlord a/c	54000	2016	By P&L a/c	54000
		<u>54000</u>			<u>54000</u>

Dr land lord a/c

Cr

Debit	Particulars	2012	Date	Particulars	2012
2012	To cash a/c	50000	2012	By Royalty a/c	40000
				By Short working	10000
		<u>50000</u>			<u>50000</u>
2013	To cash a/c	50000	2013	By Royalty a/c	46000
				By Short-w.	4000
		<u>50000</u>			<u>50000</u>
2014	To cash a/c	50000	2014	By Royalty	58000
	To Short working	8000			
		<u>58000</u>			<u>58000</u>
2015	To cash a/c	41000	2015	By Royalty	45000
	To short working	4000			
		<u>45000</u>			<u>45000</u>
2015	To cash	54000	2016	By Royalty	54000
		<u>54000</u>			<u>54000</u>

Dr		Cr			
Date	Particulars	₹	Date	Particulars	₹
2012	To landlord a/c	10000	2012	By bal. c/d	10000
		10000			10000
2013	To Bal. b/d	10000	2013	By bal. c/d	14000
"	To landlord a/c	4000			14000
		14000			14000
2014	To bal. b/d	14000	2014	By landlord	8000
			"	By P&L a/c	2000
				By bal. c/d	4000
		14000			14000
2015	To bal. b/d	4000	2015	By landlord	4000
		4000			4000

3. Note-1 calculation of Assets Realised

- 1-4-2017 = 3000 + 5000 + 8000 + 10000 = 26000
- 1-6-2017 = 5000 + 6000 + 10000 + 11000 = 32000
- 1-8-2017 = 5000 + 8000 + 10000 + 17000 = 40000
- 1-10-2017 = 17000 + 10000 + 10000 + 23000 = 60000

Note-2 calculation of Excess Capital

Particulars	Amit	Nitin	Vinay
Profit sharing ratio	2	1	1
Capital	80000	40000	50000
Add Reserves 10000	5000	2500	2500
	85000	42500	52500
Average capital Amt	17500	21250	26250
Rank	III	II	I

Excess capital of Vinay on the basis of Nitin in 1:1		42,500	42,500
Excess capital		-	10,000
	35,000	42,500	42,500
Excess capital of Nitin & Vinay on the basis of Amit in 2:1:1			
Excess capital	35,000	17,500	17,500
		25,000	25,000
	35,000	17,500	17,500
	2	1	1

Statement showing piecemeal distribution of cash

Particulars	Amr	Nitin	Vinay
Balance as per Bal. Sheet	10,000	20,000	20,000
Add Reserve	5,000	2,500	2,500
	35,000	42,500	52,500
less paid to creditors & B/P in 1:1	10,000	5,000	5,000
	25,000	15,000	15,000
1.4.17 cash	26,000		
less paid to creditors & B/P in 1:1	26,000	13,000	13,000
		2,000	2,000
1.6.17 cash	30,000		
less paid to creditors & B/P	4,000	2,000	2,000
	26,000		
less paid to excess capital of Vinay	10,000		10,000
	18,000		42,500
less paid to excess capital of Nitin & Vinay in 1:1	18,000	9,000	9,000
	-	33,500	33,500

1.08.17	cash	40000			
	less paid over capital of Nitin & Viney	82000		16000	16000
		8000		17500	17500
	less paid to all partners in 2:1:1	8000		4000	8000
		-		31000	15500
1.10.17	cash	60000			
	less paid to all partners in 2:1:1	60000		30000	15000
	Realisation loss	-		1000	500
				2	1

10

Note: 2 calculation of partner's share
 $21.17 = 0005 + 0008 + 0001 + 0001 = 11.15$
 $08.17 = 0009 + 0022 + 0001 + 0001 = 11.33$
 $31.8.17 = 1500 + 1200 + 200 + 3000 = 4000$
 $30.4.17 = 8000 + 8000 + 0008 + 0008 = 16016$

T

1. Note: 1

Calculation of Excess Capital
particulars

maheesh salish vijay
kumar

Ratio		4	2	2
capital		40000	60000	80000
less p&L	$20000 \times \frac{4}{8} : \frac{2}{8} : \frac{2}{8}$	10000	5000	5000
Average capital Amt		30000	55000	75000
Rank		III	II	I
Vijaykumar excess capital on the basis of salish in 2:2			55000	55000
Excess capital		-	-	20000

vijaykumar & salish excess capital on the basis of mahesh in 4:2:2

Excess capital

	30000	15000	15000
	-	40000	40000
	30000	15000	15000
	2	1	1

Note: 2 calculation of Assets realisation

31-1-17 = 18000 + 12000 + 3000 + 7000 = 40000

08-2-17 = 19500 + 10000 + 5500 + 9000 = 44000

31-3-17 = 47500 + 12000 + 9500 + 7000 = 76000

30-4-17 = 38000 + 8000 + 8000 + 6000 = 60000

particulars	Cash	Creditor B.Old	Satish loan	Mathesh	Satish V. Kumar	
Balance as per Balance sheet	10000	30000	10000	10000	60000	80000
less P&L a/c in 4:2:2				10000	5000	5000
				30000	55000	75000
less paid to creditors						
Bank old in 3:1	10000	7500	2500			
		22500	7500			
31.01.17 cash	40000					
less paid to creditor & B.Old	30000	22500	7500			
	10000	-	-			
less paid Satish loan	10000		10000			
28-02-2017 cash	44000					
less paid excess capital of Vijaykumar	20000					20000
	24000					55000
less paid to Satish & V. Kumar Mathesh excess capital in 2:2	24000					12000
						43000
31.3.17 cash	76000					
less paid excess capital of Satish & V. Kumar	56000					28000
	20000					15000
less paid to all the partners in 4:2:2	20000					5000
				10000	5000	5000
30-7-17 cash	60000					
less paid to all partners in 4:2:2						18000
Realisation profit				10000	5000	5000
				2	1	1

3. Joint Venture a/c DATE: / /

particulars	₹	particulars	₹
To joint bank (exp)		By joint bank	40000
material purchased	180000		
Wages paid	140000	By Riyaz a/c	10000
	260000		
To Co-venturers Exp.			
Riyaz	60000		
Ratish	30000		
	90000		
To Profit transferred			
Riyaz:			
$60000 \times \frac{3}{5}$	36000		
Ratish: $60000 \times \frac{2}{5}$	24000		
	60000		
	<u>410000</u>		<u>410000</u>

Co-venturers a/c

particulars	Riyaz	Ratish	particulars	Riyaz	Ratish
To joint venture	10000		By joint bank	10000	15000
			By joint venture (expenses)	60000	30000
			By joint venture (profit)	36000	24000
To joint bank (final settlement)	186000	804000			
	<u>196000</u>	<u>804000</u>		<u>196000</u>	<u>204000</u>

No.

joint bank a/c

DATE: / /

Cr.

particulars	₹	particulars	₹
To Co-venturer		By joint venture (exp)	860000
Riyaz: 100000			
Ratish: 150000	250000	By Co-venturer	
		Riyaz: 186000	
To joint venture	400000	Ratish: 804000	390000
	<u>650000</u>		<u>650000</u>

650000

20
20

add

Rakshita R Naik
Bcom-III, IVth Sem.
Roll No: 58

Law & practice of Banking

↳ Explain any 4 types of Endorsement:

→ ① Blank or General Endorsement:

It is an endorsement in which the endorser merely writes his name and signs on the back of the instrument without writing the name of the endorsee.

Ex: sdt-

Ranveer Singh

② Full or special Endorsement:

It is an endorsement in which the endorser writes not only his name but also the name of the endorsee on the back of the instrument.

Ex: Pay Rambir Kapoor or order
sdt-

Ranveer Singh

③ Restrictive Endorsement:

It is an endorsement in which the endorser restricts the further negotiation of the instrument by express words.

Ex: Pay Sudeep only
sdt-

Arjun Reddy

④ Sans Resourse Endorsement: It is an endorsement in which the endorser frees himself from the liability of compensating endorsee in case of dishonor of the instrument by writing the words sans resourse after endorsee's name.Ex: Pays Kareema or order, Sans resourse
sdt-

Katrina Kaif.

⑤ Conditional or Qualified Endorsement:

It is an endorsement in which endorsee's right of receiving the payment depends upon the happening of specified event.

Ex: Pay Puneet or order on the arrival of VRL bus to Mumbai by Tuesday

sdl-

Rakesh khanna

⑥ Facilitative Endorsement:

It is an endorsement in which endorser waives (surrenders) his right to receive the notice of dishonor by writing the words "Notice of dishonor waived after writing the name of endorsee. Generally endorsee has to receive notice of dishonor from the holder in case of dishonor to hold him liable for the instrument.

Ex: "Pay Ajay Deygn or order; notice of dishonor waived.

sdl-

Akshay kumar.

⑦ Sans Fraus Endorsement:

It is an endorsement of which endorser makes it clear that no one should incur any expenses on his account for the instrument by writing the words sans fraus

Ex: "Pay karam Kapoor or order, Sans Fraus

sdl-

Arjun Kapoor.

