

RS 55019

THREE YEAR B.A/B.Sc/B/Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2022.

FIFTH SEMESTER

B.Com.(Computers)

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING -I

Maximum : 75 marks

Time : Three hours

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

SECTION A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

1. General ledger adjustment account.
2. Sectional balancing system.
3. Minimum rent account.
4. What are the terms used in royalty agreements?
5. Deficiency account.
6. Difference between balance sheet and statement of affairs.
7. Scarifying ratio.
8. Define partnership deed. What are its contents?
9. Difference between realization and revaluation account?
10. Garner Vs Murray case.

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer any ONE question from One Unit.

Each question carries 10 marks.

11. From the following particulars prepare debtors ledger adjustment account and purchase ledger adjustment account in the General ledger for the year ended 31.12.2017.

	Rs.
Purchase ledger (Cr.)	2,00,000
Purchase ledger (Dr.)	22,700
Sales Ledger (Cr.)	2,400
Sales Ledger (Dr.)	4,21,000
Credit Purchases	20,00,000
Cash purchases	2,00,000
Credit sales	18,00,000
Cash Sales	7,00,000
Purchase returns	1,00,000
Sales returns	80,000
Bills receivable received	3,00,000
Bills payables accepted	2,00,000
Bad debts written off	10,000
Provision for bad debts	10,000
Bills receivables dishonoured	40,000
Cash received from debtors	12,00,000
Cash paid creditors	16,00,000
Closing balances:	
Purchase ledger (Dr.)	17,000
Sales Ledger (Cr.)	9,000

Or

12. Gupta traders keep their ledgers on the self balancing system. They provide you the following information for the year ended 31st march 2017.

	Rs.
Debtors balances on 1 st April 2016.	1,37,250
Credit sales	68,100
Returns inward	1,200
Returns outwards	1,800
Cash received from customers	76,800
Discount received	2,010
Acceptance received	25,500
Bills receivable dishonoured	3,600
Bad debts written off	7,500

You are required to prepare General Ledger Adjustment Account in sales ledger of Gupta traders.

3. Agm gundala limited took a lease of some land from Rangaiah on 1.1.2003 the term being a royalty of Rs. 4 per ton of coal extracted subject to a minimum rent of Rs. 40,000 p.a. short workings are to be recouped over the first 4 years of the lease. From the following particulars show ledger accounts in the books of the company.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sales	4,400	7,200	9,000	11,600	13,800
Closing stock	600	800	900	1,200	1,400

Or

4. A owned certain patent rights he granted a license to be to use such rights on royalty basis. The following are the relevant particulars.

Year	1	2	3	4	5
M.Rent	1,750	2,000	2,250	2,500	2,500
Royalty	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,750	2,600

The deficiency of any year is to be set off against excess payable with in the next 2 years. Show ledger accounts in the books of B.

15. Calculate the amount of preferential and unsecured creditors from the following figures pertaining to an insolvent debtors according to presidency towns insolvency Act and Provincial Insolvency Act.

	Rs.
Sales tax	25,000
Income Tax	15,000
Municipal Tax	5,000
4 months rent due to landlord	20,000
Wages of 2 servants for 4 months	800
Wages of 5 labourers for 3 months	3,000
Salary of the Manager	5,000
Salary of 2 clerks for 4 months	2,400

Or

16. Roshan Lal finds himself insolvent on 31st December 2016. His position was as follows.

	Rs.
Sundry debtors:	
Goods – Rs. 5,000; Doubtful – Rs. 30,000 (estimated to produce Rs. 25,000);	5,000
Bad – Rs. 15,000	
1,000 shares in A. limited (estimated to produce Rs. 15,000)	25,000
Shares in B Limited (estimated to produce Rs. 75,000)	91,500
Loss through betting	2,000
Creditors on open account	85,600
Creditors holding a second charge on the shares of B limited to the Extent: of Rs. 25,000	30,000
Creditors holding a first charge on the shares of B limited	40,000
Bills Payables	4,000
Creditors for rent, rates, taxes, etc (of which Rs. 4,600 are preferential)	5,000
Furniture and fixtures (estimated to produce Rs. 3,000)	15,000
Cash in hand and at Bank	550
Stock in trade (estimated to realize Rs. 30,450)	35,950
Bills Receivable (estimated to realize Rs. 7,000)	9,000

