


VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST

(Autonomous & Residential)

[Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University]

B.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – III : Allied Subject : Third Semester : Paper – I

MARKETING

Under CBCS – Credit 5

 Time: **3** Hours

 Max. Marks: **75**
SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. Define marketing.
2. Explain the term “Assembling”.
3. What do you understand by hedging?
4. Define labelling.
5. What do you mean by sales promotion?
6. _____ is a place where buyers and sellers interact.
7. Functions of exchange include _____ and _____.
8. _____ the possibility of loss likely to be caused by some unforeseen events.
9. _____ is a pictorial symbol for visual identification along with the brand name.
10. _____ is mass communication of information intended to persuade buyers as to maximize profits.

SECTION – B
Answer ALL Questions :
(5 × 7 = 35)

- 11.a) Bring out the differences between marketing and selling.

(OR)

- b) Discuss the significance of marketing.

- 12.a) What are the functions of warehousing?

(OR)

- b) Explain the various kinds of Transport.

- 13.a) What are the elements of standardization?

(OR)

- b) Write a short notes on “Financing”.

- 14.a) Discuss the advantages of Packaging.

(OR)

- b) Explain the merits of departmental stores.

- 15.a) Discuss the objectives of sales promotion.

(OR)

- b) List out the Qualities of a successful salesman.

SECTION – C
Answer any THREE Questions :
(3 × 10 = 30)

16. Discuss the evolution of marketing concepts.
17. Describe briefly the various functions on marketing.
18. Explain the different causes for arising market risks.
19. Narrate the various kinds of Pricing.
20. Discuss the various promotion tools used in consumers sales promotion and Dealer sales promotion.




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B.Com. / B.Com. (CA) Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – III : Core Subject : First Semester : Paper – I

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – I

Under CBCS – Credit 5

 Time: **3** Hours

 Max. Marks: **75**
SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. Each transaction is first entered in
 a) Journal b) Ledger c) Trial balance d) Trading account
2. Suspense account is usually closed when
 a) Accounts are finalized b) Accounts are audited
 c) All the errors are rectified d) None of these
3. Final accounts are prepared with the help of
 a) Trading account b) Profit and Loss account
 c) Trial balance d) Balance sheet
4. Depreciation is a process of
 a) Valuation of asset b) Allocation of cost
 c) Both valuation of asset and allocation d) None of these
5. Receipts and Payments account is prepared by
 a) Trading concerns b) Manufacturing concerns
 c) Non-trading concerns d) All the above
6. Asset account always shows _____ balance.
7. A bill of exchange is an acknowledgement of _____.
8. Outstanding expenses appearing in the trial balance are shown in _____ only.
9. Under diminishing balance method of charging depreciation, the amount of depreciation _____ every year.
10. Income and Expenditure account reveals _____ or _____.

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

11. a) Journalise the following in the Journal of Thiru. Raman.

			Rs.
2014, Oct.	1	Received cash from Subramanian	25,000
	7	Paid cash to Ravi	5,000
	10	Bought goods for cash	17,000
	12	Bought goods on credit from Rajan	18,000
	15	Sold goods for cash	10,000
	20	Paid wages	3,000
	25	Received rent	2,000

(OR)

b) Enter the following transactions in a single column cash book of Thiru. Krishnan.

			Rs.
2015, Jan.	1	Commenced business with cash	2,50,000
	3	Purchased goods for cash	50,000
	6	Cash sales	90,000
	10	Paid into bank	40,000
	14	Bought goods from Mani on credit	7,800
	21	Purchased furniture	9,500
	27	Paid Mani	7,800

12. a) Rectify the following errors:

- i) Purchase book is carried forward Rs.350 less
- ii) Sales book total is carried forward Rs.500 more
- iii) A total of Rs.758 in the purchase book has been carried forward as Rs.857
- iv) The total of Sales book Rs.755 on page 20 was carried forward to page 21 as Rs.557

(OR)

b) On 1.1.2014, Jayan sold goods to Devan on credit for Rs.2,000 and drew a bill on Devan for Rs.2,000 for 3 months after date. Devan accepted it on 3.1.2014 and returned it to Jayan. On maturity, the bill was duly honoured by Devan.

Pass journal entries in the books of both the parties.

13. a) From the following information, prepare a trading account.

	Rs.
Opening stock	2,00,000
Purchases	2,50,000
Purchases return	20,000
Direct expenses	20,000
Carriage outwards	15,000
Sales	4,00,000
Closing stock	80,000

(OR)

b) From the following information, prepare a balance sheet.

	Rs.
Sundry creditors	1,50,000
Capital	6,00,000
Sundry debtors	4,00,000
Debentures	3,00,000
Fixed Assets	7,00,000
Cash in hand	1,00,000
Other liabilities	1,00,000
Net Profit	50,000

14. a) A firm purchased plant and machinery on 1st July 2010, for Rs.1,80,000 and incurred Rs.20,000 on its erection expenses. Depreciation is written off at the rate of 5%. The firm closes its book on 31st December each year.

Show the Plant and Machinery account up to 31st December 2014 under Straight line method.

(OR)

b) Distinguish capital receipt from revenue receipt.

- 15.a) How do you incorporate the following in the Tanjore Turf Club Balance sheet for the year 31.03.2015.

Medal distribution fund	Rs.98,400
Interest on the fund investments	Rs.28,900
Medals distributed	Rs.28,700
Medal distribution fund investments	Rs.98,000

(OR)

- b) Write the differences between receipts and payments account and income and expenditure account.

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions : (3 × 10 = 30)

16. The following balances were extracted from the ledger of M/s. Ramakrishnan Engineering Works on 31st March 2015. Prepare a trial balance as on 31.03.2015.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Drawings	6,000	Sales	1,28,000
Capital	24,000	Salaries	9,500
Sundry Creditors	43,000	Sales Returns	1,000
Bills payable	4,000	Purchase returns	1,100
Sundry debtors	50,000	Travelling expenses	4,600
Bills receivable	5,200	Commission paid	100
Loan from Karthick	10,000	Trading expenses	2,500
Furniture & Fixtures	4,500	Discount earned	4,000
Opening Stock	47,000	Rent	2,000
Cash in hand	900	Bank overdraft	6,000
Cash at bank	12,500	Purchases	70,800
Tax	3,500		

17. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement from the following data as on 31.12.2014.

	Rs.
Balance as per cash book	12,500
Cheques issued but not presented for payment	900
Cheques deposited in bank but not collected	1,200
Bank paid insurance premium	500
Direct deposit by a customer	800
Interest on investment collected by bank	200
Bank charges	100

18. From the following trial balance, prepare trading, profit and loss account for the year ended 31.03.2014 and a balance sheet as on that date:

Trial balance

Particulars	Debit (Rs)	Credit (Rs)
Capital	-	40,000
Sales	-	25,000
Purchases	15,000	-
Salaries	2,000	-
Rent	1,500	-
Insurance	300	-
Drawings	5,000	-
Machinery	28,000	-
Bank balance	4,500	-
Cash	2,000	-
Stock 1.4.2013	5,200	-
Debtors	2,500	-
Creditors	-	1,000
	66,000	66,000

1. Stock on 31.3.2014 Rs.4,900
2. Salaries unpaid Rs.300
3. Rent paid in advance Rs.200
4. Insurance prepaid Rs.90.

19. On 1.1.2012 machinery was purchased for Rs.80,000. On 1.1.2013 additions were made to the amount of Rs.40,000. On 31.3.2014 machinery purchased on 1.1.2013, costing Rs.12,000 was sold for Rs.11,000 and on 30.6.2014 machinery purchased on 1.1.2012 costing Rs.32,000 was sold for Rs.26,700. On 1.10.2014 additions were made to the amount of Rs.20,000. Depreciation was provided at 10% p.a. on the Diminishing Balance method.

Show the Machinery Account for the three years 2012 to 2014 (year ended on Dec 31).

20. Find out the amount of salaries to be debited to income and expenditure account for 2014 from the following details.

Payments made for salaries during 2014	48,000
Outstanding salary as on 31.12.2013	2,000
Outstanding salary as on 31.12.2014	3,200
Prepaid salary as on 31.12.2013	1,200
Prepaid salary as on 31.12.2014	1,600




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Part – III : Core Subject : First Semester : Paper – II

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & OFFICE METHODS

Under CBCS – Credit 4

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. The date is typed next to the address at the _____ side of the letter.
a) right b) left c) centre d) none of these
2. A sales letter is just a part of _____.
a) publicity b) advertisement c) both (a) & (b) d) none of these
3. Insurance is a contract between _____ parties.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
4. An Office serves as _____ of an organization.
a) memory centre b) control centre
c) both (a) & (b) d) none of these
5. A good filing system
a) protects documents b) leads to economy in space
c) consumes less time to take out the records d) all of these
6. What is business correspondence?
7. What is a circular letter?
8. What is an overdraft?
9. What is an office?
10. What is filing?