Q1) Explain the general and special relationship between the Banker and Customer.

→ Relationship b/w Banker and Customer.

The relationship between the Banker and a customer starts when a person opens an account in the Bank. Better relationship is required to conduct the banking business effectively. This relationship depends upon the good faith and mutual understanding between the Banker and a customer.

The relationship b/w the Banker and a customer may be divided into the following two types

①. General Relationship:

It refers to the relationship which appears to an outsider in the course of regular banking business. General relationship of the Banker and a customer is classified into two categories.

* Primary General Relationship

* Secondary General Relationship (Subsidiary General relationship).

• Primary General Relationship:

The Primary relationship between the Banker and a customer is debtor-creditor relationship. It starts when a person opens an account with the bank.

* Special Features of Debtor-Creditor relationship of Banker and Customer.

• Contractual Relationship: It arises from contract between Banker and Customer. Therefore it is a contractual relationship. Both the parties must fulfill their obligation.

• Demand should be made by the customer on working days and during business hours.

* Demand for repayment should be made in a proper form:

A Banker does not return the deposit on the basis of oral or telephonic order. The demand for repayment must be in writing. Generally Banker supplies printed

cheques or withdrawal slips to withdraw money.

* Demand should be made at a proper place:

Banker makes repayment only in the branch where the deposit is kept. Therefore, demand for repayment should be made at the branch, it is required to verify signature and availability of sufficient funds.

* Demand is necessary to repayment of deposits:

The Banker is not bound to repay the deposits unless it is demanded by the customer. The demand for repayment by the customer is required.

• Subsidiary General Relationship:

* Bailor and Bailee Relationship:

When a banker accepts valuables or documents from customer for safe custody, he becomes a bailee and the customer becomes a Bailor. As a bailee banker has to return the same valuables or documents and not the money. Banker has to preserve them with due care.

* Trustee and Beneficiary Relationship:

A Banker because the trustee of his customer, when he is entrusted with some trust work sometimes customer deposits some money with the banker with specific instruction to use it for a specific purpose the Banker is bound to use that money only for that purpose.

Ex: Father deposits money with the banker to his son's education.

(*) Agent and Principal Relationship: When a Banker undertakes some work on behalf of his customer, he becomes agent and the customer becomes the principal. An agent is a person who represents another person for his dealings with the third parties. As an agent banker

- should not act in accordance with the instructions of
- the customer. As an agent banker collects, cheques, bills, interests, dividends, etc... And pays LIC premiums, electricity charges, telephone charges, etc.... he also undertakes purchase and sale of securities.

A) Special Relationship:

It refers to the special obligations and rights of the Banker against the customer and visa versa. It means the mutual obligations and rights of the Banker and the customer.

Following are the various obligations of the Banker and customer under special relationship.

- Banker's obligation to honor the relationship.
- Banker's right of general lien.
- Banker's obligation to maintain the secrecy of accounts.
- Banker's right of set-off.
- Banker's right to charge component interest, commission, incidental charges, etc.

20
20

Name: Mahil N. Kumaresh

Rollno: 34

B-Com II

Sub: International
Economics

Internal Assessment - 2

1.) Explain the functions of WTO and SAARC?

Ans: Functions of WTO (World Trade Organisation)

- Administering trade agreements
- Acting as a forum for trade negotiations
- Settling trade disputes
- Reviewing national trade policies
- Building the trade capacity of developing economies
- Co-operating with other international organisations

Functions of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

- SAARC mainly aims to promote welfare of south Asians, improve their quality of life, accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
- Provide all individuals opportunity to live in dignity.
- Realise their full potential.
- Promote and strengthen collective self-reliance.

2.) Give meaning of International trade? Explain the factors determining international trade?

Ans: International trade between countries of the world is known as International trade. It also known as foreign trade, is a trade carried as foreign trade, is trade carried between two or more countries of the world.

* Factors determining International Trade :-

- 1) Impact of Inflation
- 2) Impact of National Income.

3) Impact of Government Restrictions.

4) Impact of Exchange rates.

5) Geographical location.

6) Lack of restriction of piracy.

7) Level of economic development.

8) Competitiveness.

1.) Impact of Inflation

Inflation is the rate at which the general level of prices for goods & services is rising, and consequently the purchasing power of currency is falling.

If a country's inflation rate increases relative to the countries with which it trades, the current account will be expected to decrease, other things being equal.

2.) Impact of National Income.

The total amount of income accruing to a country from economic activities in a year's time is known as National Income. It includes payments made to all resources in the form of wages, interest, rent & profits.

3.) Impact of Government.

Government will impose some trade restrictions on certain products for health and safety reasons.

Government restricts international trade to protect domestic producers from competition by using three main tools:-

1) Tariffs

2) Subsidies

3) Quotas.

4.) Impact of Exchange Rates.

The price of a nation's currency in terms of

another currency. An exchange rate thus has 2 components (a) Domestic currency and (b) foreign currency and can be quoted with either directly or indirectly.

5) Geographical location.

The geographical location of trading country also affect the international trade.

The ease of transportation, climate, presence of coastal area etc.

6) Lack of restriction of piracy.

In some cases, a government can affect international trade flows by its lack of restrictions on piracy.

The manufacturing of products that looks almost exactly as the original product.

7) Level of Economic Development.

Economic development level can directly affect a country's foreign trade commodity structure and the position in international trade.

8) Competitiveness.

In current environment with growing interdependence between the markets and on increasing competition, it is more difficult to maintain current enterprise market position.

Name of the Student: Rashmi R. Shetti

Subject: Cost Accounting

University Seat No: _____ Roll No. 56

I.A. No.	Date	Investigator's Signature	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Signature of Examiner
I	21/1/2020		20	19	
II	02/03/2020		20	20	
Total					
Marks reduced to 20					

IA - I

1. Statement of Cost and Profit for the year 2018

Production = 3000

Particulars	Total cost	Cost per unit
Direct material	7,95,600	265.
Direct wages	4,28,400	143
\therefore Prime cost I	12,24,000	408.
Add: Factory overhead	2,14,200	71.
\therefore Work cost II	13,68,200	479.
Add: Administrative overhead	1,43,800	48.
\therefore Post of Production III	15,82,020	527.
Add: Selling & distribution overhead	-	-
\therefore Total cost IV	15,82,020	527.
Add: Profit (Balance)	2,53,980	85.
\therefore Sales V	18,36,000	612.

Statement of Cost and profit of the Quotation
Price for the year 2019

Production = 5000

Particulars	Total cost	Cost per unit
Direct material	13,75,000	275.
Direct wages	7,65,000	153.
\therefore Prime cost I	21,40,000	428.
Add: Factory overhead (C 465000 x 50%)	382,500	77.
\therefore Work cost II	25,22,500	505.
Add: Administrative overhead		

Add: Administrative overhead	143,820	29
∴ Cost of Production III	26,66,320	534
Add: Selling & distribution overhead	—	—
∴ Total cost IV	26,66,320	534
Add: Profit (balance)	333,680	66
∴ Sales	30,00,000	600

Note 1:- Calculation of Percentage of factory overhead

$$\% = \frac{\text{Factory overhead}}{\text{Direct wages}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{214200}{428400} \times 100$$

$$= 50\% \text{ of Direct wages}$$

10

To increase the profit for the year 2019, the sales should be increased. Increase in the labour cost & factory head is the main reason for decrease in the profit.

2) a) Reorder level = Maximum consumption × Maximum delivery time

$$\text{for A} = 100 \text{ units} \times 6 \text{ weeks}$$

$$= 600 \text{ unit}$$

$$\text{for B} = 100 \times 4 \text{ weeks}$$

$$= 400 \text{ unit}$$

b) Minimum stock level = Reorder level - (Avg consumption × Avg delivery time)

$$\text{for A} = 600 \text{ unit} - \left(\frac{60+100}{2} \times \frac{4+6}{2} \right)$$

$$= 600 \text{ unit} - (80 \times 5)$$

$$= 600 \text{ unit} - 400 \text{ unit}$$

$$= \underline{200 \text{ unit}}$$

$$\text{for B} = 400 \text{ unit} - \left(\frac{60+100}{2} \times \frac{2+4}{2} \right)$$

$$= 400 \text{ unit} - (80 \times 3)$$

$$= 400 \text{ unit} - 240 \text{ unit}$$

$$= \underline{160 \text{ unit}}$$

c) Maximum stock level = Reorder level + Reorder Qty -
(Minimum consumption \times Min
delivery time)

$$\times \text{ for A} = 600 \text{ unit} + 300 \text{ unit} - (60 \times 4 \text{ week})$$

$$= 900 - (240)$$

$$= \underline{660 \text{ unit}}$$

* 1

$$\times \text{ for B} = 400 \text{ unit} + 500 \text{ unit} - (60 \times 2)$$

$$= 900 - 120$$

$$= \underline{780 \text{ unit}}$$

d) ~~Average stock level~~ = $\frac{\text{Minimum stock level} + \text{Maximum stock level}}{2}$

$$\text{For A} = \frac{200 \text{ unit} + 660}{2}$$

$$= \underline{430 \text{ unit}}$$

$$\text{for B} = \frac{160 \text{ unit} + 780 \text{ unit}}{2}$$

$$= \underline{470 \text{ unit}}$$

P.T.O. \rightarrow

e d) Danger level = Minimum consumption \times Emergency
dilevery time.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for A \& B.} &= .60 \text{ unit} \times 30 \\ &= \underline{30 \text{ units}} - \underline{180 \text{ unit}}. \end{aligned}$$