Roshan Lal started with a capital of Rs. 70,000 on 1st January 2013 and they business resulted in a profit of Rs. 8,900 and Rs. 10,000 for the first two years respectively and in a loss of Rs. 5000 for the third year, after allowing Rs. 3,500 as interest on capital each year. Withdrawals for the whole period amounted to Rs. 30,000.

Prepare a statement of affairs and the deficiency account.

17. The balance sheet of Archana and Divya on 31.12.2017 is set out below. They share profits and losses in the ratio 3:1

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Archana capital	40,000	Land and buildings	30,000
Divya capital	30,000	Furniture	2,000
General Reserve	20,000	Stock	8,000
Creditors	20,000	Debtors	60,000
		Cash	4,000
		Profit and loss A/C	6,000
	<u>1,10,000</u>		<u>1,10,000</u>

They agreed to admit Soudamani into the firm, subjects to the following terms and conditions.

- She will be entitled to one-fourth share of the profits.
- She will bring in Rs. 21,000 of which Rs. 10,000 will be treated as her share of goodwill to be retained in the business.
- Depreciation is to be provided on furniture @15%
- Stock to be revalued at Rs. 6,500

(e) 50% of the general reserve is to remain as a provision for bad and doubtful debts.

Show necessary ledger accounts and construct the balance sheet of the new firm.

Or

18. The balance sheet of A and B as on 31st December 1994 is given below They share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1.

Balance sheet			
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
A's Capital	4,00,000	Freehold property	2,00,000
B's Capital	3,00,000	Furniture	60,000
General Reserve	2,40,000	Stock	1,20,000
Creditors	1,60,000	Debtors	6,00,000
		Cash	1,20,000
	<u>11,00,000</u>		<u>11,00,000</u>

They agreed to admit C into the firm subject to the following terms and conditions:

- C will bring in Rs.1,20,000 as capital and Rs. 90,000 as premium for goodwill for 1/4th share
- Depreciation on furniture at 5%
- Stock is to be revalued at 1,05,000

Prepare ledger account losses and balance sheet of the new firm.

19. A, B and C sharing profits and losses equality had been trading for many years. C decided to retire on 31st December 2016 on which date balance sheet of the firm was as follows:

Balance sheet			
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
A's Capital	1,00,000	Cash	30,000
B's Capital	80,000	Debtors	60,000
C's Capital	60,000	Stock	50,000
Creditors	80,000	Plant and machinery	1,00,000
		Land and buildings	80,000
	<u>3,20,000</u>		<u>3,20,000</u>

The value of the goodwill was agreed as Rs. 81,000. The land and building had increased in value, the value being agreed at Rs. 1,10,000. Plant and machinery was revalued at Rs. 88,000 and it was also agreed to provide 5% in respect of Debtors.

Prepare memorandum revaluation account, Capital accounts and Balance sheet.

Or

20. A, B and C are partners. They are sharing profits 5:4:1 ratio. On 31.12.2015 balance sheet given below.

Balance sheet			
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
A's Capital	20,000	Cash at bank	6,000
B's Capital	15,000	Debtors	20,000
C's Capital	10,000	Closing Stock	10,000
Bills payables	25,000	Plant and machinery	20,000
		Goodwill	14,000
	<u>70,000</u>		<u>70,000</u>

On 31.12.2015 Mr.A is died. Partnership conditions are given below:

- Interest charged on capital @5%, and Interest on Drawings @5%.
- Good will should take double profit in last 4 years average. 2008- Rs. 15,000; 2009 Rs. 40,000; 2010- Rs 15,000 (loss); 2011 - Rs, 20,000
- The last three years should pay his share of the profit until the date of A death in the average profits.
- Until A death. He spendd Rs. 3,000 personally.
- Immediately after death of A. The remaining partners should pay Rs.1,125 and the remaining balance is to be paid Rs. 10,000 every year plus 5% interest. Prepare necessary ledger account.

