

RS 55014

THREE YEAR B.Com. (Comp.) (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2019.

FIFTH SEMESTER

COST ACCOUNTING

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.

What are the limitations of Financial Accounting?

Explain the various elements of cost.

Explain cost classification.

Describe about direct material cost and indirect material cost.

Explain about Wage Payment methods.

What is Idle time? What are the causes for Idle time?

What are the advantages of Job Costing?

Explain differences between Job Costing and Contract Costing.

Explain the (a) BEP (b) P/V Ratio.

What is meant by marginal costing?

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

Prepare cost and profit and loss statement from the below data.

Opening stock material 1,00,000 ;

Closing stock of material 1,23,500 ;

Opening stock of working in progress 31,000 ;

Opening stock work in progress 34,500 ;

Closing stock of finished goods 42,000 ;

Opening stock of finished goods 71,500 ;

Purchase of material 88,000 ;

Wages 70,000 ;

Works expenses 39,500 ;

Office expenses 13,000 ;

Selling expenses 15,000 ;

Sales 2,84,000.

Or

12. Two types of TV's produced in factory named P & Q. From the following information calculate the total cost and profit with the help of cost sheet. There is no opening and closing balances of stock.

Particulars	P (Rs.)	Q (Rs.)
Materials	27,300	1,08,680
Wages	15,600	62,920

Works overheads 80% on wages, office overheads 15% on works cost, sales price of P & Q TV's is 1,000/- each. Sales were 78 of P TV's and 286 of Q TV's.

13. Prepare Stores ledger under FIFO and LIFO methods from the following data.

Date	Particulars	Units	Unit Price (Rs.)
2-1-2018	Purchase	210	2.50
10-1-2018	Purchase	320	2.40
14-1-2018	Issue of materials	250	—
17-1-2018	Purchase	220	3.20
22-1-2018	Issue of materials	210	—
25-1-2018	Purchase	220	3.00

Or

14. Prepare Stores ledger from the following using weighted average method of pricing material issues.

2017, March 1 : Opening stock 200 units costing Rs.2,000

Date	Receipts	Date	Issues
2017, March 3	300 units @ Rs.12	2017, March 2	100 units
5	100 units @ Rs.16	4	200 units
8	200 units @ Rs.13	7	200 units
		9	100 units

It was found that there was a shortage of 10 units on 6th March, 2017.

15. From the given data calculate the wages of a worker under Halsey and Rowan plans.

Standard time	: 60 hours.
Actual time taken	: 48 hours.
Hourly Rate	: Rs.50
Dearness Allowance	: Rs.20 per hour.

Or

5. Calculate the earnings of workers M and N under Taylor's differential piece rate system and straight piece rate system from the following particulars.

Normal rate per hour = Rs.1.80

Standard time per unit = 20 seconds.

Differentials to be applied :

80% of piece rate below standard.

120% of pece rate at or above standard.

Worker M produces 1300 units per day and worker N produces 1500 units per day.

The costing records of an engineering company for Job No.117 reveal the following information.

Materials Rs.6,015

Wages : Department X : 100 hours @ 4.50 per hour

Department Y : 65 hours @ 3.00 per hour

Department Z : 35 hours @ 7.50 per hour

Overhead expenses for these three departments were estimated as follows :

Fixed overheads : Department X : Rs.10,000 for 2,500 labour hours

Department Y : Rs. 6,000 for 2,000 labour hours

Department Z : Rs. 4,000 for 500 labour hours

Fixed overheads - Estimated at Rs.40,000 for 10,000 normal working hours.

You are required to calculate the cost of Job. No.117 and calculate the price to give a profit of 20% on selling price.

Or

Prepare Contract Account from the following data :

Particulars	Rs.
Materials purchased	3,60,000
Materials issued from stores	1,45,000
Labour	1,35,000
Plant installed at site	1,80,000
Direct expenses	90,000
Materials on hand at the end	31,500
Establishment expenses	22,500
Outstanding wages	27,000
Work uncertified	95,400
Cash received (80% of work certified)	9,00,000
Contract price	22,50,000
Depreciation on plant 25%	

19. The sales turnover and profit during two periods were as follows :

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sales (Rs.)</u>	<u>Profits (Rs.)</u>
I	20,00,000	2,00,000
II	30,00,000	4,00,000

Calculate (a) P/V Ratio. (b) Sales required to earn profit of Rs.5,00,000. (c) Profit when sales are Rs.10,00,000.