9

INTERNAL TEST - IIAny 21. Store ledger Account
(Simple Average method)

Date	Receipt				Issue				Balance			
	GRN	Qty	Rate	Amt	GRN	Qty	Rate	Amt	Qty	Rate	Amt	
2018.												
2 nd April	-	4000	4	16,000	-	-	-	-	4000	4	16,000	
5 th April	-	500	5	2,500	-	-	-	-	4000	4	16,000	
									500	5	2,500	
7 th April	-	-	-	-	-	2000	4.5	9,000	2000	4	8,000	
									500	5	2,500	
10 th April	-	6000	6	36,000	-	-	-	-	2000	4	8,000	
									500	5	2,500	
									6000	6	36,000	
13 th April	-	-	-	-	-	2000	5	10,000				
						500	5	2,500				
						1500	5	7,500	4500	6	27,000	
15 th April	-	-	-	-	-	2000	6	12,000	2500	6	15,000	
16 th April	-	-	-	-	-	1000	6	6,000	1500	6	9,000	
18 th April	-	4500	5.50	24,750	-	-	-	-	1500	6	9,000	
									4500	5.50	24,750	
20 th April	-	-	-	-	-	1500	5.75	8,625				
						1500	5.75	8,625	3000	5.50	16,500	
25 th April	-	-	-	-	-	500	5.50	2,750	2500	5.50	13,750	

28 th April	-	1000	8	8000	-	-	-	2500	5.50	13750	
								1000	8	8000	
Value of closing stock										<u>3500</u>	<u>21750</u>

Note 1: Calculation of Issue rate.

= $\frac{\text{Total purchase price upto the date of Issue}}{\text{No. of times purchased upto the date of Issue}}$

* On 7th April
 $= \frac{4+5}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{4.5}}$

* On 13th April
 $= \frac{4+5+6}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{5}}$

* On 15th April
 $= \frac{6}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{6}}$

* On 16th April
 $= \frac{6}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{6}}$

* On 22nd April
 $= \frac{6+5.50}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{5.75}}$

10

22

a) Straight piece rate system

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Earnings} &= \text{Units produced} \times \text{Piece rate per unit} \\ &= 200 \text{ units} \times \text{£}12 \\ &= \text{£}2400 \end{aligned}$$

b) Taylor's differential piece rate system

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Earnings} &= \text{Units produced} \times \text{Differential piece rate} \\ &= 200 \text{ units} \times \text{£}7.2 \\ &= \text{£}1440 \end{aligned}$$

Note 1:- Calculation of Piece rate per unit

For standard production of 5 units: wage rate is £30

For standard production of 1 unit: ?

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{30 \times 1}{5} \\ &= \text{£}6 \end{aligned}$$

Note 2:- Calculation of Standard production per hour

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Total minutes in an hour}}{\text{No. of minutes required for per unit}} \\ &= \frac{60 \text{ minutes}}{12 \text{ minutes}} \\ &= 5 \text{ units per hour} \end{aligned}$$

Note 3:- Calculation of differential piece rate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Low piece rate} &= 80\% \text{ of piece rate} \\ &= 6 \times 80\% \\ &= \text{£}4.8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{High piece rate} &= 120\% \text{ of piece rate} \\ &= 6 \times 120\% \\ &= \text{£}7.2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Halsey plan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Earnings} &= TT \times R + \frac{1}{2}(TS \times R) \\
 &= 48 \text{ hours} \times \text{₹} 30 + \frac{1}{2}(30) \\
 &= 1440 + 15 \\
 &= \text{₹} 1455.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note 4:- Calculation of Time saved

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Time saved} &= \text{Standard time} - \text{Time taken} \\
 &= 48 - 48 \text{ hours} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Note 5:- Calculation of standard time

for standard prdn of 5 units : Time allowed is ^{1 hour} 1 hour
 for standard prdn of 200 units ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 \times 200}{5} \\
 &= 48
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Rowan Premium plan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Earnings} &= TT \times R + R \left(\frac{TS \times TS}{ST} \right) \\
 &= 48 \times 30 + 30 \left(\frac{48 \times 48}{48} \right) \\
 &= 1440 + 30 \\
 &= \text{₹} 1470.
 \end{aligned}$$

10

37 a) Direct labour cost

$$= \frac{\text{Factory overhead} \times 100}{\text{Labour cost}}$$

$$= \frac{60,000 \times 100}{80,000}$$

$$= 75\% \text{ of per hour}$$

b) Direct labour hour rate method

$$= \frac{\text{Factory overhead}}{\text{labour hour}}$$

$$= \frac{60,000}{10,000 \text{ hrs}}$$

$$= ₹ 6$$

c) Cost Machine hour rate method

$$= \frac{\text{Factory overhead}}{\text{Machine hour}}$$

$$= \frac{60,000}{30,000}$$

$$= ₹ 2 \text{ per hour}$$

Comparative cost statement

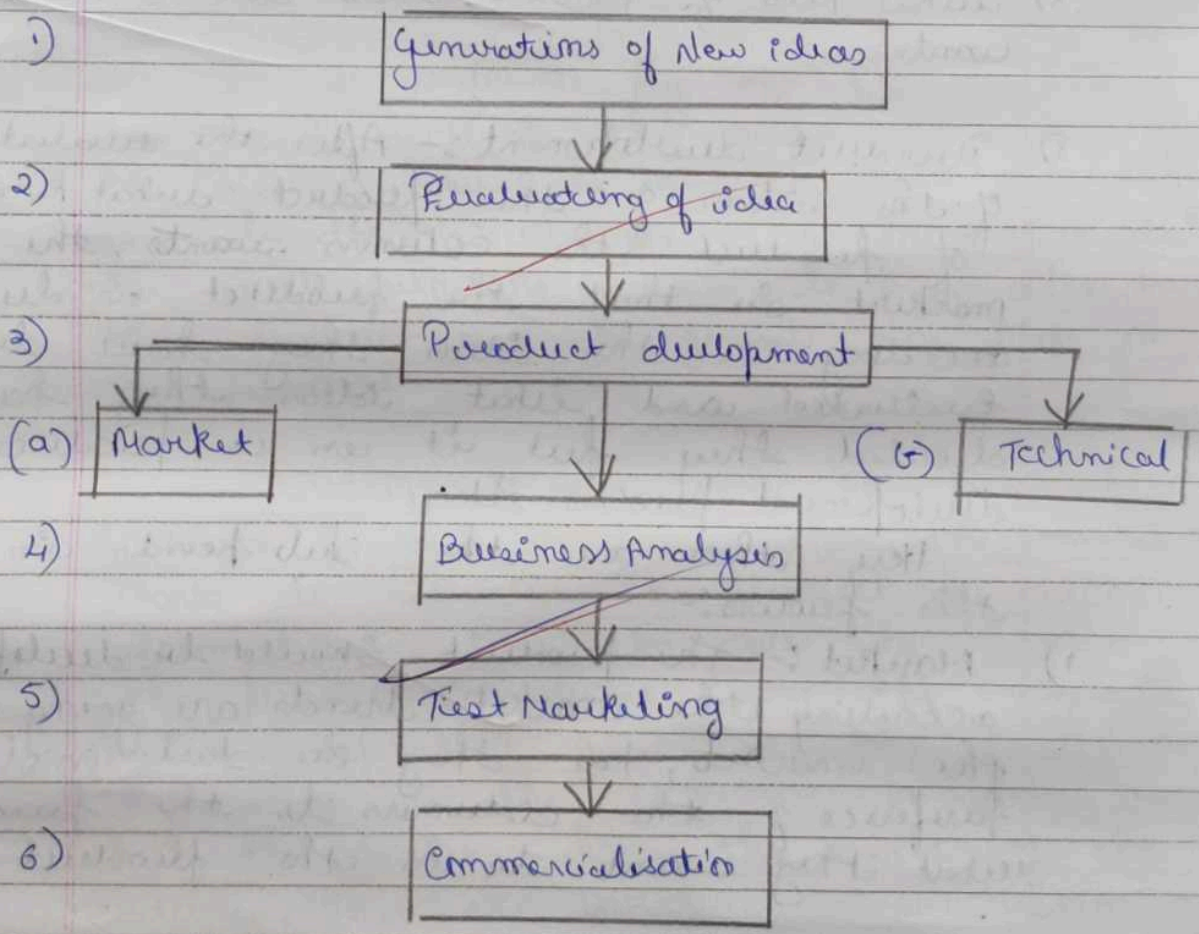
Particulars	Direct labour cost	Labour hour rate	Machine hour rate
Material used	16,000	16,000	16,000
Direct labour	12,000	12,000	12,000
∴ Prime cost	28,000	28,000	28,000
<u>Labour cost</u>			
Labour cost × Rate per hour			
12,000 × 75			
= 9,00,000	9,00,000	-	-
Labour hours × rate per			
1000 × ₹ 6			
Machine hour			
Machine hour used × rate			
per hour			
700 × 2			1400

24
 /
 24

Ankita. N. Pawar
 02
 M. Com 1st sem
 Marketing Management
 IA

1) Product means it is an item where we can touch feel the things and the product is the thing where humans gets satisfied and necessary to fulfill day to day life. Product is a value of customer.