SECTION – B
Answer ALL Questions :
(5 × 7 = 35)

11. a) What are the characteristics of a good business letter?
(OR)
b) Explain the various kinds of business letter.
12. a) Draft a letter to S. Chand & Sons Ltd., New Delhi for supply of Commerce related books to your book shop.
(OR)
b) Write a circular letter to make intimation for the inauguration of a new business.
13. a) As a customer write a letter to your bank to grant a facility of over draft.
(OR)
b) Write a letter to LIC to surrender your life insurance policy.
14. a) Explain the various types of a office manuals.
(OR)
b) State the basic principles in the selection of office equipments.
15. a) How can you design the office rooms?
(OR)
b) What are the essentials of a good filing system?

SECTION – C
Answer any THREE Questions :
(3 × 10 = 30)

16. Write an application letter for the post of Assistant Professor in Commerce in your College.
17. Write a letter to Anand & Sons, Madurai, expressing your inability to execute the order and requesting them to extend the time for another two weeks.
18. Draft a letter to your banker to stop payment for a cheque issued to ABC firm, Trichy for Rs.1 lakh.
19. Explain the functions of a modern office.
20. Discuss the various methods of filing.





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B.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – III : Core Subject : First Semester : Paper – III

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Under CBCS – Credit 4

Time: **3 Hours**

Max. Marks: **75**

SECTION – A

Answer ALL Questions :

(10 × 1 = 10)

- The father of scientific management is
a) Henry Fayol b) F.W.Taylor c) Elton Mayo d) H.L. Gantt
- The process of delegation is
a) Top down b) Bottom up c) Horizontal d) Circular
- Planning function of management is performed by
a) Top Management b) Middle Management
c) Lower Management d) All the above
- Planning is related to
a) Forecasting b) Budgeting
c) Policy formulation d) All the above
- Unity of command is practiced in
a) Functional organization b) Staff organization
c) Project organization d) Line organization
- Which is the oldest form of an organization?
a) Functional organization b) Line organization
c) Line & Staff organization d) Committee organization
- The main objective of training is to
a) Develop knowledge & skill b) Provide information
c) Change the attitude d) Control subordinates
- “Grapevine” communication is a type of
a) Formal communication b) Informal communication
c) Written communication d) Vertical communication

- Horizontal co-ordination is related to
a) Co-operation b) interested parties
c) Top management d) low management
- The term “Strategy” is mainly related to
a) Planning b) Motivating employees
c) Decentralization d) Co-ordination

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

- a) Define MBO and state its process. **(OR)**
b) What is Management By Exception? State its advantages.
- a) Explain the obstacles of effective planning? **(OR)**
b) What are the importances of planning?
- a) What are the advantages of delegation? **(OR)**
b) What is decentralization? And explain its merits.
- a) What is job evaluation? List out its advantages. **(OR)**
b) Explain the objectives and elements of communication.
- a) What are the different problems of coordination? **(OR)**
b) What are the steps involved in organizational control?

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions :

(3 × 10 = 30)

- Describe the general principles of management as laid down by Henry Fayol.
- Define planning and what are the steps involved in planning?
- Explain the important principles of organization.
- Explain the various sources of recruitment.
- Describe the basic requirements of good controlling.




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B.Com. / B.Com. (CA) Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – III : Core Subject : Third Semester : Paper – I

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING

Under CBCS – Credit 4/5

 Time: **3** Hours

 Max. Marks: **75**
SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. Partnership Act provides interest on the amount left by the retiring partner at
 a) 5% b) 6% c) Bank rate d) 12%
2. A firm is unable to pay its debts when
 a) A partner is insolvent b) A partner has debit balance
 c) The firm is insolvent d) None of these
3. The person receiving the royalty is known as
 a) Lessee b) Lessor c) Tenant d) Giver
4. Under hire purchase system, buyer becomes the owner
 a) After receipt of goods b) On payment of down money
 c) On payment of last installment d) None of the above
5. The partner's liability in India is
 a) Limited b) Unlimited c) Equal d) Contract based
6. What is partnership deed?
7. What is dissolution of a firm?
8. What is recoupment of short working?
9. What is down payment?
10. Write a note on statement of affairs.

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

11. a) X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1 and as from 1st January 2014, they admit Z who is to have 1/10th share of profits with a guaranteed minimum of Rs.32,000. X and Y continue to share profits as before. The profit of the firm in respect of the year in question is Rs.2,00,000. Prepare Profit and Loss appropriation account.

(OR)

- b) A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admit C as a partner. C acquires his share 4/20 from A and 2/20 from B. Find out the new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
12. a) P, Q and R share profits in proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. On the date of dissolution, their balance sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	14,000	Sundry assets	40,000
Capital Accounts			
P	10,000		
Q	10,000		
R	6,000		
	40,000		40,000

The assets realised Rs.35,500. Creditors were paid in full. Realisation expenses amounted to Rs.1,500. Prepare Realisation account.

(OR)

- b) The following was the balance sheet of A and B as on 31.12.2014.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Sundry creditors	38,000	Cash at bank	11,500
Mrs. A's Loan	10,000	Stock in trade	6,000
B's Loan	15,000	Debtors	20,000
Reserve Fund	5,000	- Provision	1,000
A's Capital	10,000	Furniture & Fittings	4,000
B's Capital	8,000	Plant & Machinery	28,000
		Investments	10,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	7,500
	86,000		86,000

The firm was dissolved on 31.12.2014 and the following was the result.

- i) A took over the investment at an agreed value of Rs.8,000 and agreed to pay off the loan of Mrs.A
- ii) The assets realised as follows:
Stock Rs.5,000, Debtors Rs.18,500, Furniture & Fittings Rs.4,500 and Plant & Machinery Rs.25,000
- iii) The expenses were Rs.1,100
- iv) The sundry creditors were paid off less 2 ½ % discounts.
A and B shared profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2.
Prepare Realisation account and Capital account.
13. a) Ayyan coal leased a colliery on 1.1.2011 at a minimum rent of Rs.1,50,000 merging into a royalty of Rs.10 per kg with a stipulation to recoup short workings over the first three years of the lease.
The output for the first four years of the lease was 8,000; 13,000; 21,000 and 18,000 kgs respectively.
Prepare Royalties and Short working account.

(OR)

- b) Calculate the number of books sold from the following information.

Year	Number of books printed	Closing stock
2011	1000	50
2012	1500	100
2013	2000	200
2014	2500	250

14. a) Mr A purchased a machine on hire purchase system. Rs.3,000 is being paid on delivery and the balance in five installments of Rs.6,000 each payable annually on 31st December. The cash price of the machine was Rs.30,000. Calculate the amount of interest for each year.

(OR)

- b) How hire purchase system is different from installment system? Explain.
15. a) How the following items are treated in the statement of affairs and deficiency account?
- i) 16 months before declaration of insolvency, a private house of Rs.60,000 was transferred to wife without consideration.
 - ii) Private assets of Rs.70,000 of the insolvent include Rs.16,000 Stridhan of his wife and private liabilities are Rs.40,000.

(OR)

- b) Write the differences between statement of affairs and balance sheet.

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions :

(3 × 10 = 30)

16. A and B are partners in a firm. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Their balance sheet is as follows:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital A	80,000	Buildings	1,00,000
Capital B	40,000	Plant	25,000
Reserve	40,000	Stock	40,000
Creditors	60,000	Debtors	70,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Cash	5,000
	2,40,000		2,40,000

C is admitted into partnership for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of the business on the following terms:

- i) Building is revalued at Rs.1,20,000
- ii) Plant is depreciated at 80%
- iii) Provision for bad debts is made at 5%
- iv) Stock is revalued at Rs.30,000
- v) C should introduce 50% of the adjusted capitals of both A and B. Prepare Revaluation account, Capital accounts and new Balance sheet.

17. R, W and B are in partnership. The following is their balance sheet as on 31.12.2014 on which date, they dissolved partnership. They share profits in the ratio of 5:3:2.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital R	50,000	Plant	40,000
Capital W	15,000	Stock	30,000
Capital B	45,000	Debtors	30,000
Creditors	40,000		60,000
R's Loan	10,000		
	1,60,000		1,60,000

It was agreed to repay the amounts due to the partners as and when the assets were realised, viz

1.2.2015	Rs.30,000
1.4.2015	Rs.73,000
1.6.2015	Rs.47,000

Prepare a statement showing how the distribution to the partners should be made.