Or

20. The cost particulars in Sai Ram Agencies for 2 year period is as follows :

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
Sales (in units)	7,000	9,000
Selling price (in Rs.)	100 each	100 each
Net profit / loss	Loss Rs.10,000	Profit Rs.10,000

Calculate :

- Profit volume ratio.
- Fixed expenses.
- Break even point and
- No. of units to be sold to earn a profit of Rs.40,000.

RS 55015

THREE YEAR B.Com.(Comp.) (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2019.

FIFTH SEMESTER
ADVANCED ACCOUNTING
(2015-2016 Admitted Batch)

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.

1. Advantages of self balancing system.
2. Sales and Purchase ledger adjustment accounts.
3. Minimum Rent Account.
4. Royalties Account.
5. Dependent Branch Features.
6. From the following information, prepare memorandum branch cash account.

	Rs.		Rs.
Sales (Cash)	1,10,800	Furniture purchased by branch manager	7,200
Cash remitted to H.O.	1,15,000	Branch petty expenses (Paid by branch)	1,120
Cash received from debtors	16,600		

7. Reasons for Reconstruction.
8. Capital Reduction Account.
9. Liquidation process.
10. Liquidators final statement of account.

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

11. From the following information, prepare debtors ledger adjustment account in general ledger.

	Rs.
Opening credit balance of sundry debtors	2,000
Opening balance of sundry debtors	20,000
Cash and cheques received	80,000
Credit sales	1,00,000
Discount allowed	3,000
Returns inwards	2,000
Bad debts	1,500
Bills receivables received	10,000
Bills receivable discounted	4,000
Provision for bad debts	1,000
Bad debts recovered	500
Closing credit balance in sundry debtors	3,000

Rs. 500 is to be transferred from debtors ledger to creditors ledger. Similarly Rs. 600 is to be transferred from creditors ledger to debtors ledger.

Or

12. Prepare total debtors account and total creditors account for the year ended December 31, 2018 from the following figures :

	Rs.
Debtors on January 1, 2018	36,400
Creditors on January 1, 2018	26,900
Sales (including cash sales Rs. 18,500)	3,01,600
Sales returns	2,100
Purchases	2,19,000
Purchase returns	5,000
Cash received from debtors (including Rs. 2,000 against a debt previously written off)	2,49,500
Discount allowed to debtors	4,050
B/R received from debtors	12,000
Bad debts	2,500
Cash paid to creditors	1,44,600
Transfer from bought ledger to sales ledger	3,200

	Rs.
Discount received from creditors	8,500
Bills receivable endorsed to creditors	25,000
Bills payable given to creditors	48,000
Endorsed bill dishonoured	5,000
Credit balance in sales ledger Dec. 31, 2018	2,100
Debit balance in bought ledger, Dec. 31, 2018	1,600

13. The Bengal Coal Company are losses of a mine on a royalty of 50 paise per tonne of coal raised with a dead rent of Rs. 40,000 per annum and power to recoup short working during the first five years of the lease. The output for the first five years was as follows :

First year	10,000 tonnes	Second Year	48,000 tonnes
Third year	80,000 tonnes	Fourth year	1,20,000 tonnes
Fifth year	1,50,000 tonnes		

Pass journal entries and prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of Bengal Coal Company.

Or

14. S.P. Mining Company leased a coal mine from Rajesh at a royalty of Rs. 15 per tonn with a minimum rent of Rs. 50,000 p.a. The short working, if any one to be recovered from surplus royalties of next 3 years only. The results of workings were as follows :

Years :	2015	2016	2017	2018
Actual royalties :	Nil	17,500	45,000	55,500

Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of the company.

15. From the following information, prepare branch account in the books of Head Office for the year ending 31.12.2018. Goods are invoiced by Head Office at 20% above cost.

	Rs.		Rs.
Stock on 1.1.2018	1,50,000	Cash sales	3,75,000
Stock on 31.12.2018	2,25,000	Cash collected from debtors	4,00,000
Debtors on 1.1.2018	1,00,000	Expenses paid by H.O.	22,500
Debtors on 31.12.2018	1,50,000	Goods returned to H.O.	15,000
Petty cash on 1.1.2018	250	Sale of gunny bags	500
Petty cash on 31.12.2018	125		
Goods invoiced to branch	7,50,000		

Or

16. M. Ltd. of Delhi has a branch in Chennai. The goods are invoiced to the branch at selling price which is cost plus 25%. The following particulars make out the branch account, to show the profit or loss of the branch.