The stages of new product development are:-



1) Generation of ideas :- The new marketer who enters in to the market he should generate the new ideas of getting in to the market, that is what kind of product should he has to enter in the market and that product should be different from others and from features

2) Evaluation of ideas :- The marketer should know what kind of product he is develop in to market with new features so that the consumers get attracted, he should evaluate those ideas in to the product, to see the product how it will work in the market and to

3) what kind of product fast does consumer wants.

3) Product development :- After the evaluating of the ideas of the product what kind of product the customer wants, the market see that the product is developed according to the ideas they have been evaluated and what ideas they have decided they put it in a product development process stage.

Here there are the sub points in this factors :-

1) Market :- The product should be developed according the market trends are going on the market, here they see taste and preference of the customer to the product what they want to in the product.

2) Technical :- while developing products the marketer should see what kind of technical skill be used to develop the product in to

the market

4) Business Analysis :- The marketer will do the business analysis, he will collect all the information of the business such as growth of the market, situation of the market, growth rate, cost, raw materials, resources all these factors marketer take into consideration. He will analyse the information collected and later he will present the information collected.

5) Test Marketing :- Once the product is developed in the market will give few samples to the small areas of the people where he test the product what he has developed in the keeping in the mind of the consumer preference. By the test market the marketer will do the response or review of the consumer where he can product development again by those review given in the test marketing this will help the marketer to know about their product and to generate more ideas on that product.

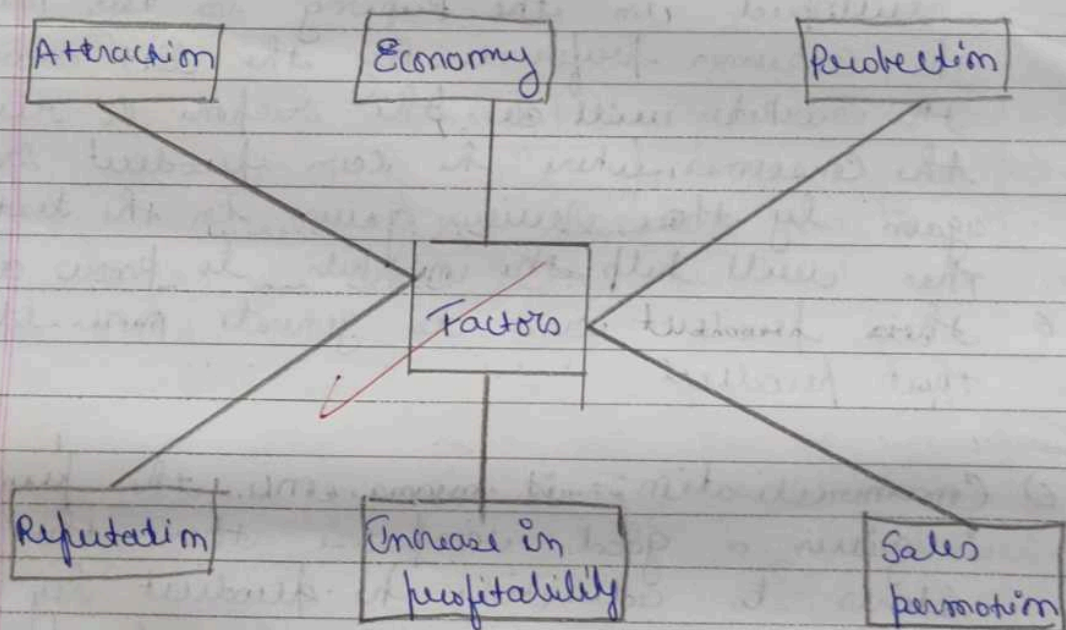
6) Commercialisation :- it means once the product is given a good response then the marketer starts to advertise the product by various promotional tools in order to bring the product awareness among the consumer. The Commercialisation gives all the product information to the customer, it tries to keep the picture in the mind of the customer. There are various commercialisation where they can get the product advertised.

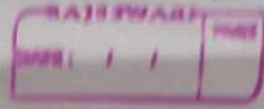
These are the stages used in product development.

2) Packaging means the, it is the protection of the product and it gives the design to the product for to make the product look more attractive. The packaging contains all information about the product where the consumer comes to know about the product easily. There are different levels of packaging, which are sufficient accessible for consumers.

Factors influencing the packaging decisions are:-

Packaging Decision





- 1) **Attraction:-** In order to look the product attractive, the packing should be look good and attract the customer to the customer in order to make them to purchase the product for them. It encourage the customer to purchase their product by the attraction they have done to the their product. Attraction of the product is necessary to divert the mind of the customer from others product to their product.
- 2) **Economy:-** The economy influence the marketer to packaging when they see the economy condition such as the growth rate of the market, By the good product they develop their stage of the growth of the economy and growth GDP. They can bring good economy to the country.
- 3) **Protection:-** The packing protects the customer the product from the damages. The damages can be in a physically or naturally, The product should be packed by in order to keep it safe from damages to the product. which it can be loss to the market if the product is not protected by causing.
- 4) **Reputation:-** By good packing and by the good product they can get the

good reputation in the market and that reputation keeps good features in the mind set of the customer as the good product.

5) Increase in profitability: If the product satisfies the consumer, then there will be increase in the demand for the production which it will lead to increase in profitability and also there will be growth in business and in economy.

6) Sales promotion: - it means the product has been promoted in the market using the different types of sales promotion in order to promote the product. Sales promotion can be such as the media, advertisement, New paper where all these tools are used for promoting the product. This factor is very necessary in the stage of product sales promotion.

These are the factors which are influencing the customer for buying.



21 1/2 22
24

R. No: 20

Prabhu

class: M. com 2nd year
Subject: Accounting for sheltered institutions

3] Q. 1

Calculation of income and expenditure of People's Education Society.

particular	NO.	Amount
<u>Income</u>		
1) Academic receipts	11	5,30,000
2) Donations & Grant	12	40,000
3) Income from investments	13	70,000
4) Other income	14	1,00,000
Total A		7,40,000
<u>Expenses</u>		
Staff payments	15	4,80,000
Academic expenses	16	10,000
Administrative & General expenses	17	60,000
Transportation cost	18	—
Repair & maintenance	19	—
Finance cost	20	—
Other expenses	21	1,51,500
Total (B)		7,01,500
Surplus carry forward to Balance sheet (C/B/E)		38,500
(A - B) [7,40,000 - 7,01,500]		

Schedule forming a part of income & expenditure of

Schedule 11
Academic receipts

particulars	Amount
Entrance fees	20,000
Course fees	4,80,000
Examination fees	30,000
Total	5,30,000

Schedule 12
Donation and Grants

particulars	Amount
Grant received	40,000
Total	40,000

Schedule - 13
Income from Investments

particulars	Amount
Interest received on investment	60,000
Interest received on scholarship fund	
Investment	12,000
(-) Scholarship awarded	2,000
Total	70,000

Schedule - 14
Other income

particulars	Amount
Rent receive from auditorium	45,000
(+) Old rent	20,000
	1,15,000
(-) advance rent received	15,000
Total	1,00,000

Schedule - 15
Staff Salary & Payment

particulars	Amount
Salaries	4,40,000
(+) Old Salary	40,000
	4,80,000

Schedule - A-16

Academic Expenses

Particulars	Amount
Scholarship awarded.	16,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>16,000</u>

Schedule - 17 → Administrative Expenses

Particulars	Amount
Printing & Stationery	60,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>60,000</u>

Schedule - 21
Other Expenses

Particulars	Amount
Other Expenses	100,000
Depreciation	
Building 3,80,000	38,000
Dep ⁿ @ 5% on 3,80,000	19,000
Furniture & fixture 1,05,000	
(+) add old items 20,000	<u>20,000</u>
	1,25,000
(-) Dep ⁿ @ 10% on 1,25,000	12,500
Vehicles 80,000	
(+) add old items 20,000	<u>20,000</u>
	1,00,000
(-) Dep ⁿ @ 20% on 1,00,000	<u>20,000</u>
	51,500
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,51,500</u>

Balance-sheet as on 31-March-2008.
of people's education society

Particulars	Schedule	Amount
Capital fund	1	6, -
General fund	2	10,43,500
Designated fund	3	88,000
Reserve fund	4	-
Loans and advances	5	10,000
Short term interest liability	6	45,000
Total		11,86,500

Applications of funds

Fixed assets	7	5,53,500
Investment	8	1,00,000
Current assets	9	25,000
Loan & advances	10	32,000
Total		11,86,500

Schedule showing a part of Balance Sheet.