18. A company acquired a lease of a mine at a minimum rent of Rs.10,000 per annum. The royalty was fixed at Re.0.50 per tonne. Short workings could be recouped within three years following the year in which the short workings occur. If there is stoppage of production due to strike in any year, the minimum rent would be proportionately reduced in regard to the length of the stoppage.

The output (Tonnes) of the mine was as follows:

2009	8,000
2010	12,500
2011	21,500
2012	26,000
2013	17,000
2014	30,000

During 2013, there was strike lasting 3 months.

Show the Minimum rent account and Short workings account in the books of the company.

19. Malan purchased a machine on hire purchase system on 1st January 2013. The terms of payment are four annual installments of Rs.12,690 at the end of each year. Interest is charged @ 5% and is included in the annual payment of Rs.12,690.

Show machinery account and hire vendor account in the books of Malan who defaulted in the payment of the third yearly payment whereupon the vendor repossessed the machinery. Malan provides depreciation on the machinery @10% p.a on the reducing balance.

20. The assets of a merchant on 30th June 2014 as shown by his books were Rs.45,000 and his liabilities Rs.31,000. He filed his insolvency petition and estimated his deficiency to be Rs.22,000. After making the above estimate, he found that the following item were not recorded in his books.

- Interest @ 10% on his capital from 1st Jan.2014
- Amount due as wages Rs.200, as salaries Rs.500, as rates and taxes Rs.300 and as rent Rs.500
- A contingent liability for Rs.3,000 on bills discounted by him for Rs.8,000
- A loan of Rs.5,000 taken from a friend for the marriage of his daughter.

Prepare Statement of Affairs and Deficiency Account.




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Part – III : Core Subject : Third Semester : Paper – II

INCOME TAX LAW & PRACTICE – I

Under CBCS – Credit 4

 Time: **3** Hours

 Max. Marks: **75**
SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. Who is an assessee in default?
2. State the basic conditions of residential status of an Individual.
3. What is salary?
4. What do you mean by unrealized rent?
5. What is interest?
6. Members of _____ are called Co-parceners.
 a) Individual b) HUF c) Company d) Firm
7. All perquisites and allowances paid by government to its employees serving Outside India is _____.
 a) Fully taxable b) Partly taxable
 c) Fully exempted d) None of the above
8. _____ fund is maintained by Industrial undertakings, banks.
 a) RPF b) PPF c) SPF d) URPF
9. Any income from house property held for charitable purpose is _____.
 a) Fully taxable b) Fully exempted
 c) Business Income d) Capital Gain
10. Long term capital loss to be set-off only from _____.
 a) LTCG b) STCG c) Both d) Speculation loss

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

11.a) Write a short notes i) Gross Total Income ii) Total Income

(OR)

b) Write a note on “Person”.

12.a) When an Individual becomes Resident?

(OR)

b) Ascertain the residential status of the assessee in the following cases for the assessment year 2015 – 2016.

i) Ajay is a citizen of India. He left for Iran of 18th April 2014 and could not return to India till the end of the financial year 2014 – 2015.

ii) Subhash is a citizen of India. He left on 15th May 2014 for London for higher studies. He came back to India on 25th May 2014. He maintained a dwelling place in India during his absence.

13.a) List out any five fully exempted allowances.

(OR)

b) Mr. KG is working in a Central Government Office at Simla. His salary particulars are as follows.

	Rs.
Salary	72,000
D.A. (fully enters into pay for retirement Benefits)	48,000
Hill Compensatory Allowance	12,000
Transport Allowance	6,600
Provided with rent free house	
Annual Licence Fee	7,200
Cost of furnishing	45,000

Calculate Value of rent free house.

14.a) Find out the taxability of pension in the following case:-

Mr. Raju retires from Punjab Government service on 30th June, 2014 and his pension has been fixed at Rs.1,200 p.m. He gets 1/3rd of his pension commuted for Rs.60,000.

(OR)

b) Mr. Lalu retired on 30-11-14 from a coal mine after putting a service of 28 years and 10 months. At the time of his retirement he was getting a salary of Rs.16,000 p.m. and he use to get an increment of Rs.500 p.m. on 1st April every year. His D.A. was Rs.2,000 p.m. Gratuity received Rs.3,40,000. Find out his taxable gratuity, if he is covered under Gratuity ACT, 1972.

15.a) Calculate the ARV from the particulars given below :

Actual Rent Rs. 7,000 p.m. MRV Rs.60,000 p.a..

FRV Rs.66,000 p.a. Standard Rent Rs.69,000 p.a.

During previous year 2014 – 2015 assessee could not realize rent two months.

(OR)

b) Compute Income from other sources from particulars given below:

		Rs.
i)	Interest on deposits with a Company	10,000
ii)	University remuneration for working as examiner	6,000
iii)	Royalty for writing books	60,000
He claims to have spent Rs.20,000 on writing these books		
iv)	Dividend declared by R.co. on 1-3-2015 but paid on 1-5-2015	6,000
v)	Interim dividend paid on 1-5-2014	3,000
vi)	Stake money on race horses	
	Horses are maintained by him and expenses on	
	Maintenance of these horses are	2,40,000
vii)	Family pension received	36,000

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions :

(3 × 10 = 30)

16. Give any ten examples of incomes which are totally exempt from income tax.
17. Which of the following are taxable when the residential status of Mr. Umesh is :
- i) Resident ii) Not Ordinary Resident iii) Non-Resident
 - i) Income accrued in Canada but received in India Rs.2,000.
 - ii) Rs.5,000 were earned in Africa and received there but brought of India.
 - iii) Rs.5,000 earned in India but received in Canada.
 - iv) Rs.10,000 earned and received in Srilanka from a business controlled from India.
 - v) House property income (computed) from Srilanka Rs.2,000.
 - vi) Rs.4,000 was past untaxed foreign income which was brought to India during the previous year.
 - vii) Profit earned from a business in Kanpur Rs.10,000
18. Mr. M is a production manager of an industrial unit at Chennai. The particulars of his salary income are as under :

	Rs.
Basic Salary	15,000 p.m.
Dearness allowance (given under the terms of employment)	5,000 p.m.
Entertainment allowance	1,000 p.m.
Medical allowance	500 p.m.
House Rent allowance	4,000 p.m.
Rent paid for the house	5,000 p.m.

Car of 1.2 lt. capacity provided by employer for private and official use.

Employer meets expenses of car.

He and his employer (each) contribute 15% of salary to R.P.F.

Mr. M had taken interest free loan of Rs.15,000 to purchase refrigerator.

Compute income under the head salary for the assessment year 2015 – 16.

19. Mr. G has given his premises on hire from 1-4-2010 to a company for its office. He submits the following particulars.

	Rs.
MRV	1,50,000
FRV	1,66,000
Standard Rent	1,60,000
Actual Rent	1,56,000
Municipal taxes	12,000 p.a.
Interest on loan for purchase of house	22,000

As per agreement rent increases to Rs.14,000 p.m. from 1-10-2013. But of increased rent is paid in May 2014. Compute his income for the previous year 2014 – 15.

20. Sri Mukunda furnishes the following particulars of the incomes for the previous year 2014 – 15. Compute his total income.

		Rs.
i)	Dividend Equity (gross) (Indian company)	600
ii)	Dividend on preference shares (Indian company)	3,200
iii)	Income from letting on hire of building and machinery – composite lease	17,000
iv)	Interest on bank deposits	2,500
v)	Director's sitting fees	1,200
vi)	Ground Rent	600
vii)	Income from undisclosed sources	10,000
viii)	Income from lotteries (gross)	10,000

The following deductions are claimed by him:

- Collection charges of dividend Rs.20.
- Allowable depreciation on buildings and machinery Rs.4,000.
- Fire Insurance on building and machinery Rs.100.





VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST

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B.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – III : Core Subject : Third Semester : Paper – III

COMPANY LAW AND SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

Under CBCS – Credit 4

Time: **3 Hours**

Max. Marks: **75**

SECTION – A

Answer ALL Questions :

(10 × 1 = 10)

- Which of the following is the second stage in formation of a company?
 - Commencement of Business
 - Promotion
 - Incorporation
 - Capital Subscription
- What is the minimum capital required for incorporation of a company.
 - 5 Lakhs
 - 7 Lakhs
 - 10 Lakhs
 - 12 Lakhs
- The extent of powers, which a company can exercise in order to achieve the objects are mentioned in
 - Registered office clause
 - Objects clause
 - Association clause
 - Capital clause
- The quorum for a meeting of the Board of directors of a company shall be
 - One-third of total strength director
 - Two-third of total strength director
 - Atleast one
 - All directors
- Dividend has to be paid within _____ from the date of declaration.
 - 42 days
 - 30 days
 - 45 days
 - 40 days
- What is one person company?
- What do you understand by “Doctrine of Ultra Virus”?
- Who is called a Proxy?
- What is “Minute”?
- What is Unpaid Dividend Account?