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THREE YEAR B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2022.

FIFTH SEMESTER

B.Com (Computer Applications)

COST ACCOUNTING

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Explain cost Accounting and its objectives.
2. Functions and advantages of cost Accounting.
3. What are the various elements of cost?
4. About 50 items are required every day for a machine. A fixed cost of Rs.50 per order is incurred for placing an order. The inventory carrying cost per item amounts to Rs.0.02 per day. The lead period is 32 days. Compute (a) Economic order quantity (b) Re – order Level.
5. Methods of wage payment.
6. Advantages and Disadvantages of Halsey premium plan.
7. What are the different methods and techniques of costing.
8. Contract costing vs Job costing.
9. Uses of Break – even analysis.
10. Explain margin of safety.

PART B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

11. Prepare a cost sheet from the following:

	Rs
Materials on 1.1.2009	10,000
Finished goods on 1.1.2009	25,500
Raw materials purchased	2,90,000
Productive wages	1,95,000
Sales	6,06,000
Materials on 31.12.2009	12,500
Works overheads	43,000
Office and general charges	36,000
Finished goods on 31.12.2009	24,000

You are required to show:

- (a) Value of the Raw materials consumed.
- (b) Prime cost
- (c) Factory cost
- (d) Cost of production
- (e) Percentage of works overhead on wages
- (f) Percentage of general overheads on factory cost

Or

12. Prepare cost sheet from the following information relating to article – A.

	Rs
Stock on 1st January 2016 :	
Raw Materials	4,000
Finished Goods-400 units	3,000
Purchase of Raw materials	24,000
Direct wages	20,000
Works overheads	8,400
Work-in-progress	
on 1st January, 2016	960
on 31st December, 2016	3,200
Office and administrative overheads	1,600
Stock on 31st December, 2016 :	
Raw materials	4,400
Finished goods – 800 units	
Sale of finished products	60,000

selling expenses were calculated at 20 paise per unit. Total production during 2016 was 6,400 units.

13. Following transactions occur in the purchase and issue of metrical.

- Jan 19 purchased 100 at Rs. 5.00 each
- Feb 4 Purchased 25 at Rs. 5.25 each
- Feb 12 Purchased 50 at Rs. 5.50 each
- Feb 14 Issued 80
- Feb 16 Purchased 50 at Rs. 5.50 each
- Feb 20 Issued 80
- Feb 27 Purchased 50 at Rs. 5.75 each

Complete the stock Account showing the balance on March 31, the end of the accounting year. State clearly your method of pricing the issues, you are required to prepare LIFO method.

Or

X Ltd has purchased and issued the material in the following order.

Jan 1	purchased	300 units @ Rs. 3/- per unit.
4	purchased	600 units @ Rs. 4/- per unit.
6	Issue	500 units
10	purchased	700 units @ Rs. 4/- per unit
15	Issue	800 units
20	purchased	300 units @ Rs. 5/- per unit
23	Issue	100 units

Ascertain the quantity of closing stock as on 31st January and state what will be its value (in each case) if issues are made under the following methods:

- (a) Simple Average price
- (b) Weighted Average price

15. A worker takes 9 hours per day in complete a work on time basis. He completes this work in 6 hours, if he is remunerated on piece - rate basis. Piece - rate is 0.75 p.s. per hour. A product requires materials costing Rs.4 overheads are taken at 150% on direct wages calculate the factory cost under

- (a) Piece Rate System
- (b) Halsey plan and
- (c) Rowan plan

Or

16. Calculate the earnings of workers A, B and C under straight piece rate system and Merrick's multiple piece rate system from the following particulars:

Normal rate per hour - Rs 1.80; standard time per unit-1 minute.

Output per day is as follows - worker A; 384 units.

Worker B:450 units; worker C;552 units.

Working hours per day are 8.