Schedule 2			Amount
General fund			
Particulars			
Capital fund	9,20,000		
(+) Donations received	89,000		
	10,09,000		
(-) Surplus for exp. income etc	38,500		
Total			10,43,500

Schedule - 3			Amount
Designated fund			
Particulars			
Scholarship fund reserve	88,000		
Total			88,000



Schedule 5

Loan and advances

Particulars	Amount
Scholarship	10,000
Total	<u>10,000</u>

Schedule - 6

Current & short term liability

Particulars	Amount
Old Salary	40,000
Rent old	20,000
(-) advance	<u>15,000</u>
Total	<u>45,000</u>

Schedule 7

Fixed assets

Particulars	Amount
Buildings	3,80,000
(-) dep ⁿ 5%	<u>19,000</u>
Furniture & fixtures	1,05,000
(+) addition	<u>20,000</u>
(-) Dep ⁿ @ 10%	<u>125,000</u>
Vehicles	80,000
(+) addition	<u>20,000</u>
(-) Dep ⁿ @ 20%	<u>1,00,000</u>
(-) Dep ⁿ @ 20%	<u>20,000</u>
Total	<u>5,53,500</u>

Schedule 8

Investment

Particulars	Amount
-------------	--------

Scholarship fund investments
total

1,00,000
1,00,000

Schedule - 9,
Current assets

particular
Sundry debts
Cash & Bank

Amount
16,000
9,000
25,000

Schedule - 10

loan & advances

particular
Rent

Amount
30,000

$[20,000 - 5,000] = 15,000 + 15,000$

~~Scholarship~~ Balance

2,000

total:

32,000

Calculation of Trading A/c

27

Sales	Debit	Debit
(-) closing stock	23,900	2,61,000
	600	90,200
	<u>3,22,600</u>	<u>2,40,800</u>
(-) purchases	21,560	1,64,400
% Gross profit	<u>10,700</u>	<u>7,600</u>

b) Calculation of profit & loss A/c

Particulars	Amount
Plant Room & R/W	63000
Billboard Billboards tables	17800
China, glass, cutlery	4000
Part & R/W	69800
Billboard receipts	
Total (A)	<u>1,34,800</u>
(-) expenses	
Establishment exp	124600
Sundry exp	26800
Billboard receipts	51200
Repair & maintain	35800
bill	<u>35800</u>
Total (B)	<u>2,02,600</u>
- loss (Carry forward to B/L)	<u>48000</u>
	<u>83000</u>

c) Balance sheet

Liability	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital	1,05,600	By debtor	15,800
Creditor	35,600	Stock	5,800
		Particulars	400
		Reserve	33,400
		(-) Depn	<u>10,100</u>
			<u>33,400</u>
			<u>3,00,600</u>

Bank deposits

56600

Bills 17800

(-) Depⁿ 15 x 2670

15130

Bank balance

15800

10 1/2

Sun

Financial accounting
2nd assignment
2015 Case Study

yash v. Palkar
Std: B.com
Roll No: 95

Date _____
Page _____

Q.1 A, B and C were partners. Their Balance Sheet after realisation of the assets:

Liabilities	amt	Assets	amt
Capital Accounts:		Cash a/c	7500
A	10000	C's capital a/c	2000
B	2500	Realisation loss	3000
	12500		12500

C become insolvent, Close the book of the firm with the following questions:

Combined partners capital a/c

particulars	A	B	C	particulars	A	B	C
To Balance b/d	-	-	2500	By Balance b/d	10000	2500	-
To Realisation A/c (Loss)	2400	1000	500	By Cash (Loss)	1000	1000	-
To C's Capital A/c (share of deficit)	2400	600	-	By A's Capital A/c (share of deficiency 4:1)			2400
To Bank a/c	7600	1900	-				600
	11000	2500	3000		11000	2500	3000

Cash a/c

To Balance b/d	7500	By A's Capital a/c	7600
To A's Capital a/c (Loss)	1000	By Capital a/c	1900
To B's Capital a/c (Loss)	1000		
	9500		9500

i. Do you mean by apply Garner vs. Murray? Give reasons.

→ Yes, There is a loss on realisation arising out of insolvency of partner "C". A and B are solvent partners to share the losses in capital ratio stood just before dissolution, as per Garner vs. Murray decisions.

ii. How do you treat the Capital deficiency of insolvent partner under Garner vs. Murray? decision.

→ Capital deficiency of insolvent partner is treated as Capital loss. It should be shared by solvent partners. A and B in capital ratio, as per Garner vs. Murray decisions.

b. Coal co. Ltd. leased a land from the state at a royalty of Rs 25 paise per tonne of coal raised. Minimum rent was Rs 24,000. The sheet workings to be recouped during the first four years. The coal raised in the first four years was as under:

Year	Tonnes
2011	10000
2012	90000
2013	60000 (Strike for 3 months)
2014	120000

Royalty chart

Year	Output	Royalty @ 25%	Minimum Rent	Sheet working deficit	Recovery Provision	Payable
2011	10000	2500	24000	21500	-	24000
2012	90000	22500	24000	1500	-	24000
2013	60000	15000	18000	3000	-	18000
2014	120000	30000	24000	-	6000	24000

b.i what is the effect of strike

Note: There was a strike for 3 months in the year 2018. Hence the minimum rent has been reduced proportionately, which comes to Rs 18,000 (3/4 of 24,000).

b.i. what is the effect of strike on minimum rent?

→ During the period of strike, the minimum rent should be reduced proportionately to the period of strike.

i. How do you treat unrecoverable short workings?

→ The unrecoverable short-workings is less to be treated hence, it is transferred to his profit & loss account.

2016 case study

1. Chand and Company Limited was formed to take over the partnership business of Madhu and Nagesh who share the profits and losses in the ratio 2:1. The Balance Sheet of the firm was under:

Liabilities		Assets	
	amt.		amt.
Creditors	41,600	Goodwill	16,000
Bill payable	16,000	Buildings	8,000
Loan from Mr. Madhu	6,000	Machinery	11,200
Capital accounts:		Stock	48,000
Madhu	1,20,000	Debtors	58,000
Nagesh	86,000	Investments	9,600
		Cash at Bank	19,200
	2,70,000		2,70,000

The company agreed to take over the assets at book values excepts the building and stock which are to

be taken over at Rs. 90000 and Rs. 40000 respectively. The investments are retained by the firm and sold for Rs. 8400. They also discharged the loan of Mrs. Madhu. The company takes over the remaining liabilities. The value of goodwill is fixed at Rs. 57600.

The purchase consideration is discharged by the issue of 20000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, as fully paid and the balance in cash.

- you are required to:
- prepare the necessary ledger accounts to close books of the firm.
 - Advise the partners whether the objectives of conversion into Ltd. company are fulfilled.

Ans Working note: Calculation of purchase consideration:
 Asset taken over - liabilities taken over

Particulars		
Asset taken over:		
Buildings		90000
Stock		40000
Machinery		41000
Debtors		52000
Goodwill		57600
Cash at Bank		19200
		206000
Less liabilities taken over:		
Creditors	41600	
Bill payable	16000	57600
Purchase consideration		248400
20000 Equity Shares of 10		200000
Cash		48000
Balance payable		

Realisation

particulars	amt	particulars	amt
To Goodwill	16000	By Creditors	41600
To Building	80000	By Bills payable	16000
To Machinery	24200	By Cash a/c	8400
To Stock	48000	By C & Co. Ltd.	
To Debtors	58000	Shares	200000
To Investments	9600	Cash	48400
To Cash at Bank	79200		248400
To Capital A/c's:			
Madhu $\frac{42400 \times 2}{3}$			
Nagesh $\frac{42400 \times 1}{3}$			
	14133		
	42400		
	314400		314400

particulars	amt	particulars	amt
To Realisation a/c	248400	By Equity Shares	200000
		By Bank Account	48400
	248400		248400

Equity Shares

particulars	amt	particulars	amt
To Chand & Co.	200000	By Madhu a/c	117300
		By Nagesh a/c	82700
	200000		200000

Partner Capital a/c

particulars	madhu	nagesh	particulars	madhu	nagesh
To Equity Shares	117300	82700	By balance b/d	12000	86000
To Bank a/c	32967	17433	By Realisation (Profit)	28267	14133
	150267	100133		150267	100133

Bank		Realisation	
Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
To Chand & Co.	48000	By Madhu a/c	22967
To Realisation a/c	8000	By Nagesh a/c	17433
		By Mrs. Loan	6400
	56800		56800

Analysis

- The objectives of conversion are fulfilled and it will be helpful for achieving the following objectives.
1. More capital can be raised for expansion of business.
 2. In case of death, admission, retirement, insolvency of a partner, company does not dissolve.
 3. The shares of public Ltd. company are freely transferable.
 4. More dividend can be earned.

2017 Case Study

Madhu, Roopa and Soumya were partners sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 4:2:2. The following is their balance sheet as on 31-12-16.