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

- What do you mean by Company? What are its characteristics?
(OR)
b) What are the advantages of Company?
- What is a Share? State its features.
(OR)
b) What is a Share certificate? What are its Contents?
- What are the various kinds of company meeting?
(OR)
b) What are the contents of minutes of Board meeting?
- Distinguish a manager from a managing director.
(OR)
b) Explain the role played by a director as trustee.
- Distinguish interim dividend from final dividend.
(OR)
b) Write on Dividend Warrant.

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions :

(3 × 10 = 30)

- What are the duties of a Secretary relating to capital subscription Stage?
- What are the duties of company secretary in respect of issue of prospectus?
- Explain the duties of company secretary relating to statutory meeting.
- Explain the duties of a secretary relating to appointment of a director other than retiring director.
- What are the secretarial duties towards payment of dividend?



COST ACCOUNTING

Under CBCS – Credit 5

Time: **3** HoursMax. Marks: **75**

SECTION – A

Answer ALL Questions :

(10 × 1 = 10)

1. The basic objective of cost accounting is _____.
 - a) Tax compliance
 - b) Financial audit
 - c) Cost ascertainment
 - d) Cost control
2. ABC analysis is _____.
 - a) Always Better Control
 - b) Advantage of Better Control
 - c) At Best Control
 - d) All Best Control
3. Time study is for _____.
 - a) Measurement of work
 - b) Fixation of standard time
 - c) Ascertainment of actual hours
 - d) Productivity of labour
4. Overhead is also known as _____.
 - a) On Cost
 - b) Basic cost
 - c) Extra cost
 - d) Chargeable expense
5. Job costing is most suitable for _____.
 - a) Oil processing units
 - b) Transport companies
 - c) Sugar industry
 - d) Repair shops
6. What is Direct Cost?
7. What do you mean by Over time?
8. What do you mean by Overhead Absorption?
9. Define Job Costing.
10. What is Process Costing?

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

11. a) Explain the various elements of cost.

(OR)

b) Following cost data are available from the books for the year ended 31.12.2005:

	Rs.
Direct Materials	9,00,000
Direct Wages	7,50,000
Profit	6,09,000
Selling and distribution overheads	5,25,000
Administrative overheads	4,20,000
Factory overheads	4,50,000

Prepare a cost sheet indicating the prime cost, works cost, production cost, cost of sales and sales value.

12. a) From the following data for the last 12 months, compute the average stock level for a component:

Maximum usage in a month : 300 units

Minimum usage in a month : 200 units

Average usage in a month : 225 units

Time lag in procurement of materials :

Maximum 6 months

Minimum 2 months

Reorder quantity = 760 units.

(OR)

b) Standard time per piece = 12 hours

Time worked X = 9 hours; Y = 8 hours

Worked hourly rate = 0.50.

Calculate the earnings of X and Y under the Rowan Plan.

13. a) What are the different types of Overhead rates? Explain.

(OR)

b) From the following particulars ascertain the amount of profit shown in profit and loss account by preparing necessary reconciliation account.

	Rs.
a. Profit shown as per cost books	1,40,000
b. Depreciation shown excess in cost books	2,000
c. Interest on investment received	1,000
d. Provision made for income tax	40,000
e. Income received for share transfer	150
f. Factory overhead under recovered in cost books	3,000
g. Office expenses under recorded in financial books	1,000

14. a) From the following information prepare Job No.236 account in the Job Cost Ledger:

Rs.

Direct materials purchased 3,600

Direct materials received from stores 25,200

Direct wages 14,400

Other direct expenses 1,500

The works overheads are to be taken at 75% of wages and administrative overheads at 25% of works cost. The contract price of Job No.236 which is completed is fixed as Rs.82,500.

(OR)

b) Distinguish between Job Costing and Contract Costing.

15. a) From the following information you are required to prepare process account:

Materials Consumed 12,000

Direct Labour 14,000

Manufacturing expenses 4,000

Input in Process A (10,000 units) 10,000

Output (9,400 units)

Value of normal wastage Rs.8 per 100 units

(OR)

b) Find out the cost of output and Abnormal Loss:

Cost per unit of the process Rs.80

Out put of the process 1,000 units

Abnormal loss 200 units
 Scrap value Rs.20 per unit
 Market price per unit Rs.120.

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions : **(3 × 10 = 30)**

16. Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting.
17. The following information is provided by Tea Manufacturing unit for the fortnight of April 2008:

Material – A :

Stock on	1.4.2008	100 units @ Rs.5 per unit
Purchases :	5.4.2008	300 units @ Rs.6
	8.4.2008	500 units @ Rs.7
	12.4.2008	600 units @ Rs.8
Issues :	6.4.2008	250 units
	10.4.2008	400 units
	14.4.2008	500 units

Calculate the value of material consumed during the period under LIFO method.

18. From the following information prepare cost and financial profits' reconciliation statement.

	Rs.
Profits as per costing books	45,030
Income tax provided in financial books	4,000
Bank interest (Cr.) in financial books	150
Depreciation recovered in cost books	3,000
Depreciation charged in financial books	2,800
Works overheads over-recovered	550
Administrative overhead under recovered	450
Interest on investments not included in cost accounts	1,200
Stores adjustments (credit in financial books)	120

19. Contractors Ltd., undertook a special contract for a total value of Rs.12 lakhs. It was expected that the contract would be completed by 31st March 2004. You are required to prepare a contract account for the year ending 31.1.2004 from the following:

	Rs.
Wages	3,00,000
Materials sent to site	1,50,000
Materials lying at site on 31.12.04	20,000
Special plant	1,00,000
Overheads	60,000
Works certified	8,00,000

Depreciation at 10% to be provided on plant. Cash received is 80% of work certified. 5% of the value of materials used and 6% of wages may be taken to have been incurred for the portion of work completed but not yet certified. Overheads are charged as a percentage of direct wages.

20. From the following particulars, prepare Process 'X' Account showing cost per ton of output:

Materials (tons)	1,000
Cost of material per ton	Rs.125
Wages	Rs.28,000
Manufacturing expenses	Rs.8,000
Output (tons)	830

Normally 5% of the weight is lost in the process and 10% is scrap which realizes Rs.80 per ton. There was no stock or work-in-progress.



Answer ALL Questions :

1. Under _____ taxes, the impact and incidence fall on different persons.

- a) Direct taxes b) Indirect taxes c) Income tax d) Sales tax

2. Central sales tax is _____.

- a) direct tax b) indirect tax
c) expenditure tax d) Income tax

3. Under the excise law, taxable event refers to _____.

- a) Payment of tax b) Levy of tax
c) Collection of tax d) Duty drawback

4. Levy of service tax is based on the recommendations of :

- a) Dr. Raja J Chelliah b) Dr. Man Mohan Singh
c) Dr. Abdul Kalam d) Dr. Vimal Jalan

5. VAT is a _____.

- a) Multi point Tax b) Single Point Tax
c) Progressive Tax d) Regressive Tax

6. What is 'Direct Tax'?

7. What do you mean by ‘Cess’?

8. Who is a ‘Dealer’?

9. What is service tax?

10. What stands for VAT?

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

11.a) What are the merits of direct taxes? Explain.

(OR)

b) What are the differences between direct tax and indirect tax? Explain.

12.a) What are the features of Central Excise Duty? Explain.

(OR)

b) What are the objectives of excise duty? Explain.

13.a) Discuss in detail about the salient features of Central Sales Tax.

(OR)

b) Distinguish between inter-state sale and intra-state sale.

14.a) What are the features of Service Tax? Explain.

(OR)

b) Explain the procedure for registration of an assessee under Service Tax Act.

15.a) What are the objectives of VAT? Explain

(OR)

b) What are the methods of computation of VAT? Explain.