Stock on 1st Jan. 2018 (Invoice price) – Rs. 62,500.

Debtors on 1.1.2018 – Rs. 60,000.

Goods invoiced to branch during the year (Invoice price) – Rs. 2,00,000.

Liabilities	Rs.
Sales at Branch	
Cash	80,000
Cash received from debtors	1,47,500
Goods returned to Head Office	12,000
Cheques received from Head Office :	
Wages and Salaries	55,000
Rent and Rates	15,000
Other expenses	2,550
Stock on 31.12.2018	75,000
Debtors on 31.12.2018	1,12,500
Other expenses to be paid	550

17. Give journal entries for the following transactions in connection with internal reconstruction:
- 10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid reduced to shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid.
 - 1,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each converted into 6% debentures of Rs. 80 each.
 - 5,000 8% Preference shares of Rs. 20 each fully paid reduced to 5,000, 8% preference shares of Rs. 15 each fully paid.

Or

18. The following is the balance sheet of X Ltd. as on 31.12.2018.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,000	Goodwill	80,000
Sundry creditors	1,00,000	Plant and Machinery	1,50,000
		Furniture	35,000
		Current assets	2,00,000
		Profit and Loss a/c	1,35,000
	<u>6,00,000</u>		<u>6,00,000</u>

The following scheme of reconstruction was passed and sanctioned 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each are to be reduced to an equal number of shares of Rs. 50 each.

Goodwill and debit balance of profit & loss a/c are to be written off.

Plant is to be reduced by Rs. 25,000 and Furniture is to be reduced by Rs. 10,000.

Give journal entries and prepare pre-constructed balance sheet.

19. Anu Ltd. went into liquidation on 31.3.2018, when the state of affairs was as follows :

Unsecured creditors were Rs. 8,00,000 (including Rs. 1,00,000 preferential claims).

Secured creditors secured by plant and machinery stood at Rs. 4,00,000.

Cash in hand was Rs. 20,000.

The liquidator realised plant and machinery for Rs. 3,00,000 and other assets realised Rs. 2,00,000.

The liquidation expenses came to Rs. 20,000 and liquidators remuneration was fixed at 4% of amount realized (including cash balance) and 2% of the amount distributed to unsecured creditors (including preferential creditors).

Prepare liquidators final statement of account.

Or

20. The Balance Sheet of XYZ Ltd. as on 31.3.2018 was as follows :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share : 8,000 preference shares of Rs. 10 each	80,000	Land and Building	25,000
12,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,20,000	Other fixed assets	2,00,000
Bank loan	4,00,000	Stock	5,25,000
8% Debentures	1,00,000	Debtors	1,00,000
Interest outstanding on debentures	8,000	Profit & Loss a/c	58,000
Creditors	2,00,000		
	<u>9,08,000</u>		<u>9,08,000</u>

The company went into liquidation on the date. Prepare liquidators statement of account after taking into account the following :

- Liquidator expenses and liquidators remuneration amounted to Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.
- Bank loan was secured by pledge of stock.
- Debentures and interest thereon are secured by a floating charge on all assets.
- Fixed assets were realized at book values and current assets at 80% of book values.

RS 55016

THREE YEAR B.Com. (Comp.) (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2019.

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.

What is Global Warming?

Write about Environmental Pollution.

Describe about Agricultural Development.

What is meant by Food Crops?

Explain about Forest Right Act, 2006.

What is meant by Forestry?

What are the Renewable Minerals?

Briefly explain the uses of minerals in India.

Discuss about water resources.

What are the Interlinking of Rivers?

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

Discuss various levels of internal structure of the Earth.

Or

Explain about Air Pollution.

Discuss about major crops in India.

Or

Explain the importance of agriculture.

Explain the various types of forests.

Or

Discuss need for protection of Forestry.

17. Explain in detail about Coal Mines in India.

Or

18. Describe about Barities and its sources.

19. Explain in detail about Water Resources in India.

Or

20. Explain the experience of various rivers in Andhra Pradesh.

RS 55017

THREE YEAR B.Com.(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2019.

FIFTH SEMESTER

Computer Applications

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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.

Define Database and Database management System.

Write a brief note on objectives of DBMS.

Explain any five Advantages of DBMS.

Explain any two data models.

What is associative entity? Explain with an example.

Explain generalization with an example.

Explain different data types present in SQL.

Explain aggregate functions with examples.

Explain the structure of PL/SQL with an example.

Write a brief note on Functions in PL/SQL.