Liabilities	amt	asset	amt
Capitals		Land/Building	90000
Madhu	40000	Furniture	50000
Roopa	60000	Debtors	40000
Soumya	80000	Stock	20000
Creditors	30000	Cash	10000
Bank overdraft	10000	Profit & loss a/c	20000
Loan from Roopa	10000		
	230000		230000

it was decided to dissolved the firm. The assets evaluation as follows

Date	Land & Building Rs	Furniture Rs	Stock Rs	Debitous Rs
31-1-2017	48000	12000	2000	7000
28-12-2017	19500	10000	5500	9000
31-3-2017	47500	12000	9500	2000
30-04-2017	38000	8000	2000	6000

- Prepare statement of Surplus Capital.
- Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash.
- write the Order (priority) of distribution of cash as and when cash received.

Ans: a. statement of Surplus Capital a/c

Particulars	Madhu	Roopa	Somya
Capital Balance as per Balance Sheet	40000	60000	80000
less: profit and loss a/c Balance	10000	5000	5000
less: madhu's ratio of base Balance	30000	55000	75000
less: Roopa's ratio as base	20000	15000	15000
Final Surplus	-	40000	60000
	-	20000	40000
	-	-	20000

b. Statement showing Distribution of Cash

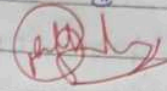
Particulars	Cash	Credit Bank	Roopa's Loan	Madhu	Roopa	Somya
Balance as per B/S	10000	20000	10000	10000	40000	60000
less: p&L a/c Balance	-	-	-	-	10000	5000
less: paid to cred. & B.O.D	10000	7500	2500	-	-	-
	-	-	-	20000	50000	75000

Balance	21500	7500	10000	20000	55000	75000
Amount Received on 31-01-17	40000					
less: paid to Crs. & B.O.D.	20000	22500	7500			
	10000	-	-	10000	20000	55000
less: paid to Roopa loan	10000			10000		
Balance				30000	55000	75000
Amount Received on 28-02-17	44000					
less: paid to Soumya Capital	20000					20000
Balance	24000			20000	55000	55000
less: paid to Roopa's Ex. Capital	24000				12000	12000
Balance				20000	43000	43000
Amount Received on 31-3-2017	76000					
less: paid to Roopa's Ex. Capital	50000					28000
Soumya's Excess Capital	26000					
Balance	26000			20000	15000	15000
less: paid to All partners	26000			10000	5000	5000
Balance				20000	10000	10000
Amount Received on 30-04-2017	60000					
less: paid to All partners Capital	60000			20000	15000	15000
Realisation profit				40000	5000	5000
Ratio				4	3	2

- c. Firstly Creditors and B.O.D. should be paid after all the Roopa's loan.
 Secondly surplus Capital should be paid.
 Finally Cash distributed to all partners.

DATE: / /

NAME: Megha Bandekar
ROLL NO: 35
CLASS: Bcom II

Sum 

2017 Question paper

Human Resource
Management

Assignment - 1

2017 Question paper

① What is human resources?

→ Human resource represent the Quantitative and Qualitative measurement of work force required in an organisation human resource is knowledge, Skill Creatine and aptitudes obtained in the population

② What is

→ The process of Stimulating the desire and Energy in people to work hard. It is the desire to act in Service of a goal

③ what is placement?

→ Placement is the act of offering the job to a finally Selected Candidate with the placement of worker to the job the Selection procedure ends

④ What are the basis for promotion?

-
1. Senority
 2. Merit
 3. Senority - Cum - merit

⑤ what is interview?

→ The interview is a face to face Conversation taken between interver and Candidate. It helps the inter-viewer to under stand the personality of Candidate

⑥ what is piece rate System?

→ Piece rate System means wages are paid on the basis of the output produced by the worker

RAILWAY GOLD

irrespective of the time taken by him

7. What is meant by Transfer?

→ Transfer means the process of shifting the employee from one department or plant or place to another without change duties responsibilities and status

8. Name any four External Source of recruitment?

→ 1. Advertisement in newspaper

2. Employment Exchange

3. Private Employment agencies

4. Trade unions

5. Labour Contractor

6. Casual applicants etc.

9. What is incentive?

→ Incentive is an additional remuneration paid to employee over and above the normal wage as an incentive for increase production or time saved or saving in material

10. What is induction training?

→ Induction training is the initial to be given to new employees. The aim of induction training is to introduce the new employee to the organisation

11. What is living wage?

→ The living wage is higher than the fair wages. It is the ideal wages which would enable the worker to provide a measure of comfort for himself & his family in addition to the essential of life

12. What is job analysis?

→ Job analysis is the determination of tasks which comprise job & the skills, knowledge, abilities & responsibilities required for successful performance of the job

* 2018 Question Paper

a. What is human resource planning?

-> Human resource planning is an integration approach to performing the planning aspects of the personnel function in order to have a sufficient supply of a adequately developed and motivated people to perform the duties and task required to meet organisational objectives and satisfy the individual needs and goals of organisational members

b. What is promotion?

-> Promotion takes place when unemployed moves to system of charting General Career paths for advancement in organisation

c. What is job description?

-> Job description refers to the sum total of findings of the job analysis, written record in a properly original organised form

d. Expand : i) OWL, ii) HRD?

- > 1. OWL - Quantity of work life
- 2. HRD - Human resources development

e. What is incentive?

-> Incentive is an additional remuneration paid to employee over and above the normal wage as an incentive for increased production or time saved or saving in material

f. What is refresher training?

-> It is to educate employee about latest development & technology in the job. It includes new methods, equipments and tools to be used information about research on jobs etc.

g. State any 2 objectives of training?

- ① To impart of new Employees the basis knowledge and skills for performing their job effectively
- ② To achieve increased productivity and larger output of products of Superior Quality of reduced cost

h. What is piece wage system?

- Piece wage system is one of the method of wage system payment where the employees are paid on the basis of output turned out or work completed irrespective of the time taken by him

i. Write any two advantages of inductions?

- ① It helps in building up a two way manner of communication between the management and the employees
- ② It helps in supplying information relating to the organization job, service condition rules and regulations and labour welfare facilities

j. What is Placement?

- It is a determination of the job to which an accepted candidate is to be assigned & his assignment to that job

k. What is motivation?

- It involves including the workers guiding & supervising the personnel. It boosts up workers to work hard guides workers regarding improved performance and encourages workers to work with zeal & confidence

l. What is trade union?

- An association of wage earners formed for the purpose protecting their own interest or fighting against the injustice by the managers

NAME		TOTAL MARKS
CLASS	SUBJECT	
ROLL No.	DATE	

2019

1. What is human resource planning?

→ It is an integration approach to performing the planning assets of the personnel function in order to have a sufficient supply of adequately developed & motivated people to perform the duties and task required to meet organisational objectives and satisfy the individual needs and goals of organisational members

2. What is human resource?

→ Human resource represent the quantitative & qualitative measurement of work force required in an organisation. Human resource is knowledge, Skill Creative & aptitudes obtained in population

3. Define Job analysis?

→ According to Edwin Flippo "Job analysis is the process of studying & collecting information relating to the duties & responsibilities of specific job"

4. Define placement?

→ The determination of the job to with an accepted candidate is to be assigned and his assignment of that job

5. What is motivation?

→ The process of stimulating the desire & energy in people to work hard. It is the hard desire to act in service of a goal

6. What are the basis for promotion?

-
- ① Seniority
 - ② Merit
 - ③ Seniority - Cum - Merit

7. What is refresher training?

→ It is to educate employees about latest developments and technology in the job. It includes new methods, equipment and tools to be used, information about research on jobs etc.

8. What is interview?

→ An interview is a face-to-face conversation between a final interviewer and the interviewee and the interviewer gets an opportunity to understand the personality of the candidate.

9. Name 2 External Sources of recruitment?

→ ① Advertisement in newspapers

② Employment Exchange

10. What is living wage?

→ The living wage is higher than the fair wage. It is an ideal wage which would enable the workers to provide a measure of comfort for himself and his family in addition to the essential of life.

11. What is incentive?

→ It is an additional remuneration paid to employees over & above the normal wage as an incentive for the increased production or time saved or saving in material.

12. State 4 examples of fringe benefits?

→ ① Provident fund

② Club membership

③ Paid holiday

④ Furnished residential

Renita R. D'Souza

Class - B.COM IVth Sem

Roll NO - 60

Subject - Accounting Theory

Assignment - 1

1. Define Accounting Theory.

→ According to Kenneth Most "Accounting theory is that the branch of accounting which consists of a systematic statement of principles and methodology or distinct from practice".

2. What is positive Accounting Theory?

→ A theory which attempts to explain how financial information is collected, analyzed and communicated (things as they are)

3. What is accrual basis system of accounting?

→ It is the system in which the actual income earned during the period is considered, such income may be cash received or not. It is also known as mercantile system.

4. What is sociological approach?

→ It is based upon the concept of "social welfare". This approach emphasizes on the social effect (ie impact) of accounting techniques.