Answer any THREE Questions :

(3 × 10 = 30)

16. What are the canons of taxation? Explain.

17. Enumerate the various methods of levy of Excise Duty.

18. Explain the provisions as to registration of dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act.

19. Narrate the various modes of assessment under Service Tax.

20. Explain in detail about the advantages and disadvantages of VAT.




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B.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – III : Elective Subject : Fifth Semester : Paper – II

SPECIAL ACCOUNTING

Under CBCS – Credit 5

 Time: **3** Hours

 Max. Marks: **75**
SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. A holding company is one which holds more than
 - a) 2/3rd share capital of subsidiary company
 - b) 50% of share capital of subsidiary company
 - c) 75% share capital of subsidiary company
 - d) None of the above
2. Every banking company is required to close its accounts on
 - a) 31st December b) 30th September c) 30th June d) 31st March
3. Insurance business in India is regulated by the provisions of
 - a) The Insurance Act 1938 b) The IRDA Act 1999
 - c) The Banking Regulations Act 1949 d) All the above
4. When an insurance company finds the risk heavy, part of the risk is insured with another insurance company. Such a procedure is known as
 - a) Insurance b) Re-insurance c) Policy d) Undertaking
5. Under double account system, depreciation is
 - a) Debited to revenue account
 - b) Debited to net revenue account
 - c) Credited to the asset account
 - d) Credited to depreciation fund account
6. What is revenue profit?
7. What is reserve fund?
8. What is renewal premium?
9. What is marine insurance?
10. What is revenue account?

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(5 × 7 = 35)

11. a) The summarized Balance sheet of H Ltd and S Ltd as on 31st December 2014 are given below:

Liabilities	H	S	Asset	H	S
Share capital			Sundry Assets	5,00,000	1,70,000
Shares of Rs.10 each	5,00,000	1,00,000	8,000 shares in S Ltd	1,40,000	--
Reserves	80,000	30,000			
P&L A/c	60,000	40,000			
	6,40,000	1,70,000		6,40,000	1,70,000

S Ltd had the reserve of Rs.30,000 when H Ltd acquired the shares in S Ltd, but the profit and loss account balance of S Ltd was fully earned after the purchase of shares.

S Ltd decided to issue bonus shares out of the post acquisition profit in the ratio of 2 shares for every 5 shares held.

Calculate the cost of control before the issue of bonus shares and after the issue of bonus shares.

(OR)

b) On 31st March 2015, the balance sheets of H Ltd and its subsidiary S Ltd stood as follows:

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	H Ltd	S Ltd	Assets	H Ltd	S Ltd
Equity Share capital	8,00,000	2,00,000	Fixed assets	5,50,000	1,00,000
General Reserve	1,50,000	70,000	75% shares in S Ltd (at cost)	2,80,000	--
Profit & Loss A/c	90,000	55,000	Stock	1,05,000	1,77,000
Creditors	1,20,000	80,000	Other Current assets	2,25,000	1,28,000
	11,60,000	4,05,000		11,60,000	4,05,000

Draw a Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31st March 2015, after taking into consideration the following information.

- i. H Ltd acquired the shares on 31st July 2015.
 - ii. S Ltd earned profit of Rs.45,000 for the year ended 31st March 2015.
 - iii. In January 2015, S Ltd sold to H Ltd goods costing Rs.15,000 for Rs.20,000. On March 2015, half of these goods were lying as unsold in the godown of H Ltd.
12. a) As on 31st December 2014, the books of Hercules bank include among others, the following balances.
- | | Rs. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Rebate on bills discounted (1.1.2014) | 3,20,000 |
| Discount received | 46,00,000 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 3,15,47,000 |
- Throughout 2014, the bank's rate for discounting has been 18%
On investigation and analysis, the average due date for the bills discounted and purchased is calculated as 14th February 2015.
- Show the calculation of the amount to be credited to the banks profit and loss account under discount earned for the year 2014.
- Show also the journal entries required to adjust the above mentioned accounts. (OR)
- b) From the following particulars, prepare a profit and loss account of Lakshmi Bank Limited for the year ended 31.12.2014.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Rent received	72,000	Salaries and allowances	2,18,800
Exchange and commission	32,800	Postage	5,600
Interest on fixed deposits	11,00,000	Sundry charges	4,000
Interest on Savings Bank a/c	2,72,000	Directors' and Auditor's fee	16,800
Interest on overdrafts	2,16,000	Printing	8,000
Interest on bills discounted	7,80,000	Law charges	3,600
Interest on current accounts	1,68,000	Locker rent	1,400
Interest on cash credits	8,92,000	Transfer fees	2,800
Depreciation on bank property	20,000	Interest on loans	10,36,000

- 13.a) The Life Fund of a Life Insurance company on 31.03.2015 showed a balance of Rs.64,00,000. However, the following items were not taken into account while preparing the Revenue Account for 2014-2015.

		Rs.
i)	Bonus in reduction of premiums	6,000
ii)	Interest and dividends accrued on investments	40,000
iii)	Income tax deducted at source on the above	12,000
iv)	Reinsurance claims recoverable	70,000
v)	Commission due on reinsurance premium paid	30,000

(OR)

- b) The Revenue account of a Life Insurance company showed the life fund at Rs.73,17,000 on 31.3.2015 before taking into account the following items:

		Rs.
i)	Claims intimated but not admitted	98,250
ii)	Bonus utilized in reduction of premium	13,500
iii)	Interest accrued on investments	29,750
iv)	Outstanding premises	27,000
v)	Claims covered under reinsurance	40,500
vi)	Provision for taxation	31,500

Show the adjusted life fund.

- 14.a) From the following particulars, prepare the Fire Insurance Revenue Account for the year 2013-2014.

	Rs.
Claims paid	2,40,000
Premium received	6,00,000
Re-insurance premium	60,000
Commission	1,00,000
Expenses of management	1,50,000
Provision for unexpired risk on 1.4.2013	2,60,000
Claims unpaid on 1.4.2013	20,000
Claims unpaid on 31.3.2014	35,000

Make provision against unexpired risk at the end of the year at 50% of net premium.

(OR)

b) What points are to be considered while preparing the final accounts of general insurance company?

15. a) A service organization had to replace a quarter of the Mains and lay an additional main for the remaining length in order to augment supplies of service to a locality.

The total cost of the original main was Rs.4,00,000.

The additional main cost Rs.4,50,000 and the new main cost Rs.1,75,000.

It is estimated that the cost of laying a main has gone up by 30%.

Parts of the old main realized Rs.15,000.

Show the journal entries.

(OR)

b) What are the important features of double account system?

SECTION – C

Answer any THREE Questions :

(3 × 10 = 30)

16. The following are the summarized balance sheets of H Ltd and S Ltd as at 31st December, 2014.

Liabilities	H Ltd	S Ltd	Assets	H Ltd	S Ltd
Share capital	2,00,000	50,000	Sundry assets	1,80,000	1,20,000
Reserves	30,000	10,000	Shares in S Ltd	2,30,000	-----
Balances of P&L A/c as on 1 st Jan.14	60,000	30,000	Cash at bank	20,000	10,000
Profits for the year	40,000	10,000			
Creditors	1,00,000	30,000			
	4,30,000	1,30,000		4,30,000	1,30,000

H Ltd acquired 80 % of the shares in S Ltd on 1st July, 2014.

Included in the assets of H Ltd, there is Rs.30, 000 loan to S Ltd shown as creditors in S Ltd.

Sundry assets of S Ltd include furniture and fittings of Rs.40,000 to be revalued at Rs.50,000 being over depreciated as at 1st July 2014

Prepare consolidated balance sheet of H Ltd as at 31st December 2014.

17. From the following trial balance of a bank, prepare a balance sheet of the bank with schedule numbers as on 31.03.2014.

Debit balance	Rs (in Lakhs)	Credit balance	Rs (in Lakhs)
Current account	28.00	19,80,000 shares of Rs.10 each	198.00
Cash credits	812.10	Net profit before appropriation	231.00
Cash in hand	160.15	P & L A/c	150.00
Cash with RBI	37.88	Fixed deposit a/c	412.00
Money at call	210.12	Savings deposit a/c	517.00
Gold	55.23	Current deposit a/c	450.00
Government securities	110.17	Bills payable	520.12
Premises	155.70	Other liabilities and provisions	0.10
Term loans	792.88	Borrowings from other banks	110.00

Additional information:

1. Depreciation chargers – Premises Rs.1,10,000; Furniture Rs.78,000.
2. 50% of the term loans are secured by Government quarantines
3. 10% of cash credits are unsecured.