17. Printwell Ltd took up two jobs during the 1st week of April, 2017. following details are available:

	Job 101	Job 102
Materials supplied	2,000	1,400
Wages paid	1,000	600
Material transfer from 101 to 102	100	100
Material returned to stores	-	50

Find the cost of each job.

Or

18. From the following particulars relating to a contract, prepare. (a) Contract account
(b) Contractee's account and also show relevant entries in the balance sheet.

Materials sent to site	85,349
Labour engaged on site	74,375
plant installed at cost	15,000

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Direct expenditure	4,126
Establishment charges	3,167
Materials returned to stores	549
Work certified	1,95,000
Cost of work not certified	4500
Materials on hand on 31st December	1,883
Wages accrued due on 31st December	2,400
Direct expenditure accrued due on 31st December	240
Value of plant on 31st December	11,000
Contract price agreed	2,50,000
Cast received from contractee	1,80,000

19. From the following data you are required to calculate

- P/V Ratio
- Break even sales with the help of P/V Ratio
- Sales required to earn a profit on Rs. 4,50,000

	Rs.
Fixed expenses	90,000
variable cost per unit	
Direct material	5
Direct labour	2
Direct overheads	100% of direct labour
Selling price per unit	12

Or

20. From the following details calculate.

- P/V Ratio
- BEP point
- Margin of safety
- Effect of 10% increase in SP on BEP
- Effect of 10% decrease in SP on BEP

	Rs.
Sales	60,000
Variable cost	30,000
Fixed cost	15,000

THREE YEAR B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2022.

FIFTH SEMESTER

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX FUNDAMENTALS - I

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. GST Council.
2. Need for Tax Reforms.
3. Dual GST.
4. UT GST Act.
5. Subsumed taxes.
6. Taxation of Services.
7. IGST.
8. Inter-State Goods and Services Tax.
9. Input Tax Credit.
10. Matching of Input Tax Credit.

PART B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer FIVE of the following questions.

11. Write a note on justification for introduction of GST in India.

Or

12. List out exempted goods from GST.
13. Explain the three prime models of GST in India.

Or

14. Define Central GST and State GST and write the advantages of Dual GST.

15. What are the taxes and duties which come outside the purview of GST?

Or

16. List out exempted services from GST.

17. Explain the major advantages of IGST model.

Or

18. Compute the transaction value of goods from the following information and GST payable by a dealer registered in Andhra Pradesh.

Selling price [including IGST of Rs.5,000]

Rs. 50,000

Following transactions are not included in the above price

(a) Freight charges paid by supplier charged separately

Rs. 1,000

(b) Normal secondary packing cost

Rs. 1,500

(c) Cost of durable on returnable packing

Rs. 1,500

(d) Insurance on freight paid by the supplier charged separately

Rs. 500

(e) Trade discount [normal practice]

Rs. 1,000

(f) Rate of GST

18%

19. Explain the provisions relating to Value of Taxable Supply as per Central Goods and Services Tax [CGST] Act, 2017.

Or

20. M/s Rahul Limited of Bangalore supplies steels worth Rs.5,00,000 to M/s Koushik Limited Pudicherry. Tax rate is assumed at 12%. Compute the tax liability.

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THREE YEAR B.Com. (Computer Applications) (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
FEBRUARY 2022.

FIFTH SEMESTER

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

SECTION A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

ఏవేని ఐదు ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు వ్రాయుము.

ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు 5 మార్కులు.

1. What is Global Warming?
గ్లోబల్ వార్మింగ్ అనగానేమి?
2. What is Environmental Pollution?
పర్యావరణ కాలుష్యం అనగానేమి?
3. What is soil and explain the soil importance in agriculture?
నేలలు (మృత్తికలు) అనగానేమి? వ్యవసాయంలో మృత్తికలు ప్రాధాన్యత ఏమి?
4. What is agricultural development?
వ్యవసాయ అభివృద్ధిని వివరించండి.
5. What is Forest Rights Act, 2006?
2006 ఆటవీ హక్కుల చట్టాన్ని వివరించండి.
6. What is Temperate Deciduous forest?
ఆర్డ-ఆకురాల్చు అడవులు అనగానేమి?
7. What are the Renewable Minerals?
పునరావృతం అయ్యే శక్తి వనరుల గురించి వివరించండి.
8. What is Mineral?
ఖనిజాలు అనగానేమి?
9. What is Perennial Rivers?
హిమాలయ నదులు అనగానేమి?
10. What is the Interlinking of Rivers?
నదుల అనుసంధానం (రివర్స్ ఇంటర్లింకింగ్) గురించి క్లుప్తంగా రాయండి.