5. What are the four theoretical concepts of accounting?

-
1. Entity theory
 2. Periodical theory
 3. Enterprise theory
 4. Fund theory

6. What do you mean by accounting practice?

→ It is the system of procedures and controls that an accounting Department uses to create and record business transactions. Auditors rely upon consistent accounting practice when examining a company's financial statements.

7. What are current liabilities?

→ Current liabilities are those that are to be settled in cash within the fiscal year or the operating cycle of a given firm, whichever is longer.

- eg - i) accrued expenses
ii) Dividends payable

8. What is fixed asset?

→ Those assets which are acquired and held permanently and are used for earning the profits are called fixed assets.
eg - furniture, Machinery etc.

9. Mention the revenue producing activities (any two)

-
1. Receipts from orders.
 2. Production.
 3. Delivery of goods or services.
 4. Collection of cash.

10. Write any two basic concepts of income.

-
1. Accounting concepts.
 2. Economic concepts.

11. Give any two demerits of accounting standards.

-
1. Rigidity.
 2. Restriction in choice of alternative treatments.

12. Expand -

→ i) ICAT - The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India

ii) IAS - International Accounting standards

13. State any two objectives of Accounting.

-
1. Keeping the records
 2. Ascertain the profits or loss

14. What is measurement theory?

→ Measurement is necessary to account for the transactions of business, enterprises in a uniform manner. Thus money is a common Denomination for recording accounting transactions.

15. What is accounting environment?

→ They are the rapid changes in the economic, social, legal, cultural and political environment in a country or the time frames.

16. What is authoritarian approach?

→ It is the exercising of authority and forced instance of certain rigid rules and regulations on the practitioners. The company act imposes the rules and regulations.

17. What are the steps in Inductive approach?

-
1. Making observations and recording of all observations
 2. Analysis and classification of observations to identify recurring relationship.
 3. Deriving of generalisation and principles of accounting from these observations
 4. Testing of generalisation and principles.

18. What is accounting postulate?

→ Postulates are the basic assumptions relating to the accounting theory. They are generally accepted as self-evident truths in accounting.

19. What is Dual aspect principle?

→ This principle means every transaction has two aspects that is receiving of the benefit and giving of a benefit.

20. What is Current assets?

→ Current assets are those assets which can be converted into cash within one year in ordinary course of business.
Eg. Cash and bank, stocks

21. What is Capital Expenditure?

→ It is that expenditure in exchange of which services or benefits received are not fully consumed in the same financial year.

22. What is Accounting standard?

→ Accounting standards are the documents in writing which are issued by the council of the institute of chartered accountants of India for standardising the diverse accounting policies and practices in preparing the financial statement of an enterprise.

23. Name the parties interested in accounting information.

-
- i) Lenders
 - ii) Creditors
 - iii) Managements
 - iv) Employees

24. Expand.

- i) GAAP - Generally accepted Accounting Principles
- ii) IFRS. - International Financial Reporting Standards

25. What is Inductive Approach?

→ It starts with examining the observations and accounting practice. This approach gives more importance to deriving generated conclusions and principles of accounting from detailed observations and measurement of financial information of business enterprises.

26. Give the meaning of full disclosure principle.

→ Full Disclosure requires that financial statements is designed and prepared to portray accurately the economic events that affected the firm for the period and to contain information sufficient to make them useful and not misleading to the average investor.

27. What do you mean by asset?

→ Assets are the properties or resources which are owned by the business entity. It is any material thing or paper document, engaged to produce things to generate income.

28. What do you mean by Accounting principles?

→ Accounting principles are the rules of action or conduct which are adopted by accountant universally, while rendering accounting transactions.

29. Give any four examples of Intangible assets?

- 1. Goodwill.

2. Copyright
3. Patents
4. Trademarks

30. Mention any two objectives of measurement of Income.

-
1. To provide useful information to the interested parties.
 2. To pay dividend.

31. State any two objectives of valuation of liabilities.

-
1. To determine the income of the business.
 2. To present the financial position of the business investors.

32. Give any two merits of Accounting Standards.

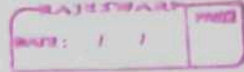
-
1. It helps the users to know the clear picture for decision making.
 2. It is an effective communicative tool that is to various parties.

33. Expand

- i) ICAI - The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.
- ii) IASB - International Accounting Standard Board.



Shivani
31/3/21



Name :- Shivani U. pednekar

Roll No :- 17

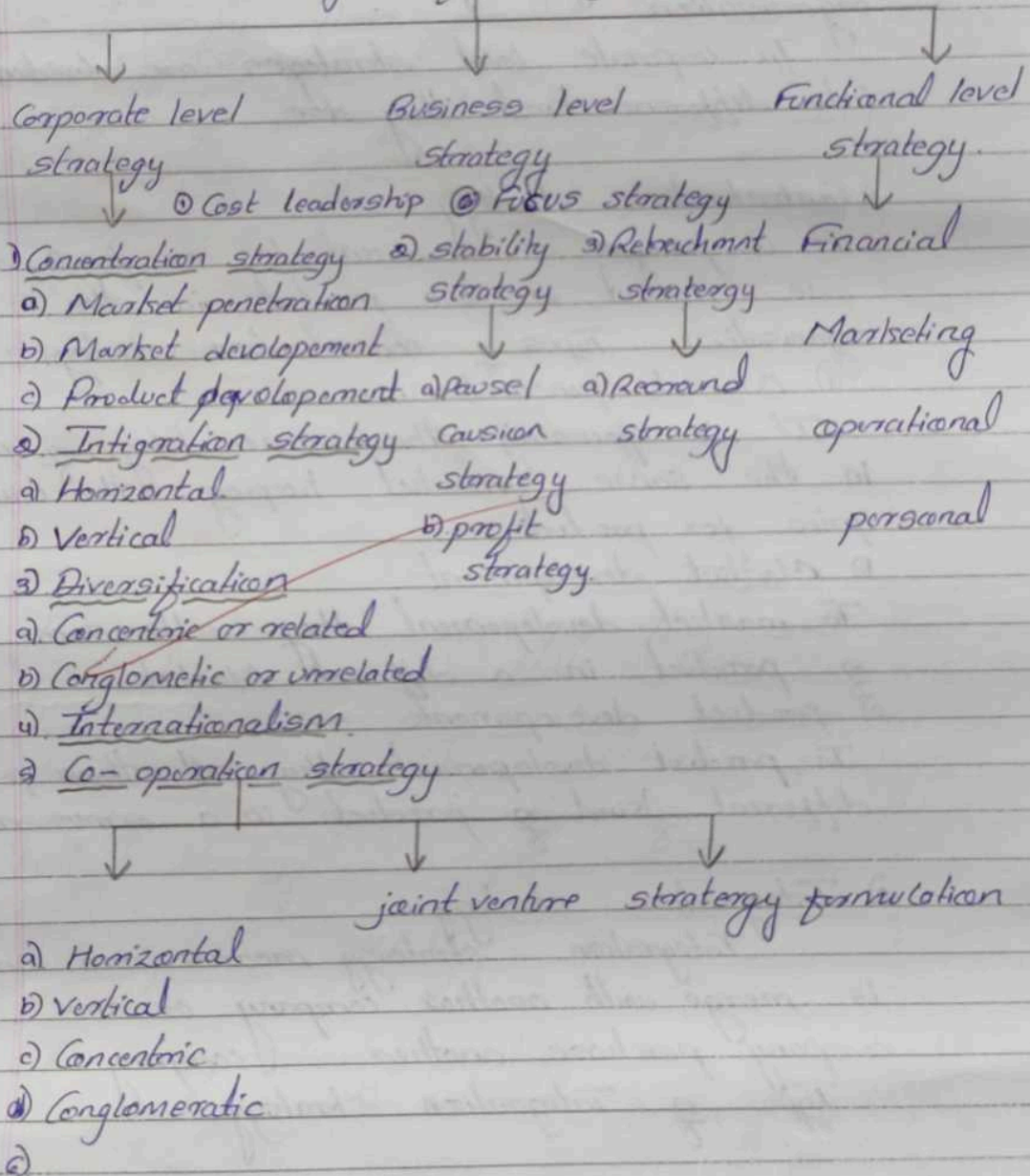
Subject :- Strategic Management

Class :- M.com 1st sem

1)

1) Types of strategies

Types of strategies



strategy

strategy means a company is choosing a allocation of resources for achieving the companies goals.

In strategy there are different kind of They are as follows.

1) Corporate level strategy

Corporate level strategy will be done by top level people in the organisation. It is manage by CEO or BOD in the organisation.

In corporate level strategies are dividend into different kind they are.

1) Concentration strategy

A company is concentrate or focus only one market or one product in the organisation. Types of concentration strategies.

a) Market penetration

It is focusing the same kind of product in the same market keeping the low price for product.

b) Market development

In market development they sell same kind of product in a different market.

c) product development

In product development they sell their different kind of product in a same market.

2) Integration strategy

Integration strategy means one company is merge with another company or one company purchase another company.