18. The following balances are abstracted from the books of New Bharath Life Insurance Company limited as on 31.03.2015.

Particulars	Amount ('000)	Particulars	Amount ('000)
Life Assurance Fund (1.4.2014)	15,00,000	Annuities	2,050
Premiums	4,96,000	Bonus in reduction of premiums	1,600
Consideration for annuities granted	15, 000	Medical fees	2,400
Interest and dividend	1,00,000	Surrenders	4,000
Fines for revival of policies	750	Commission	18,650
Reinsurance premium	20,750	Management expenses	22,000
Claims outstanding (1.4.2014)	4,500	Income tax on dividends	8,500
Claims paid during the year	64,900		

Prepare Revenue account after making the following adjustments:

- i. Outstanding balances (Rs. '000)

Claims	14,000
Premiums	4,600
- ii. Further bonus for premiums 2,400
- iii. Claim under reinsurance 8,000

19. From the following balances as at 31st March 2014 in the books of General Insurance Company Limited, prepare a revenue account in respect of fire insurance business carried on by them.

	Rs.
Re-insurance premium paid	1,20,000
Claims outstanding on 1.4.2014	40,000
Commission on re-insurance ceded	8,000
Commission on re-insurance accepted	4,000
Provision for unexpired risk on 1.4.2014	4,00,000
Additional provision for unexpired risk on 1.4.2014	20,000
Bonus utilised in reduction of premium	12,000
Re-insurance recoveries of claim	8,000
Claims paid	4,80,000
Premium received	12,00,000
Commission	2,00,000
Loss on sale of motor car	3,500
Bad debts	2,500
Rent of staff quarters deducted from salaries	2,400
Interest and dividends	8,000
Depreciation on furniture	4,600

You are required to provide additional reserve for unexpired risk at 1% of the net premium in addition to the opening balance of additional reserve.

20. The following particulars are available from the books of Adani Electricity Company.

	Rs.
Balance of repairs and renewals reserve account as on 1 st April 2013	21,20,000
Actual repairs incurred during the year end 31 st March 2014	12,50,000
31 st March 2015	3,50,000

The company transfers annually a sum of Rs.5,00,000 to the 'Repairs and Renewals' Reserve account.

Draw up the account for the years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Answer ALL Questions :

- Each transaction is first entered in the
 - Ledger
 - Journal
 - Trial balance
 - None of these
- Outstanding salaries are shown as
 - An expenditure
 - A Liability
 - An asset
 - A contingent liability
- A Trial Balance is
 - a summary of ledger balances
 - List of Debtors and Creditors
 - List of Assets and Liabilities
 - None of these
- Goodwill is
 - a current asset
 - an intangible asset
 - a tangible asset
 - a fictitious asset
- Gross profit is the balance of
 - Profit and loss account
 - Cash account
 - Trial balance
 - Trading account
- What is the rule of Real account?
- What is accounting?
- What is 'Journal'?
- Define trial balance.
- What is opening stock?

SECTION – B

Answer ALL Questions :

(4 × 10 = 40)

11. a) Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mr. Raman.

2014 June	1	Started business with capital Rs.40,000
	4	Bought goods for Rs.10,000
	11	Cash received from sale of goods Rs.6,000
	15	Cash deposited in Bank Rs.3,000
	30	Paid Rent Rs.1,500

(OR)

b) Explain the objectives of Accounting.

12. a) Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mr. Anandhan.

2015 June	1	Started business with cash Rs.1,20,000
	5	Purchased goods from Ramana on credit Rs.12,000
	15	Sold goods for cash Rs.2,000
	17	Paid salary by cheque Rs.2,000
	30	Paid Travelling Expenses Rs.1,500

(OR)

b) The following balances were extracted from the ledger of Ramakrishna Engineering Works on 31st March 20014. You are required to prepare a trial balance as on that date in proper form.

	Rs.		Rs.
Drawings	6,000	Salaries	13,000
Capital	24,000	Travelling expenses	4,600
Sundry creditors	43,000	Commission paid	100
Bills payable	4,000	Trading expenses	2,500
Sundry debtors	50,000	Discount earned	4,000
Bills receivable	5,200	Rent	2,000
Loan from Karthik	10,000	Bank overdraft	6,000
Furniture	4,500	Purchases	70,800
Opening stock	47,000	Sales	1,28,000
Cash in hand	13,400	Sales returns	10,000
		Purchase returns	1,100

13. a) Prepare ledger accounts from the following transactions in the books of Mr. Mani.

2015 Sep.	1	Commenced business with cash Rs.60,000
	5	Purchased goods on credit from Nehru Rs.12,000
	11	Sold goods to Shanthi on Credit Rs.60,000
	15	Settled Nehru's account
	22	Shanthi settled her account

(OR)

b) Prepare Trading Account of Archana for the year ending 31.12.2010 from the following information .:

	₹.
Opening stock	80,000
Purchase	8,60,000
Wages	76,000
Sales	14,40,000
Purchase returns	10,000
Sales returns	3,16,000
Closing stock	1,00,000

14.a) Messrs. Rajkumar & Bros. is not an expert in accounting.

He prepared the following trial balance. You are requested to correct it and prepare a corrected trial balance.

S. No.	Name of Account	L.F.	Debit Balance Rs.	Credit Balance Rs.
1.	Capital		-	15,560
2.	Sales		-	27,560
4.	Drawings		5,640	-
5.	Sundry Debtors		-	5,300
6.	Plant & Machinery		7,410	-
7.	Purchases		12,680	-
9.	Loan from Sharma		-	2,500
10.	Sundry creditors		5280	-
11.	Administration expenses		7,840	-
12.	Cash in hand		1,420	-
13.	Bills payable		1,000	-
14.	Wages		10,630	-
15.	Opening stock		-	2,640
16.	Purchase returns		2640	-
17.	Sales returns		-	980
			54,540	54,540

(OR)

b) Journalise the following transactions and post them in the ledger.

2014 January	1	Ram started business with a capital of Rs.10,000
	8	He purchased furniture for cash Rs.4,000
	10	He purchased goods from Mohan on credit Rs.2,000
	15	He paid cash to Mohan Rs.1,000

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO Questions :

(2 × 12½ = 25)

15. From the following particulars, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss A/c and Balance she:

	Rs.		Rs.
Capital	50,000	Sales Return	1,000
Plant & Machinery	80,000	Purchase Return	750
Sales	1,77,000	Discount	400
Purchases	60,000	Salaries	7,500
Debtors	45,000	Wages	10,750
Creditors	25,000	Rent	12,000
Cash in hand	6,900	Opening Stock	29,200

16. Prepare Trial Balance from the following ledger balance for the year ending 31.12.2014.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening stock	55,000	Purchases	1,92,500
Sales	2,93,500	Discount received	1,200
Bills payable	18,500	Wages	12,500
Sundry creditors	93,250	Insurance	7,500
Capital	1,93,500	Bills receivable	22,500
Sundry Debtors	1,50,000	Commission	4,000
Interest paid	3,500	Travelling expenses	3,450
Furniture	6,000	Cash in hand	42,250
Rent & Rates	12,750	Office expenses	8,000
Buildings	20,000	Plant & Machinery	60,000

17. Distinguish between single entry system and double entry system.




VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST

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B.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – IV : Skill Based Subject : Third Semester : Paper – I

NGO MANAGEMENT

Under CBCS – Credit 2

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions :
(10 × 1 = 10)

1. NGOs are
 - a) Voluntary Organisation b) Voluntary agencies
 - c) Voluntary Development d) Voluntary Government
2. FCRA stands for
 - a) Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
 - b) Foreign Currency Regulation Act
 - c) Foreign Country Regulation Act
 - d) Foreign Contribution Registration Act
3. The activities of an NGO are managed by
 - a) Company b) Trust c) Society d) Governing body
4. NGO formed as a company under _____ of the company's act.
 - a) Sec 25 b) Sec 23 c) Sec 33 d) Sec 34
5. CAG stands for
 - a) Company Auditor General b) Credit Auditor General
 - c) Common Auditor General d) Comptroller Auditor General
6. Definition of NGO.
7. What is minutes?
8. What do mean by Quorum?
9. What is Statutory Audit?
10. What do mean by Resolution?

SECTION – B
Answer ALL Questions :
(4 × 10 = 40)

- 11.a) What are the characteristics of NGO?
(OR)
b) What are the precautions to avoid frauds?
- 12.a) Explain the role of NGO.
(OR)
b) Discuss the statutory duties of the Governing body.
- 13.a) What is minutes? What are the characteristics of good minutes?
(OR)
b) What are the basic principles of accounting?
- 14.a) What is Resolution? Explain the drafting of resolutions.
(OR)
b) State the terms and conditions of the grant in aid from Government.

SECTION – C
Answer any TWO Questions :
(2 × 12½ = 25)

15. Discuss about governing body meetings.
16. Briefly explain the process of project formulation.
17. Discuss the registration procedure of NGO.