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

Explain the evolution of database systems.

Or

Write a detailed note on classification of Database management System.

What is file-based system? Explain the drawbacks of File-Based System.

Or

(a) Write a note on Components of Database system.

(b) Write about DBMS Vendors.

15. What is degree of relationship? Explain different types of relationship degrees with examples.

Or

16. Write a detailed note on CODD's rule.

17. Explain DDL and DML commands with examples.

Or

18. What is a constraint? Explain different types of constraints.

19. What is cursor? Explain explicit cursor management.

Or

20. Write a detailed note on Exceptional Handling.

RS 55019

THREE YEAR B.Com (Comp) (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2019.

FIFTH SEMESTER

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING – I

(w.e.f 2016-17 Admitted batch)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

SECTION A – (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions

Each questions carries 5 marks

What is self balancing system?

What are the advantages of self balancing system?

Distinguish between Rent and Royalty.

Briefly explain: (a) Short working (b) Short working Recouped.

What is Deficiency account?

Explain the differences between statement of affairs and Balance sheet.

Nature of Partnership Business.

Explain Partnership Deed.

X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in proportion of 2:1. They admit a new partner Z whom they give 1/6 share in profit. Calculate the partners new profit sharing ratio.

X and Y were in Partnership and agreed to dissolve. The Assets Realised Rs. 1,50,000/-. The liabilities were as follows.

Creditors – 90,000/-

Loan from 'X' – 40,000/-

Capital of 'X' – 20,000/-

Capital of 'Y' – 30,000/-

They share profit and losses in the ratio of 3:1 prepare realization accounts.

SECTION B – (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Each questions carries 10 marks

11. From the following particulars draw up a General Ledger adjustment account in the Debit Ledger.

Opening Balance	1,220
Credit Sales	3,720
Cash Received from Debtors	2,005
Sales returns	317
Discount Allowed	130
Bad debts	371
Allowances	42
Bills Receivable received	130
Bills Receivable dishonoured	50

Or

12. From the following information prepare General Ledger adjustment account in credit ledger.

Opening Balance of Creditors	28,010
Credit Purchases	27,600
Payment to creditors	26,500
Discount allowed by creditors	1,450
Returns outwards	2,240
Bills payable accepted	5300
Allowances	400
Bills Payable Dishonoured	500

13. A company leased a colliery from the Swamy Coal Ltd. on 1.1.2012 at a minimum Rent of Rs. 42,000. Merging into a royalty of Rs. 1 per ton with power to recoup short working over the first 3 years of the lease. The output of the colliery for the first 4 years was 20,000 tons, 34,000 tons, 50,000 tons and 40,000 tons respectively. Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of lease.

Or

Milton Co. Ltd took licence from a patent holder of flask for production and sale time after at a royalty of Rs. 5/- per piece sold subject to a minimum Rent of Rs. 60,000 p.a. short working are recoupable in 3 years of agreement production and closing stock for the first 4 years were as under.

Production (Units)	8000	11000	14000	6000
Closing stock (Units)	2000	1600	3000	4000

Show the accounts as would appear in the books of Milton Co. Ltd.

Divya became insolvent on 31-12-2015. on that day his financial position is as follows.

Cash	460	Unsecured Creditors	24,000
Stock	2,000	Secured Creditors	5,000
Debtors (Good)	14,000	Value of the security held by the secured creditors	7,000
Debtors (Doubtful)	3,600	Preferential Creditors	380
Furniture	1,128	Loan from Husband	2000
Investment	1,000		

Cash realized on stock 1332, on furniture – 564, on Investment – 1,000. and on doubtful debts – 1200. Divya started business on 1.1.2013 with capital of Rs. 12,700. She got profit of Rs. 11,108, during first two years and loss in the year of Rs. 5,000. During these 3 years her drawings were Rs. 18,000. Prepare statement of affairs and Deficiency account.

Or

The Assets of a merchant on 30th June 2005 as shown by his books were 56,000 and his liabilities – 44,000. He filed was petition in the insolvency court and estimated his deficiency to be Rs. 30,000 After making the above estimate he found that the following items were not passed through his account book.

Interest at 6% on his capital from January 2005. A contingent liability Rs. 2,500 on Bills discounted by him for Rs. 10,000. Amount due to wages – 300, salaries – 700, Rent – 300, and Rates and taxes – 200. Prepare his statement of affairs and deficiency account.