Types of Integration strategy.

a) Historical integration

In historical strategy one company is merge with ~~same~~ similar product kind of company

b) Vertical integration

In vertical strategy one company is merge or purchase with different company not similarity in product.

3) Diversification strategy

In diversification strategy one company is diversify their product in different using or different product line.

Types of Diversification strategy.

a) Concentric or related

Means in this they produce similar kind of product or related product.

b) Conglomeratic or unrelated

In this strategy they produce different kind of product not similar in product. This is the types of diversification strategy.

4) Internationalism strategy

In internationalism strategy they sell their product in a domestic as well as international market they doing business in the international manner. This is also one of the important types of corporate level strategy.

5) Co-operation strategy

In -co-operation strategy one company is co-operation with another company they will help the company if other company is going under loss. They share the asset

Asset & Liabilities of the company. In this they is no any competition between them it is merge with one one company two another company.

Types of co-operative strategy

①

Horizontal

In Horizontal strategy they merge with similar kind of product or company for ex 1 - Bag company is merge with another Bag company.

Vertical

In vertical strategy they merge with different kind of product or company for ex 1 - Shoe company is merge with watch company.

Concentric

In concentric they produce product both the company is producing similar kind of product

Conglomeratic

In conglomeratic both the company is producing different kind of product.

②. Joint venture.

In joint venture it is an agreement between one company or different kind of company they make the agreement in many years and producing same kind of product



a) Internationalism

1) Stability strategy

In stability strategy they make their company in stable in the market in same or different kind of product.

Types of stability strategies are

i) Pause / Caution with strategies

This is the one kind of stability strategy in this same time they make a pause in their product

ii) Profit strategy

In stability strategy the company wants to make a profit in the business

b) Retrachment strategy

This is the another kind of corporate level strategy. In Retrachment there are different kind of strategy.

1) Business level strategy

In Business level strategy it is maintained by middle level people in the organisation like Managers.

a) Cost leadership

2) Functional level strategy

In functional level the company is working different kind of functions in the working in the business. The different kinds are.

1) Financial

In financial they maintain the financial operation in the business. They has to maintain the record of finance

2) Marketing

In marketing they focus on marketing activities for customer satisfaction.

3) Operational

In operational they going for operation in the business.

4) Personal

This is one of the important types of functional level strategy

3) Michel porters Five Force Model

- 1) Stability of product
- 2) Bargaining power of customers
- 3) Bargaining power of suppliers
- 4) Rivalry among competitors

1) Stability of product :-

In stability of the product the company has take their product in a stable in the market. They want to st produce similar kind of product.

2) Bargaining power of customers :-

The customer is Bargaining low price for a product because of the customer least and want this + is second model for Michel porters Model.

3. Bargaining power of suppliers.

The suppliers is one who give or supply Raw material to the company. The supplier is bargain for high price for the Rawmaterial

i) Rivalry among competitors.

If there is no rivalry among competitors the company is produce high profit. If ^{there is} rivalry, the company is focusing on competitors and they will produce better kind of product in it and given to the market.

KWT'S DIVEKAR COLLEGE OF
COMMERCE & P.G [M.COM]
CENTRE, KARWAR.

ASSIGNMENT-1

1. Tax Planning with reference to merger
and de-merger decision.
2. Explain the treatment on issue of bonus
shares to equity shareholder & to
Preference shareholder.

SUBJECT :- CORPORATE TAX PLANNING

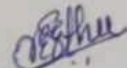
SUBMITTED BY -

SREETHU. R
M.COM III sem
ROLL NO - 25

SUBMITTED TO -

SHUBHAM TALEKAR
M.COM DEPT (LECTURER)

Date : 05/12/2020


Signature

Question 1 :-

Tax Planning with reference to mergers and de-merger decision.

Under Income tax act 1961, section 2(B) of income tax act defines 'amalgamation' as merger of one or more companies with another company or merger of two or more companies to form one company in such a manner that

- 1] All the property of amalgamating company or companies immediately before the amalgamation become the property of the amalgamation company by virtue of amalgamation.
- 2] All the liabilities of amalgamating company and company immediately before amalgamation become the liability of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation.
- 3] Shareholders holds atleast $\frac{3}{4}^{\text{th}}$ in the value of the shares in the amalgamating company, become the shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of amalgamation.

Income tax act defines 'amalgamation' as merger of one or more companies to form one company

Let us take an example of 'x' Ltd and 'y' Ltd, here following situation may emerge.

a) 'x' Ltd merge with 'y' Ltd, Thus 'x' Ltd goes out of existence. Here 'x' Ltd is a amalgamating company and 'y' Ltd is a amalgamating company.

Tax Planning with respect to Demerger

Demerger means the transfer of one or more undertaking to any resulting company by a demerged company in permanent to a scheme of arrangement that fulfill the following conditions:

- All the property & liabilities of the undertaking 'immediately' before 'demerger' becomes the property and liability of the resulting company.
- All the property are transferred to book values that without considering the effect due to revaluation.
- The resulting company issues shares to Shareholders of a demerged company on a proportionate basis.
- Shareholders holding maximum 75% of value of shares already held there in immediately before the demerger try or try a nominee for, the

resulting company or its subsidiary.

The transfer of undertaking is on a going concern.

Tax Planning in case of Amalgamation/merger Exemption from capital gain tax section 47 [vi].

- under section 47 [6] of the Income tax act capital gain arising from the transfer of asset by the company amalgamating companies to the Indian amalgamated company is exempt from tax.

- under section 47 [6a] In case of amalgamation of foreign companies transfer of shares held in Indian company by amalgamating company amalgamated foreign company is exempt from tax.

Tax relief's to the shareholders of an amalga- -mating company.

- Section 72 A of the income tax act 1961 deals with the merger of the sick companies with healthy companies and to take advantage of the carry forward of accumulated losses and undistributed depreciation of the amalgamating company.

- unabsorbed expenditure on scientific research of the amalgamating company will be allowed to carry forward and in the hand of amalgamating company.
- Treatment of capital expenditure of family planning
u/s [36] (I) Such expenditure shall be allowed as deducts to the amalgamated company in the same manner as would have been allowed to the amalgamating company.
- Treatment of bad debt ~~sec 36 (I) (III)~~ such debt turn to be bad, it shall be allowed as deducted to the amalgamated company.

Question 2:-

Explain the treatment on issue of bonus shares to Equity Shareholders & to Preference Share holders.

Issue of bonus shares :- Bonus shares are the fully paid-up shares allotted to existing Equity Shareholders without any consideration being received from them, in cash or in kind. They are issued to capitalise profits of the company. Bonus shares cannot be issued in lieu of dividend.

No company can ~~issue~~ issue bonus shares unless -

- (a) it is authorised by its articles
- (b) It has, on the recommendation of the Board, been authorised in the general meeting of the company.
- (c) the partly paid up shares, if any are made fully paid up.

On issue of bonus shares, reserve used for such an issue are debited and Bonus to Equity Shareholders Account is credited with the amount for which bonus shares are issued. Then, Bonus to Equity Shareholders account is debited & Equity Share Capital Account is credited with the amount of the issue.

• The treatment on issue of bonus shares to Equity Shareholders -

Tax consideration is given below. The table given below highlights the tax consequences.

Situations	Tax treatment in the hands of Co. Issuing Bonus Shares	Tax treatment in the hands of Shareholders.
At time of issue of Bonus Shares	Non-tax liability	Non-tax liability
At the time of sale of bonus shares by Shareholders.	Non-tax liability	Refer the Note 1
At the time of redemption of bonus shares or at the time of liquidation of the Co.	u/s 2(22) (A) or u/s 2(22) (C) it will be treated as dividend distributed to the extent of accumulated profit & consequently the payer Co. will pay dividend tax.	out of the amt received at the time of redemption or liquidation amt treated as "dividend" u/s 2(22) (A) or Sec (C) will be exempt in the hands of Shareholders, but will be sale consideration to compute capital gain.

Note 1: Sec 55 specifies that the cost of acquisition of any additional financial asset as bonus share or security or otherwise which is received without any payment by the assee on the basis of his holding any financial assets shall be taken to be Nil.

The treatment on issue of bonus share to Preference shareholders.

Rarely bonus shares are issued to preference shareholders tax treatment is given below.

Situation	Issued before Jun-1 1997 or during 2002-03		Issued after May 31 1997 but not during 2002-03	
	company	Shareholder	company	Shareholder.
At time of issue of bonus shares.	No tax liability	It will be divided as dividend u/s 2(22)(B)	u/s 2(22)(B) It will be divided as dividend & chargeable to dividend tax	No tax liability
At the time of sale by shareholder	No tax liability	Refer the Note 1	No tax liability	Refer the Note 1
At the time of redemption or liquidation (if the amt is = face value)	No tax liability	No tax liability	No tax liability	No tax liability.

Reference :-

1] Corporate tax planning & Business tax procedures with case studies.

Dr. Vinod K. Singhania

Dr. Monica Singhania

1st Edition.

2] ~~Advanced Accounts~~ Volume II

M. C. Shukla , T. S. Bawa , S. C. Gupta.

S. Chand.