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B.Com. Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2014

Part – IV : Skill Based Subject : Fifth Semester : Paper – I

COMMERCE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Under CBCS – Credit 2

 Time: **2 Hours**

 Max. Marks: **75**

30. A train always has
 a) Engine b) Rails c) Driver d) Guard
31. Simplify $\frac{596 \times 596 - 104 \times 104}{596 + 104} = ?$
 a) 596104 b) 492 c) 700 d) None
32. $78 \times 84 + 78 \times 16 = ?$
 a) 7882 b) 7800 c) 8400 d) None
33. Simplify $\frac{117 \times 117 \times 117 - 98 \times 98 \times 98}{117 \times 117 + 117 \times 98 + 98 \times 98} = ?$
 a) 215 b) 311 c) 19 d) 29
34. $7 + 77 + 77 + 777 = ?$
 a) 638 b) 738 c) 938 d) None
35. Simplify $\frac{0.0625 \times 0.015}{0.00625 \times 0.0015} = ?$
 a) 0 .01 b) 100 c) 0 .001 d) None
36. $\frac{2}{11} \times 1101111$
 a) 20202 b) 200202 c) 202033 d) 22022
37. Simplify $\frac{15 - 8 \times 2 + 9}{30 - 5 \times 6 + 12} = ?$
 a) $-\frac{2}{3}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) 14.4 d) None
38. $\frac{\sqrt{144}}{?} = 1.2$
 a) 1.2 b) 100 c) 1.44 d) None
39. $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{17} \div \frac{1}{17}$
 a) $\frac{7}{8}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{17}$ d) None
40. $12 \frac{1}{2} \div \text{of } 88$ is what
 a) 44 b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{17}$ d) None

SECTION – A
Answer ALL Questions – Carry Equal Marks: (75 × 1 = 75)

- In a certain code 'PLANT' is written as '\$@2*©' and 'YIELD' is written as 'β64@%'. How is 'DELAY' written in that code?
 a) β4*2% b) β4@2% c) %42@β d) %4@2β
- How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters ARILT using each letter only once in that word?
 a) None b) One c) Two d) Three
- A and B are brothers, C and D are sisters, A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C?
 a) Father b) Brother c) Grand Father d) Uncle
- D said, "A's father is the only brother of my sister's son." How is A's father related to D?
 a) Cousin b) Nephew c) Aunt d) Data Inadequate
- If 'M' denotes '+', 'N' denotes '÷', 'R' denotes '-' and Q denotes 'x' then— 15 M 12 Q 5 R 40 N 8 = ?
 a) 70 b) 130 c) 45 d) 60
- In a certain code. 'TEAMWORK' is written as 'NBFUJQNV' and 'SOME' is written as 'PTDL'. How is 'PERSON' written in that code?
 a) QDOOPT b) QDOMNR c) SFQMNR d) SFQOPT
- If cook is called butler, butler is called Manger, manager is called teacher, teacher is called clerk and clerk is called principal, who will teach in a class
 a) Cook b) Butler c) Manager d) Clerk

8. If eye is called hand, hand is called mouth, mouth is called ear, ear is called nose, and nose is called tongue, with which of the following would a person hear?
a) Eye b) Nose c) Mouth d) Ear
9. 1, 9, 25, 49, ?, 169
a) 100 b) 64 c) 81 d) 121
10. 3, 23, 43, ?, 83, 103
a) 33 b) 53 c) 63 d) 73
11. SCD, TEF, UGH, ____, WKL
a) CMN b) UJI c) VIJ d) IJT
12. B2CD, ____, BCD4, B5CD, BC6D
a) B2C2D b) BC3D c) B2C3D d) BCD7
13. You go north, turn right, then right again and then go to the left. In which direction are you now?
a) North b) South c) East d) West
14. Odometer is to mileage as compass is to
a) Speed b) Hiking c) Needle d) Direction
15. Window is to pane as book is to
a) Novel b) Glass c) Cover d) Page
16. 1. I 2. immediately 3. salary 4. my 5. want
a) 43152 b) 15432 c) 25143 d) 42351
17. 1. do 2. today 3. you 4. must 5. it
a) 34152 b) 25413 c) 12543 d) 51324
18. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
a) Tyre b) Steering wheel c) Engine d) Car
19. A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power
a) Expert b) Intellectual c) Snob d) Literate
20. Find the Odd man out in the series:
a) Radio b) Television c) Stereo d) Loudspeaker

21. Find the Odd man out in the series
a) Banana b) Orange c) Lemon d) Pineapple
22. If the day before yesterday was Saturday, what day will fall on the day after tomorrow?
a) Friday b) Thurs day c) Wednesday d) Tuesday
23. If 1st October is Sunday, then 1st November will be?
a) Friday b) Thurs day c) Wednesday d) Tuesday
24. A man is facing North East. He turns 90° in the clock wise direction and then 135° in the anticlockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
a) East b) West c) North d) South
25. A man walks 1 Km towards East and then he turns to South and walks 5 Kms. Again he turns to East and walks 2 Kms, after this he turns to North and walks 9 Kms. Now how far is he from his starting point?
a) 3 Km b) 4 Km c) 5 Km d) 7 Km
26. In a certain code 786 means study very hard, 958 means hard work pays, and 645 means study and work, which of the following is the code for very?
a) 8 b) 6 c) 7 d) can't determined
27. Ranhul ranked ninth from the top and thirty eighth from the bottom in a class, How many students are there in a class?
a) 45 b) 46 c) 47 d) 48
28. Make a meaningful sentence:-
1. Birth 2. Death 3. Funeral 4. Marriage 5. Education
a) 4, 5, 3, 1, 2 b) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 c) 1, 5, 4, 2, 3 d) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
29. A father tells his son, "I was of your present age when you are born, If the father is 36 now, how old was the boy 5 years back?
a) 13 b) 15 c) 17 d) 20

41. 125×888 is what
 a) 111 b) 222 c) 333 d) None
42. 2123×11 is what
 a) 23353 b) 23352 c) 24353 d) None
43. If A's salary is 20% Less than that of B then how much % is B's salary more than that of A'?'
 a) 25% b) 80% c) 60% d) None
44. 20% of 80% of 30% of $\frac{1000}{48}$ is what?
 a) 48 b) 1 c) 24 d) None
45. If $a:b$ is 4:1 and $b:c$ is 3:2 find $a:c$
 a) 6:1 b) 12:1 c) 4:6 d) None
46. A sum of money will double itself in 3 years at simple interest with yearly rate of
 a) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ b) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ c) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ d) None
47. A can do a piece of work in 30 days while B can do it in 40 days. In how many days can A B working together do it?
 a) 70 days b) $42\frac{3}{4}$ days c) $27\frac{1}{7}$ days d) None
48. A speed of $22.5\frac{m}{\text{sec}}$ is the same as.
 a) $40.5\frac{km}{hr}$ b) $81\frac{km}{hr}$ c) $72\frac{km}{hr}$ d) None
49. A man crosses a street is 420 meter long in 5 minutes his speed in km per hour is.
 a) 7.2 b) 3.6 c) 10 d) None
50. The sum of two members is 29 and the difference of their square is 145. The difference between the members is.
 a) 13 b) 5 c) 8 d) None
51. Three fourth of one fifth of a number is 60 the numbers is
 a) 300 b) 400 c) 450 d) None
52. The ratio of A's and B' ages is 3:5 and sum of their ages is 80 years. The ratio of their eyes after 10 years will be.
 a) 2:3 b) 1:2 c) 3:2 d) None