17. The following was the balance sheet of A and B who were sharing profits $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ on 31-12-2016.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	65,900	Cash at Bank	1,200
Capitals:		Deposits	9,700
A	30,000	Stock	20,000
B	20,000	Plant & Machinery	35,000
		Building	50,000
	<u>1,15,900</u>		<u>1,15,900</u>

They agreed to admit to 'C' into partnership on the following terms:

- 'C' was to be given $\frac{1}{3}$ share in profit and was to bring Rs. 15,000/- his
- That the value of stock and plant & machinery were to be reduced by 10%.
- That a provision of 5% was to be created for doubtful debts.
- That the building account was to be appreciated by Rs. 9,500/-.
- Investment worth of Rs. 400 (not mentioned in the Balance Sheet) were taken in account.

Prepare memorandum Revaluation account, capital account and Balance sheet of the new constituted.

Or

18. Anil and Balu are partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 3:1. Their Balance Sheet on 31-03-2017 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	35,500	Bank	22,500
General Reserve	6000	Bills Recievable	3,000
Anil Capital	30,000	Debtors	16,000
Balu Capital	16,000	Stock	15,000
		Furniture	6,000
		Machinery	
	<u>87,500</u>		<u>25,000</u>
			<u>87,500</u>

On 1-4-2017 they admit Gopal on the following terms:

- Gopal pays Rs. 10,000/- as his capital for $\frac{1}{5}$ share in profits.
- Gopal brings Rs. 4,000/- in cash as his share of goodwill.
- The Stock and Furniture be reduced by 10% and provision of 5% be made for doubtful debts.
- The value of machinery be appreciated by 20% prepare Revolution account, partners accounts, and Balance sheet of the new firm.

9. A, B, and C are partners in a business, sharing profit and losses in ratio of 3:2:1, Their balance sheet on 30th June 2016 was as follows.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	1,600	Cash	600
Reserve Fund	6,000	Bank	1,000
Capital's		Debtors	9,000
A	10,000	Stock	7,000
B	10,000	Machinery	6,000
C	10,000	Buildings	14,000
	<u>37,600</u>		<u>37,600</u>

On the date 'C' retires from business. It is agreed to adjust the values of assets as follows.

- To make a provision of 5% on debtors for doubtful debts.
- To depreciate stock by 5% and machinery by 10%.
- Building be revalued at Rs. 15,100/-

Show the revaluation account and the partners capital account and prepare the balance sheet of continuing partners as on July 1st 2016.

Or

X, Y and Z sharing profit and losses in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively decided to dissolve the firm from 1-1-2016. When their balance sheet was as follows.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	40,000	Buildings	57,000
Bills Payable	7,000	Stock	50,000
X's Loan	10,000	Debtors	50,000
X's capital	90,000	Bank	3,000
Y's Capital	10,000	Y's Current A/c	2,000
Z's Capital	10,000	Z's Current A/c	5,000
X's Current A/c	1,500	Profit & Loss A/c	1,500
	<u>1,68,500</u>		<u>1,68,500</u>

Buildings were sold for Rs. 40,000 and stock and Debtors realized Rs. 30,000 and 42,000 respectively. Goodwill was sold for Rs. 600. The expenses on realization are Rs. 1,200. Partner A is insolvent and a dividend of 50 paise in the rupee is received from his estate.

Prepare necessary accounts to close the books of the firm applying the ruling in Garner Vs Murray

RS 55020

THREE YEAR B.Com. (Comp.) (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2019.

FIFTH SEMESTER

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX FUNDAMENTALS – I
(w.e.f. 2016-17 Admitted batch)

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.

1. Dual GST.
2. GST Council.
3. Taxes subsumed under GST.
4. Central GST.
5. Composition Scheme.
6. How IGST is better than the VAT old tax system?
7. GST Identification Number.
8. e-Way Bill.
9. Taxes on Tobacco products.
10. Input Tax Credit Vs. Output Tax Liability.

SECTION B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.

11. What is the need for Tax reforms? Explain the process of introduction of GST.
Or
12. Write about overview of GST.
13. Write about the comprehensive structure of GST model in India.
Or
14. Write about the Canadian Model of GST.
15. What are the Taxes and Duties outside the purview of GST? Explain.
Or
16. Write about Tax on Petroleum Products.

17. What is IGST Model? Write about major advantages of IGST model.

Or

18. Write about Inter-state Transactions of Goods and Services.

19. What is Time supply of goods and services? Explain.

Or

20. Explain the Input Tax Credit method under GST system.