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

అన్ని ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు వ్రాయుము.

ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు 10 మార్కులు.

11. Write a note on Internal structure of Earth.

భూమి అంతర్గత నిర్మాణాన్ని గురించి వివరించండి.

Or

12. What measures do you take to protect the mother Earth?

భూమిని కాపాడటానికి నీవు ఎలాంటి చర్యలు తీసుకుంటావు?

13. Explain the classification of soils in India.

భారతదేశంలో వివిధ రకాల నేలల గురించి వివరించండి.

Or

14. Explain the problems of Agriculture in India.

భారతదేశ వ్యవసాయ రంగం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలపై ఒక వ్యాసం రాయండి.

15. Define Forest. Write a note on different types of forests of India.

అడవిని నిర్వచించి భారతదేశంలోని వివిధ రకాల అడవులను గురించి వివరించండి.

Or

16. What are the salient features of Forest Conservation Act, 1980?

1980 అడవుల సంరక్షణ చట్టం ముఖ్య లక్షణాలను గురించి వివరించండి.

17. Define Minerals. Explain the differences between metallic and non-metallic minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

ఖనిజాలను నిర్వచించి, లోహ మరియు లోహితర ఖనిజాలు, ఫెర్రస్ మరియు నాన్-ఫెర్రస్ ఖనిజాల గురించి వివరించండి.

Or

18. Write a note on the uses of minerals in India.

భారతదేశంలోని వివిధ ఖనిజాలు వాటి ఉపయోగాల గురించి వివరించండి.

19. Explain the differences between Himalayan and Peninsular river system.

హిమాలయ ఆధారిత మరియు ద్వీపకల్ప నదుల మధ్య తేడాలను వివరించండి.

Or

20. Write a note on various sources of water.

నీటివనరుల గూర్చి వివరించండి.

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THREE YEAR B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2022.

FIFTH SEMESTER

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX FUNDAMENTALS - I

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

PART A — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. GST Council.
2. Need for Tax Reforms.
3. Dual GST.
4. UT GST Act.
5. Subsumed taxes.
6. Taxation of Services.
7. IGST.
8. Inter-State Goods and Services Tax.
9. Input Tax Credit.
10. Matching of Input Tax Credit.

PART B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer FIVE of the following questions.

11. Write a note on justification for introduction of GST in India.

Or

12. List out exempted goods from GST.

13. Explain the three prime models of GST in India.

Or

14. Define Central GST and State GST and write the advantages of Dual GST.

15. What are the taxes and duties which come outside the purview of GST?

Or

16. List out exempted services from GST.

17. Explain the major advantages of IGST model.

Or

18. Compute the transaction value of goods from the following information and GST payable by a dealer registered in Andhra Pradesh.

Selling price [including IGST of Rs.5,000]

Rs. 50,000

Following transactions are not included in the above price

(a) Freight charges paid by supplier charged separately

Rs. 1,000

(b) Normal secondary packing cost

Rs. 1,500

(c) Cost of durable on returnable packing

Rs. 1,500

(d) Insurance on freight paid by the supplier charged separately

Rs. 500

(e) Trade discount [normal practice]

Rs. 1,000

(f) Rate of GST

18%

19. Explain the provisions relating to Value of Taxable Supply as per Central Goods and Services Tax [CGST] Act, 2017.

Or

20. M/s Rahul Limited of Bangalore supplies steels worth Rs.5,00,000 to M/s Koushik Limited, Pudicherry. Tax rate is assumed at 12%. Compute the tax liability.