53. By selling an article for Rs.100 one loses Rs.10 then the loss percent is
 a) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ b) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ c) 10% d) None
54. In what proportion must wheat at Rs.1.60 per kg be mixed in the wheat at Rs.1.45 per kg, so that the mix be worth Rs.1.54 per kg.
 a) 2 : 3 b) 3 : 2 c) 3 : 4 d) None
55. A's capital is twice B's capital and B's capital is three times of C's capital. The ratio of capital is
 a) 6 : 3 : 1 b) 2 : 1 : 3 c) 1 : 3 : 6 d) None
56. The price of TV is increased by 30% before the budget and in budget 20% is also increased. Then the total increase in price will be
 a) 26% b) 36% c) 56% d) 50%
57. If A purchased 11 books for Rs.10 and sold all the books at the rate of 10 books for Rs.11 the profit % is
 a) 10% b) 100% c) 11% d) 21%
58. A man sold two watches at Rs.450 each. He sold one at a loss of 25% and the other at a gain of 25%. What is the net result how much?
 a) Neither loss nor gain b) Rs.30 loss
 c) Rs.60 Loss d) Rs.30 profit
59. In how many years will a sum of money double itself at 12.5% simple interest per annum?
 a) 12.5 years b) 10 years c) 8 years d) 4 years
60. Find the simple interest per annum (365 days) on Rs.8000 at 12.5% interest for 73 days
 a) Rs.150 b) Rs.125 c) Rs.200 d) Rs.250
61. If $A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 4 : 5$ then $C : A$ is equal to
 a) 15 : 8 b) 12 : 10 c) 8 : 5 d) 8 : 15
62. Which is prepared to find out the accuracy of transactions entered in the books of accounts?
 a) Profit & Loss account b) Balance sheet
 c) Trail Balance d) None
63. Partners sharing profit & losses in the _____ Ratio.
 a) Capital b) Gaining c) Equal d) Agreed
64. The Companies in India are governed by the Indian Companies Act
 a) 1855 b) 1956 c) 1957 d) 1958
65. Minimum number of persons required to form a Private company is
 a) 7 b) 2 c) 10 d) 50
66. Management of a Joint Stock Company is entrusted to
 a) Registrar of company b) board of Directors
 c) Shareholders d) None
67. The Post and telegraph is run as a
 a) Government company b) Public corporation
 c) Public company d) None
68. Internal Trade is also called as
 a) retail trade b) Wholesale trade c) Home trade d) None
69. A Multiple shop is also called as
 a) Chain store b) Multiple store c) Retail store d) None
70. Specialty shops deal in a _____ variety of goods.
 a) Different b) Particular c) Special d) None
71. An Agent is appointed by the
 a) Principal b) Buyer c) Seller d) None
72. Statement showing the debit and credit balances extracted from the different ledger accounts is
 a) Balance Sheet b) Trail Balance c) Ledger accounts d) None
73. Which is called day book?
 a) Journal b) Ledger c) Cash Book d) None
74. The total number of subsidiary books is
 a) Eight b) Seven c) Nine d) None
75. The purchase of fixed assets transaction is recorded in the
 a) Purchase Book b) Cash Book c) Journal Proper d) None





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B.Com. / B.Com. (CA) Degree (Semester) Examinations, November 2015

Part – I : Language : Hindi : Third Semester : Paper – I

BUSINESS HINDI – I

Under CBCS – Credit 2

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

X. Answer any Five of the following Questions : ($5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$)

1. मकान बनाने में कौन कौन हमारी मदद करते हैं ?
2. कन्याकुमारी भारत का किस छोर पर है?
3. राजीव गांधी का विवाह किससे से हुआ ?
4. राजीव गांधी को 'भारत रत्ना' की उपाधि कब दी गयी ?
5. दीमक को संस्कृति में क्या कहते हैं ?
6. वाल्मीकि ने क्या लिखा ?
7. सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विटामिन क्या हैं ?
8. कैलरी किसे कहते हैं?

XI. Write Opposites for any Six of the following : ($6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$)

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. पूरब | 4. बेचना | 7. नासमझ | 10. नौकर |
| 2. शिष्य | 5. तैरना | 8. भोजना | |
| 3. शांति | 6. खुश | 9. डर | |

XII. Explain any One of the Poems in Tamil or English : ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

1. फूलों से नित हसना सीखो,
भौरों से नित गाना !
तरु के झुकी डालियों से
नित नित सीखो शीश जुकना!!
2. झर-झर झर-झर झरता झरना !
आलस कभी न करता झरना !!
ठक्कर कभी न सोता झरना !
प्यास सभी की हरता झरना !!

I. Fill in the Blanks for any Four of the following : ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$)

1. मकान बनानेवाले को _____ कहते हैं !
2. पूरब में _____ की कड़ी है !
3. राजीव गांधी के माता का नाम _____ हैं !
4. रत्नाकर _____ करता था !
5. स्वस्थ शरीर में स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क रहता है !

II. Match the following :

($5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. राजीव का माता का नाम | - | फिरोज गांधी |
| 2. राजीव के पिता का नाम | - | इंदिरा गांधी |
| 3. राजीव का विवाही | - | प्रियंका |
| 4. राजीव के बेटे का नाम | - | सोन्या |
| 5. राजीव का बेटी का नाम | - | राहुल गांधी |

III. Write the meanings of any Five of the following words in

ENGLISH or TAMIL :

($5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$)

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. रकम | 4. अवधि | 7. संचार | 10. मंत्री मंडल |
| 2. पूछ-ताच | 5. निर्देशक | 8. चेंक | |
| 3. विदेशी | 6. वितरण | 9. प्रमाण लेख | |

IV. Write in words :**(5 × ½ = 2½)**

1. 9 2. 7½ 3. 9 4. 22 5. 5

V. Give an Equivalent words for any of the following TEN**English terms :****(10 × 1 = 10)**

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. COST | 6. AGENCY | 11. BILL |
| 2. EXPORT | 7. BALANCE | 12. CAPITAL |
| 3. FOREIGN | 8. ENQUIRY | 13. CASH |
| 4. CHEQUE | 9. DIRECTOR | 14. CENTRE |
| 5. GRANT | 10. IMPORT | 15. AVERAGE |

VI. Write any Five Equivalent English terms for the following**Hindi terms:****(5 × ½ = 2½)**

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. धागा | 6. चुनाव |
| 2. कुर्सी | 7. डाकू |
| 3. लहर | 8. पालन-पोषण |
| 4. चट्टान | 9. बीमारी |
| 5. विवाह | 10. खून |

VII. Change the Gender of any SIX of the following : (6 × ½ = 3)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. माली | 6. धोबी |
| 2. शेर | 7. नौकर |
| 3. साहब | 8. भाई |
| 4. मालिक | 9. पुत्र |
| 5. पंडित | 10. बाघ |

VIII. Write a letter to the principal of your college asking three days leave for attending sisters marriage :

आप अपने बहिन के विवाह में भाग लेने का कारण बताते हुए अपने कॉलेज के प्राचार्य को 3 दिन की छुट्टी की लेख लिखिए !

(OR)

Write a letter to ashok textiles bombay complaining that you have not received the goods by you.

आपसे अशोक टेक्सटाइल्स ,मुंबई दिया हुआ आर्डर के अनुसार सामान न मिलने का कारण बताते हुए एक शिकायत लेख लिखिए

(OR)

Write a letter to the manager sarvodaya illakhiya pannai, madurai for the supply of textbooks.

पाठ्य पुस्तकें वितरण करने के लिए व्यवस्थापक, सर्वोदया ईलक्किया पन्नै, मदुरै को एक पत्र हिंदी में लिखिए

IX. Change any Six of the following into Plural form : (6 × ½ = 3)

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. माता | 6. हाथी |
| 2. बात | 7. किताब |
| 3. गुरु | 8. नदी |
| 4. स्त्री | 9. रुपया |
| 5. बात | 10. फल |

XIII. Read the following passage and Answer the Questions :
(1 × 5 = 5)

राजीव गांधी का जन्म २० अगस्त 1944 को हुआ था ! उनकी माता का नाम इंदिरा गांधी और पिता फिरोज गांधी था ! राजीव गांधी की प्राथमिक शिक्षा खुश पर ही हुआ है ! जब वे दस साल के थे तब वे दुने पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने गए ! बाद में उन्होंने लंदन के ट्रिनिटी कॉलेज में इंजीनियरिंग किया !

1. राजीव गांधी का जन्म कब हुआ ?
2. राजीव गांधी के माता पिता का नाम क्या हैं ?
3. उनकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा कहा पर हुई ?
4. दस साल के उम्र में वे किस स्कूल में दाखिल हुए ?
5. उन्होंने इंजीनियरिंग का पढ़ाई कहा पर किया ?

XIV. Translate the following into Tamil or English: (5 × ½ = 2½)

1. गोपाल इधर आओ !
2. वेलु घर जाता हैं !
3. सीता तुम क्या सोच रही हो ?
4. लड़कियां गाना गाएंगी !
5. हम स्टेशन गए !

XV. Translate into HINDI: (5 × 1 = 5)

1. I spoke in the meeting.
2. He will read the lesson.
3. They are talking.
4. The horse runs fast
5. Don't go there.

XVI. Answer the following as Directed in the Brackets : (5 × 1 = 5)

1. इधर _____ ! (fill in the command word)
2. तुम _____ खाना खाए ! (fill with case ending)
3. हम चेन्नई जायेंगे ! (change into present continuous tense)
4. तुम गाना _____ रही हो ! (fill with a suitable verb)
5. लड़का मैदान में खेल रहा हैं ! (change into simple present tense)

